Klan Enters Macon Row Over Contest

MACON, Ga. — (SNS) — No official action has been taken to stop William H. Dunn, 47-year-old Negro from running for water commissioner, although a white candidate has pleaded with white citizens "to wake up," and rumors are spreading that the Ku Klux Klan might intervene.

Dunn's announcement Tuesday that he would be a candidate for public office in Macon, set off a wave of surprise at first and later white citizens sought ways to stop him.

The candidate, who is the first to announce for public office in the county since Reconstruction, declared "I don't intend to withdraw," but admitted he might be forced to.

It was also announced that a faction of prominent Negro citizens might urge Dunn to withdraw. The Klan is noted following this course of action also, it was revealed.

Meanwhile, City Attorney Ed. S. Sell, Jr., asserted, "It seems doubtful the city as an agency has the right to contest an individual's right to seek office. but some individual might have the right."

But one of Dunn's opponents isn't waiting for official action. E. L. Dyer, one of 16 white candidates, called a meeting at the City Hall in hopes of consolidating the white contestants.

Dyer, fearing a Negro bloc vote might sweep Dunn into office, urged that some of the candidates drop out in favor of white supremacy.

However, none of the candidate wanted to give up his chance, and the group adopted a "wait and see" attitude, until it was learned whether Dunn could be knocked out because of an alleged police record.

"I'm asking the white people to wake up," Dyer declared, and added he will challenge Dunn's right to run in Tuesday's meeting of the City Council.

Dyer, key opposition since Tuesday when Dunn announced he would run, said he discovered the Negro's past record while in the City Hall where he is employed.

Commenting further on means to halt Dunn from seeking office, the city attorney pointed out that "All qualifications or disqualifications relate not to the running but the holding of office."

Negro Enters Waycross Race

WAYCROSS, Ga., Aug. 15—(AP)—A Negro Saturday entered the race for a seat on the city board of education.

W. W. Howell, secretary of the Waycross Democratic Executive Committee, said Charles E. Davis, an insurance official, qualified for the city primary slated for Sept. 17. Davis seeks the position now held by Dr. Lovick W. Pierce.

Also in the race is William Hood, a furniture store executive. Pierce, who has not yet qualified, was not available for comment on Davis' entry.

Davis is the first Negro to qualify for a Waycross election.

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Macon Negro Qualifies For Water Board Election Race

MACON — (SNS) — Edward D Brown, a Negro veteran, who says his reputation has proved he is "capable and dependable," qualified this week as a candidate in the September 16 water board election.

Brown's announcement may have been conditioned by the outcome last May in a special election when Negro candidate William H. Dunn was defeated after his criminal record was exposed by a white candidate.

The white candidate, E. L. Dyer, did not succeed, however, in his racial fight completely. He, himself lost and came in third with only 460 votes. Sixteen persons had offered for water board positions.

Brown announced in a letter of qualification that he has been living in Macon for the past 25 years, and that "my reputation has been proved to be capable and dependable, and I firmly believe in good government."

The Negro candidate added he is a member of the board of stewards of the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, a member of the American Legion, and a registered voter and taxpayer."

Brown is the only Negro among four candidates who have qualified so far for the water board race. The deadline for qualification is August 28.

Macon Negro Runs Third In Election

MACON, Sept. 17 (INS)—A Negro candidate came in third last night in a five-man race for Macon water commissioner.

He is Edward D. Brown, a Macon barber.

Brown polled approximately 13 per cent of the total votes cast. His count was 1,611 out of 7,035.

Winner of the race was J. Stuart Windt, who polled 3,176 votes. Second was E. B. Doyle, a former U. S. marshal. Trailing far behind were George Garrett and C. P. Pott.

Windt takes over as water commissioner on Oct. 1. He will succeed commissioner Herbert Smart, who is retiring after 14 years.

The Macon Candidate

Down in the central city, the appearance of a colored candidate on the scene for the office of Water Commissioner, an elective office, for which four white candidates qualified, created more than passing notice. The candidate in question was Edward D. Brown, a local business man of Macon and of excellent report.

Brown entered the race in good faith and despite the fact a cross was burned in front of his home, he slugged it out to the finish to wind up third in a race of five candidates. That was not a bad race.

Being the only colored candidate in the race, it was presaged before the election that there would be the so-called "bloc voting" procedure on the part of colored voters to elect their man. The daily press of Macon undertook to tie up cross burning with "bloc voting", concluding that each was equally as vicious. In other words, we get the suggestion that cross burning might be expected where there was the danger of "bloc voting." That this was poor thrift in an apparent attempt to justify or exonerate cross burning, we leave the reader to conclude after a careful analysis by this formula: Presuming that a person or a group of persons are apt to vote either individually or collectively, a candid conviction in an election of one against another group, fearing that this, a standard American principle, might be exercised, setting fire to a cross before the candidate's home.

Be that as it may; the citizens of Macon exercised their common right, setting up a demonstration of free people, courageous and full willing to slug it out within the framework of the Constitution.

A strict scrutiny must have been observed in order to get out statistics to show that the Negro candidate received all but 18 of the colored voting strength.

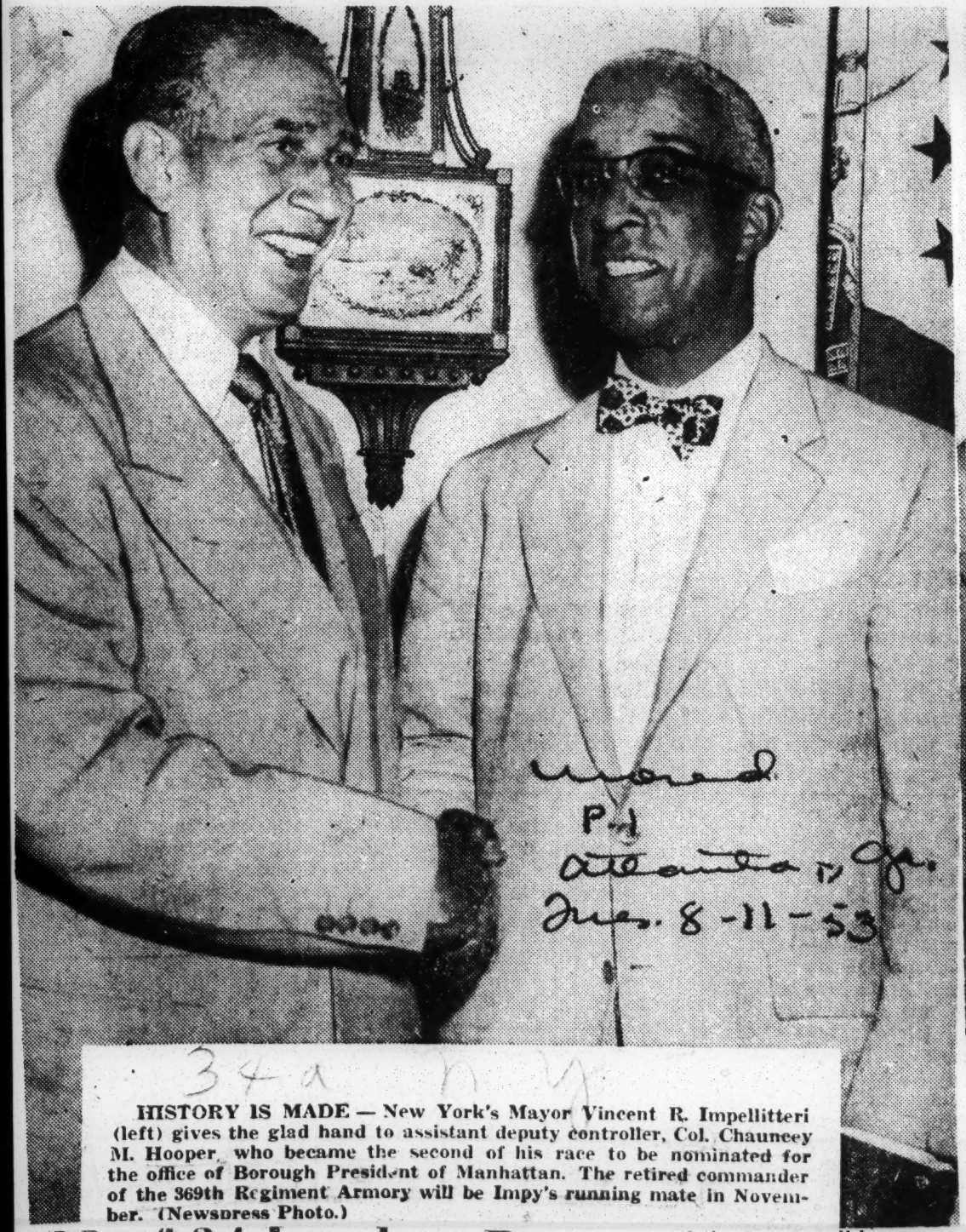
This is the second time the Negro citizens of Macon sought to bring out a candidate; this was their first unhampered attempt and should they heed that old injunction — "If at first you don't succeed try, try again, one day they will surely GO PLACES."

Race Waycross Insurance Man Qualifies To Run

WAYCROSS, Ga. — (SNS) — An insurance official, Charles E. Davis, became the first Negro ever to qualify in the race for a seat on the city board of education here.

W. W. Howell, secretary of the Walcross Democratic Executive Committee announced Davos qualification for the Sept. 17 elections.

William Hood, a furniture store executive, opposes Davis in the primary. Dr. Lovick Pierce who now holds the post has not announced his candidacy for re-election.



HISTORY IS MADE — New York's Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri (left) gives the glad hand to assistant deputy controller, Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, who became the second of his race to be nominated for the office of Borough President of Manhattan. The retired commander of the 369th Regiment Armory will be Impy's running mate in November. (Newspress Photo.)



Don Rice

Col. Chauncey M. Hooper (right), assistant deputy City Comptroller, being congratulated by Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri on his selection as nominee for Manhattan Borough President on the Impellitteri ticket in the Democratic primary.

12 of 34 Leaders Desert Tammany, Back Mayor

By David McConnell

Twelve of the thirty-four Tammany district leaders yesterday bolted the Manhattan Democratic organization and pledged their support to Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri's campaign for re-election.

The twelve, representing a substantial minority on the New York Democratic County executive committee, announced their swing from support of Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner to the Mayor at a surprise meeting at City Hall.

Mr. Wagner, the candidate of the Democratic organizations of Manhattan and the Bronx, for the Sept. 15 primary election, assailed the leaders as a "collection of characters" and said that "these men belong in the camp of Vincent Impellitteri."

After the bolting district leaders had made known their stand, Mayor Impellitteri announced that Chauncey M. Hooper, a Negro, assistant deputy City Controller, would run on his ticket in the Democratic primary for the nomination for Manhattan Borough President.

Mr. Hooper, fifty-nine, was a sergeant major with the 369th Infantry Division in the first World War and a colonel in charge of the 369th Anti-Aircraft Regiment in World War II. He was graduated from Fordham Law School in 1926.

The Rebel Leaders

The rebel leaders who swung to the Mayor and the assembly districts they represent include: Harry Bell, 1st A. D.; Louis De Salvio, 2d A. D.; Frank J. Sampson, assistant to the Mayor, and James Boland, co-leaders in the 3d A. D.; Bert Stand, 4th A. D.; Sidney Moses, and Frank McGowan, co-leaders, 6th A. D.; William J. Connolly, 8th A. D.; Joseph Pinckney, 11th A. D.; Herbert Bruce, 12th A. D.; Samuel Kantor, 14th A. D., and Louis J. Carbonetti, 16th A. D.

Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany chieftain, said that a "majority of the leaders are in full and unequivocal support" of Mr. Wagner. He said that "we now have a simple division of the forces of good government on the one hand and those who have brought shame to the name of the Democratic party on the other."

Mr. Wagner, in a prepared statement, was more caustic. It read in part as follows:

"Let us look at the list. Frank Sampson, whose name figured in the leading cases in the office of the District Attorney; Sidney Moses and Sammy Kantor, whose last starring roles were before the State Crime Commission." Mr. Wagner also assailed others on the list of twelve.

Mr. Wagner said that "I say to all of those who were bought in today's bargain - basement sale: Good riddance; my only hesitation about running for Mayor was the fear that you might really be for me."

Although Mr. Strand, speaking for the twelve leaders, said seriously about this situation in would need a majority of nine that he expected the list of my opinion. Under Tammany's complex voting system, on the those swinging behind the executive committee the Impcampaign now cannent of Mayor Impellitteri pellitteri backers now cannent of Mayor Impellitteri, repeated again yesterday that he muster only six votes and theypeated again yesterday that he said that "there is nothing must would abide by the will of the

majority on the executive committee if any vote were taken on a move to oust him. There are sixteen votes on the committee plus an additional five "synthetic votes" held by party leaders which Mr. De Sapio said he would not use in a leadership fight.

The designation of Mr. Hooper by the Impellitteri forces marks the second Negro to be placed in the race for the Manhattan Borough Presidency. The Republicans two weeks ago designated Elmer A. Carter, member of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, as their candidate, while the Wagner forces are expected to swing from the designation of Assemblyman Herman Katz to a Negro candidate in the near future.

Mr. DeSapio said yesterday that Hulan E. Jack, leader of the 14th A. D., has continued since the designation of Mr. Katz to urge that the executive committee change its mind and name a Negro candidate. Other Tammany leaders said that Mr. Katz was a "stopgap" candidate and that a Negro would be substituted.

In announcing the bolt to the Mayor, Mr. Stand also said that he expected Lucius C. Butts, acting leader of the 13th A. D., to swing behind the Mayor, but at Tammany it was reported the Harlem leader had rejected the idea.

Following the announcement of the defection, Mr. DeSapio called an informal conference of the remaining leaders at the Tammany headquarters, 331 Madison Ave., and it was from this meeting that he came to announce confidence that the organization's majority would remain loyal to the Wagner candidacy. The Democratic party leaders of Kings, Queens and Richmond Counties all have announced their support of Mayor Impellitteri.

Thirteen of the leaders attended the meeting while Samuel R. Rosenberg and Joseph Reilly, co-leaders in the 15th A. D., sent word they could not come but remained loyal. The remaining nine could not be reached, a Tammany spokesman said.

12 Tammany Chiefs Desert, Swing to Impy

De Sapio Repudiated in Anti-Wagner Move

By WALTER MacDONALD,
Staff Writer

Twelve Democratic district leaders, representing 10 of Manhattan's 16 Assembly districts, today deserted Tammany chieftain Carmine G. De Sapio and his candidate, Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner Jr., and pledged their support to Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri in his fight for the party nomination.

They paid a visit to the Mayor at City Hall and signed a pledge. A 13th leader who accompanied them said he was in favor of the swing to Mr. Impellitteri but would have to consult his executive committee tonight before signing the pledge.

Names Hooper.

Shortly after conferring with the leaders, the Mayor, grinning happily, announced the designation of Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, a Negro, as candidate for Manhattan borough president on the Impellitteri ticket.

Bert Stand, Democratic leader of the 4th AD, acting as spokesman for the group of leaders, said the Manhattan leaders are "knocking the doors down to get aboard the bandwagon." Asked whether this might be construed as an ouster-DeSapio movement, Mr. Stand said "No," but then added: "First things first."

Asked why these leaders had switched to Mr. Impellitteri after only recently indorsing Mr. Wagner, Mr. Stand shrugged his shoulders.

'Don't Hear Well.'

"When we met to indorse Wagner," he said, "a voice vote was taken and sometimes the boys don't hear very well."

Mr. Stand indicated that five more district leaders would announce their support of the Mayor before nightfall.

The leaders, in addition to Mr. Stand, who went to City Hall to sign in for Mayor Impellitteri were: Harry Bell, 1st AD; Louis De Salvio, 2nd; Frank J. Sampson and James Boland, 3rd; Sidney Moses and Frank McGowan, 6th; William J. Connolly, 8th; Joseph Pinckney, 11th; Herbert Bruce, 12th; Samuel Kantor, 14th, and Louis J. Carbonetti, 16th.

Lucius C. Butts, leader of the 13th, went along with the others but said he'd have to confer with his executive committee before taking a final stand. He did pledge his "sympathy," however.

Col. Hooper, 59, is assistant deputy controller. A graduate of Fordham Law School, he served in the U.S. Army from 1941 to 1946, emerging as a colonel. He is married to the former Martha Knox and lives at 28 Macombs Pl., Manhattan.

Mayor Impellitteri said he had known Col. Hooper for 30 years and was proud and happy to have him on the ticket.

Reminded that he had not yet announced his candidate for borough president of the Bronx, where Democratic leader Edward J. Flynn opposes his candidacy, the Mayor said: "I have no comment at the present time."

He said he was sure he would win the nomination in the primary and "then I will win in the fall."

Meanwhile, acting Postmaster Harold Riegelman, asked about a report that he would resign within a week to run as the GOP candidate for Mayor, said today he had not yet reached a decision.

Although named some days ago, Mr. Riegelman still has not yet accepted. He said at the time that his decision would rest on a survey of the improved efficiency he had achieved in the post office since he took office three months ago.

Four To Run For Post Of Borough President

NEW YORK—(GLOBAL)— History was made in New York last Tuesday when four Negroes were nominated in the Primaries to run for the office of Borough President of Manhattan. They are Elmer A. Carter, Repubican nominee; Hulan E. Jack, Tammany Hall nominee; Rev. James H. Robinson, Liberal Party, nominee; and Andronicas Jacobs, American Labor Party candidate.

The only contest in the Primary election was between the two Democratic Party designees, Hulan E. Jack, running on the Tammany Hall ticket headed by Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, and Colonel Chauncey Hooper, who ran on Mayor Vincent Impellitteri's ticket.

This history-making event hat its beginning when the Republican Party named Elmer A. Carter, a Negro, as its designee for the office of Borough President. The other parties fell in line and also designated Negroes. Tuesday's primary elections officially places these Negroes on their respective ballots and history will be made further when, in November, one of them is almost certain to become New York's first Negro Borough President.

The Wagner victory was a smashing one, but many political observers feel that this is no indication that he will win in the November elections The recent Primary campaign betwee Borough President Wagner and Mayor Impellitteri was such a bitter one that many persons feel it would be nearly impossible to bring the Impellitteri faction behind Wagner and his ticket in November. This could be a good sign for the Republican ticket, which is headed by Harold Riegelman.

There is some indication that Mayor Impellitteri will still run for the re-election in November on an Independent ticket. In addition, there is still the persistent talk of a white Independent entering the race for the Borough Presidency of Manhattan, to run against the four Negro candidates.

Mr. Wagner's plurality exceeded expectations. He rolled up an impressive majority even in Brooklyn and Queens where the Mayor had been expected to run ahead. Much of this vote is considered by some experts to be a protest vote against the Impellitteri forces, and it is felt that a great deal of this protest vote will be picked up by the Republicans at the November elections.

Job Pays $25,000 a Year

Negro Will Win N.Y. Post

Hot Race Between Four Men

NEW YORK—With all but one faction of the Democratic party naming Negro candidates to the Borough of Manhattan, the election of a Negro to the top city governing agency was virtually assured.

The Wagner or Tammany Democrats were expected to name a Negro candidate early this week.

Elmer A. Carter, a member of the State Commission Against Discrimination, is unopposed for the Republican nomination.

COL. CHAUNCEY M. Hooper, assistant deputy controller of New York City and member of the Adjutant General, N. Y. State National Guard, was named last week by the Impelletteri Democrats.

On Friday, Rudolph Halley, Liberal candidate for Mayor and present City Council president, announced at the Hotel Theresa in Harlem that the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, would be the Liberal party candidate for Borough President.

Over the week-end, the Wagner Democrats had not yet named their man. Under serious consideration were Councilman Earl Brown, Assemblyman Hulan Jack and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

* * *

THE BOROUGH President, who is paid an annual salary of $25,000, is a member of the city's Board of Estimate, having two of the sixteen votes of the board.

He is chairman of the local board of every improvement district in his borough. He may appoint and remove a commissioner of Borough Works of his borough, his secretary and such assistants, clerks and subordinates as he may deem necessary.

He has control of regulating, grading, curbing, flagging and guttering of streets and laying of sidewalks; of constructing and repairing public roads; of paving, repaving, resurfacing and repairing of all streets; of the laying or relaying of surface railroad tracks in many public street or road; of the filling of sunken lots, fencing of vacant lots, digging down lots; of the removal of incumbrances; of the issuance of permits to builders to use and open the streets; of all subjects relating to the public sewers and drainage of his borough; of the location, establishment, care, erection and maintenance of the public baths, public urinals and public comfort stations, and of the placing of all signs indicating the names of the streets and other public places.

* * *

A BITTER primary fight was seen between the warring Democrat factions at a press conference Friday morning in the Hotel Theresa.

Colonel Hooper said he thought critics of Mayor Impelletteri's speech Sunday in Harlem had "misinterpreted" the Mayor's words.

The Mayor had been accused of injecting race into the campaign when he called upon Negroes and Italians to units and fight for good government. "I would not ask anyone to vote for me because I am a Negro," Colonel Hooper said.

"On the other hand, I wouldn't want anyone not to vote for me because I am a Negro."

Colonel Hooper said he saw no reason for "setting up anything special for Negroes, just because they are Negroes."

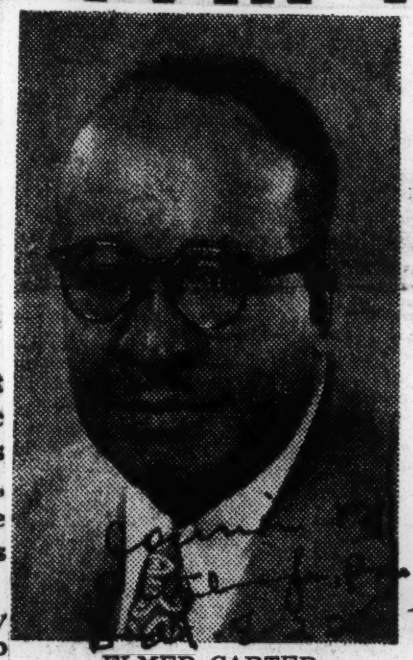
Shortly after Colonel Hooper's conference, a luncheon was held in the Skyline Room of the Hotel Theresa by the volunteers for Halley.

* * *

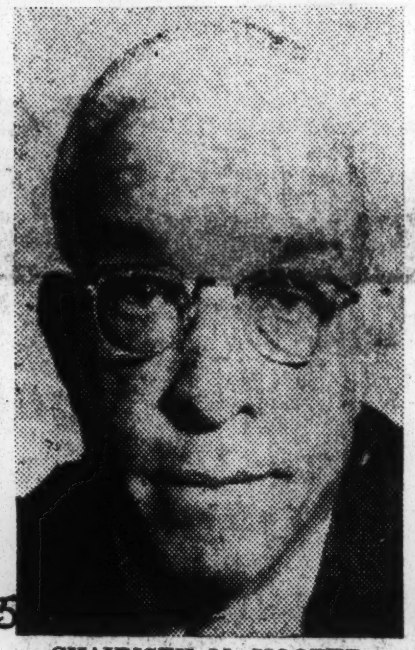
MURRAY BARON, New York State County chairman of the Liberal party, announced the selection of the Rev. Mr. Robinson as Liberal candidate for Borough President.

In his introduction of the candiate, Liberal Mayoralty Candidate Halley called the pastor a man "who will appeal to the entire city—not to any special segment or group."

Mr. Halley said that with the Rev. Mr. Robinson as Borough President, 'There will be no patronage in the office of Borough President this time."



ELMER CARTER
... Republican



CHAUNCEY M. HOOPER
... Impelletteri Democrat



REV. JAMES H. ROBINSON
... Liberal

FIGHT ON RACE BIAS PLEDGED BY MAYOR IN HARLEM SPEECH

Impellitteri Urges Promotion of Brotherhood to Inspire U. N. Delegates and World

RIEGELMAN SCORES RIVALS

Says Failures of Past Regimes Halt City Gains—Tammany to List Borough Choice Today

By LEO EGAN

Mayor Impellitteri made his second appearance of the Democratic primary campaign in Harlem last night and, this time, pledged himself and his associates to wage a continuing battle against all forms of racial or minority prejudice and persecution.

Obviously in reply to those who construed his first Harlem campaign speech, made two weeks ago, as an appeal for racial bloc voting in the Democratic primary, the Mayor declared last night that he and other officials were making every sincere effort to promote brotherhood as an inspiring example for United Nations representatives and the world.

Harold Riegelman, unopposed candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, meantime was blaming past failures of the Democratic city administration for the city's inability to proceed with needed capital construction. He declared that neither the Mayor nor Borough President Robert F. Wagner Jr. of Manhattan, rivals for the Democratic nomination, nor City Council President Rudolph Halley, who is unopposed for the Liberal party nomination, had shown any ability to remedy these failures.

Mr. Riegelman's statement, issued from his campaign headquarters at the Astor Hotel, was prompted by City Controller Lazarus Joseph's warning to the City Planning Commission that the city's credit would not justify un- of the selection was necessary be- that Mr. Robinson would make a dertaking more than $230,000,000 cause Mr. Robinson, pastor of the Brooklyn Republicans are sched- of new construction next year de- Presbyterian Church of the Mas- uled to endorse Democratic candi- spite requests from various depart- ter, is an enrolled Democrat. dates for Borough President and ments amounting to $743,000,000. In a statement issued after the candidate for Borough President of Manhattan until today but their

Liberals Ratify Robinson

The Liberal party executive committee for Manhattan voted last night to accept the Rev. James H. Robinson, a Negro, as the party's candidate for Borough President of Manhattan. Committee approval was ratified by Liberal meeting, Murray Baron, New York County chairman, presided that the people of New York County will be as pleased and impressed as we have been with the breadth of knowledge of the problems of the city shown by the original Tammany choice, withdrew last week. Democratic nomination and who

has been endorsed for the Liberal nomination as well, assuring his re-election. Both candidates are identified with the faction backing Mayor Impellitteri for he Democratic nomination.

Mayor Speaks in Harlem Church

In a speech prepared for delivery at a meeting of the Harlem Citizens Committee at the Pentecostal Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ, Seventh Avenue and 124th Street, Mayor Impellitteri made no mention last night of his earlier speech in which he accused Carmine G. DeSapio, leader of Tammany, of impairing the unity of Italian Americans by supporting Mr. Wagner for the Democratic nomination for Mayor. He also did not mention his appeal to Negroes to vote solidly for Col. Chauncey M Hooper for the Democratic nomination for Borough President of Manhattan. Colonel Hooper, a Negro, is a running mate of the Mayor in the Democratic primary.

Avowing a desire to make this city a living example of the ability of people of different religious, racial and national backgrounds to live in peace and harmony, the Mayor told his Harlem audience last night:

"Your city officials are making every sincere effort to make New York a metropolis of genuine brotherhood where the seeds of racial or religious discrimination cannot germinate.

"We have no place in the educational institutions in this city for anything which nurtures or gives comfort to the methods of intolerance. And I can assure you that wherever such un-American practises might appear this administration will take emphatic and proper steps to insure its speedy elimination.

"We will fight vegorously all forms of racia lor minority prejudices and persecution.

"Surely all of us as Americans and as citizens of the greatest city of the world should apply a vigorous determination to wipe out the forces of bigotry and bias wherever they exist; and that job properly starts in our own city, in our own neighborhood and with our own children."

Mr. Impellitteri warmly commended the work of the Mayor's Committee, set up under the late Fiorello H. LaGuardia to combat intolerance, and declared that its activities had his full support and endorsement.

Stunting of City Charged

Mr. Riegelman's statement on city finances commended Mr. Joseph for his warning to the City Planning Commission but continued:

"What Mr. Joseph did not say was that sloppy city administration of past years has stunted the growth of taxable values to finance needed city construction projects. Neither the Mayor, nor the hollow halo that is called Hallley nor the Borough President of Manhattan has shown any ability to prevent large areas of the city from decaying into slums."

Specifically, Mr. Riegelman accused the administration of failing to enforce the sanitary and safety codes and of failing to encourage the repair and improvement of old houses.

"For every $10 in tax values that the city loses, it loses the right to borrow $1 for needed schools, parks and hospitals," he continued. "So there is nothing else for the Controller to do but once more warn his fellow Democrats at City Hall that the most the city can safely undertake within its constitutional debt limit is $230,000,000 of public works to meet needs city officials put at $743,000,000.

Impellitteri Running Mate

Hooper Ruled Off Ballot As Non-Resident of City

Chauncey M. Hooper, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Manhattan Borough President on Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri's ticket, was ruled off the primary ballot yesterday in Supreme Court on the ground that he is not legally a resident in Manhattan. In a decision that was appealed immediately to the Appelate Division, Justice S. Samuel Di Falco held that Mr. Hooper, an Assistant Deputy City Controller, actually lives at Myers Corners, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., and not at 28 Macombs Place, Manhattan, as he claimed.

The Appellate Division reserved decision on Col. Hooper's appeal yesterday afternoon, pending the arrival of complete transcripts from the earlier trial in Justice Di Falco's court. The transcripts arrived in section during the evening. Both sides announced they would take an adverse Appellate decision to the Court of Appeals, which will convene in special session in Albany at 10 a. m. today to consider election cases.

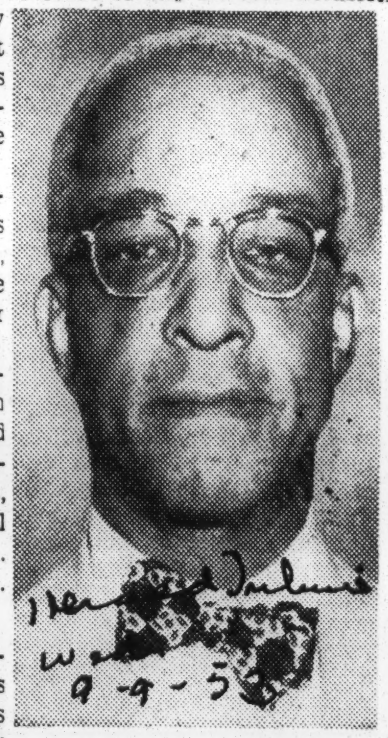
Enrollment Canceled

After holding that the fifty-nine-year-old Mr. Hooper is legally resident in Wappingers Falls, fifty miles north of New York in Dutchess County on the Hudson's East Bank, the lower court ruled invalid his designating petitions, and directed the Board of Elections to cancel his Democratic enrollment in the 31st Election District of the 12th Assembly District.

The suit, which, depending on the outcome of appeal, may leave Mayor Impellitteri's slate without a candidate for Borough President in Tuesday's primary elections, was brought by Hulan E. Jack.

Mr. Jack also seeks the Democratic Borough Presidency nomination and is a running mate with Robert F. Wagner jr., a Democratic Mayoralty candidate. Mr. Wagner is incumbent Manhattan Borough President. Mr. Jack and Mr. Hooper are Negroes.

In a twenty-one-page opinion, Justice Di Falco wrote:



Don Rice

Chauncey M. Hooper

"I am unable upon the facts to come to any other conclusion from the overwhelming weight of the credible evidence on behalf of the petitioner, as contrasted to the meager evidence submitted by the respondent, than that the residence and domicile of respondent within the meaning of the election law was not correctly stated as being at No. 28 Macombs Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York County.

"I find that the respondent on June 23, 1953, did completely remove from his four-room residence and domicile at 45 E. 135th St., and that he intended to establish and in fact did establish his permanent residence at Myers Corners, Wappingers Falls, N. Y."

Justice Di Falco said that when Mr. Hooper moved upstate on June 23, he took with him all his clothing, furniture and other belongings, including television and radio sets. He said Mr. Hooper bought a station wagon, which he registered earlier this year from Wappingers Falls.

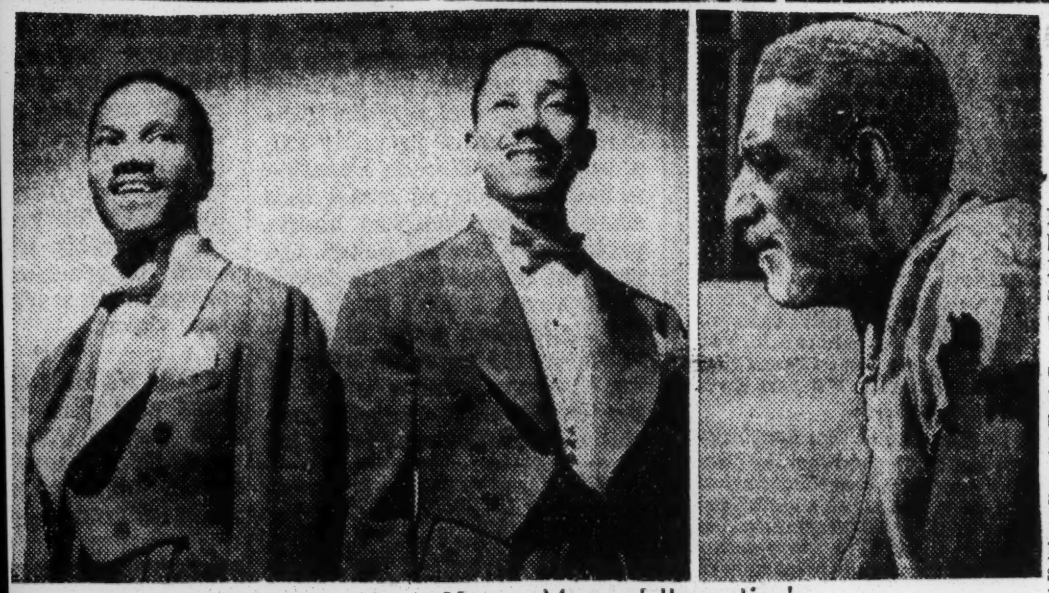
In addition, the court commented that Mr. Hooper was a man of culture, an outstanding member of his race who for many years has held "lucrative public positions," and formerly lived in a penthouse. Also, the court observed that Mrs. Hooper suffers from a heart ailment.

Justice Di Falco said that the Macombs Place address claimed by Mr. Hooper was in an old-law walk-up tenement. He said it was difficult for the court to believe that Mr. Hooper would move from comparative luxury to a place "where his wife would have to climb three stories and sleep in a three-quarter-size bed in a small rear bedroom containing a small closet and with limited kitchen and other facilities. This taxes the credulity of the court."

Lewis Abrams, Col. Hooper's attorney, said he asked the Appellate Division to reverse Justice Di Falco's decision yesterday on the grounds that the candidate had purchased his Wappinger Falls property merely as a country home to which he intended to retire eventually.

In the meantime, while continuing to work as assistant deputy controller of New York City, Col. Hooper had moved to a less expensive Manhattan apartment, the attorney said. He installed a telephone at the Macomb's Place address, slept there week nights and received mail and telegrams there, Mr. Abrahams said.





They'll Perform for Ike—Many of the nation's top theatrical world performers will participate in the fancy program highlighting the Inaugural Ball honoring President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower in Washington. Among the artists slated to appear are, left to right: Ethel Waters, Peg Leg Bates, Dorothy Maynor, Louis Armstrong, Noble Sissle, who will lead a twenty-piece band; the Nicholas Brothers and Leigh Whipper. The performers will shuttle between the McDonough Gymnasium of George Washington University and the National Guard Armory. Eight bands will play for the function which will be held in two halls, simultaneously.

Editor Purdy Invited To Inaugural Breakfast

James H. Purdy, Jr. Managing Editor of the "Memphis World" has been invited to attend an Inaugural Breakfast honoring Republican Officials and visitors to the 1953 Inaugural ceremonies.

The breakfast will be held Tuesday morning Jan. 20th at 8:30 at the Hall of Nations, Washington Hotel, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. in Washington, D. C.

The "Memphis World" and its sister paper, the "Atlanta Daily World," were one of the first Negro papers to announce that they would support General Dwight D. Eisenhower for presidency.

Mr. Purdy took an active part in the past campaign, he has been active in Republican circles back during the days when the late R. R. (Bob) Church was a powerful figure on Beale Street.

Lt. George W. Lee, Mrs. B. F. McCleaves, Frank Scott and George W. Stevens, are a few of the Memphians that will attend the inaugural ceremonies, on Tuesday, January 20.

This event is the most restricted of all, is open only to members of Congress, governors and top party leaders.

Editor Purdy said the press of business may prevent him from going to Washington.

At Inaugural

Howard Will Ride Big Float

WASHINGTON—Atty. Perry Howard, National Republican Committeeman from Mississippi, announced this week that arrangements had been completed to enter a float for his State in the inaugural parade, Jan. 20.



Atty. Howard

The float, constructed at a reported cost of several thousand dollars, is to be representative of the natural resources of the Southern state. These resources are cotton, a product for which the state is known as one of the world's leading producers, and oil, in which Mississippi ranks as America's third greatest producer.

Appropriate music, typical of the state, will be furnished by the Mississippi College band (white) and the float will be manned by persons representative of the state political organization.

Attorney Howard holds the distinction of being the only Negro National Committeeman and has publically pledged that Mississippians who supported Eisenhower, both white and Negro, will patricipate in all inaugural ceremonies without regard to race.

It is understood that Mr. Howard will ride atop the float.

Negroes Play Important Part in Inauguration

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Whether it was an omen of continuing improvement in race relations or just a sign of progress with the times, colored people shared larger in the inauguration ceremonies of President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Vice-President Richard M. Nixon than in any inauguration in the history of the country.

The high spot of the Eisenhower-Nixon inaugural program in that respect was reached when Miss Dorothy Maynor, a leading concert soprano, sang "The Star Spangled Banner" immediately preceding Vice-President Nixon's taking the oath of office.

The inaugural ceremonies, viewed from one position, had the look of an interfaith program as representatives of three religious groups participated in the program along with Miss Maynor.

This note of race and religious unity was emphasized as President Eisenhower, at the opening of his inaugural address, prayed that "our concern shall be for all the people—regardless of station, race or calling."

Miss Maynor was flanked by outgoing President Harry S. Truman, on the right, and President-Elect Eisenhower, on the left, as she sang the "Star Spangled Banner." She was accompanied by the United States Marine band. President Eisenhower shook hands with her as she finished the patriotic song.

Not only was there representation of colored people on the program of the inaugural ceremonies, but they took part in all of the festivities, beginning with the inaugural reception for governors and special distinguished guests held at the Statler hotel Sunday evening.

The governors of nearly all of the states were there, including Governor Jimmy Byrnes of South Carolina, who supported the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket during the campaign, and guests visited the various state booths to shake hands with them.

Among the persons attending were Jesse H. Mitchell, who was a vice-chairman of the reception committee, and Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Dorothy P. Beckley, Miss Jeanette Carter, Judge James A. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Dickerson, Colonel West A. Hamilton and his mother, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. George E. C. Hayes, the Rev. J. L. S. Holloman, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Barrington Parker, Mr and Mrs. Kirk Renfro, Mrs. Ida Smith Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin Wilson, Mrs. Mabel Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Polk, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Justin Carter of Harrisburg, Penn.

The Nicholas Brothers, a Broadway dance team, and Lionel Hampton and his orchestra were among the topflight performers who appeared at the Inaugural Festival at Uline arena Monday night.

The Festival cast included such outstanding stars as Ethel Merman, Lily Pons, Helen Hayes, Hoagy Carmichael, Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians, Edgar Bergen, Adolph Menjou, Jeanette McDonald and James Melton.

The inaugural parade had both mixed and all-colored units. One of the first all-colored units to pass the reviewing stand in front of the White House were the Armstrong high school band and cadets, including a girls' cadet unit, from Division 2 (colored) of the District of Columbia public schools. The girl cadet unit was applauded along the route of the parade.

At the inaugural ball Tuesday night, boxholders included Judge Cobb, William C. Hueston, grand secretary of the Elks and Valores J. Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican national committee.

After the ball, a party for inaugural visitors was given at the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity house.

Mrs. Zelma W. George, the wife of Clayborne George, an attorney of Cleveland, Ohio, who was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Scott, attended a party given last Wednesday in the Presidential Room at the Statler hotel by the Republican National Women's committee for the wives of Cabinet officers and women members of Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott also had as their guest William Lovelace, an assistant prosecutor, Cincinnati.

Mr. Hueston gave a cocktail party at his home Tuesday night before the inaugural ball for out-of-town guests. The guests occupying his box with him at the inaugural ball were Robert Johnson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks, and Mrs. Johnson, Philadelphia; Judge Perry W. Jackson, grand treasurer of the Elks, and Mrs. Jackson, Cleveland; Hobson B. Reynolds, head of the Elks' civil liberties department, and Mrs. Reynolds, Philadelphia; and George W. Lee, head of the Elks' educational department, Memphis.

An 11-year-old Chicago girl was the guest of Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower at the inauguration ceremonies because she was brave enough, she said, to be the only youngster in her class of 55 to wear an "I Like Ike" button.

She is Jean Jones. Jean stayed here with her uncle and aunt, Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, dean of the Howard university school of Medicine, and Mrs. Johnson.

Judge Cobb's box at the inaugural ball was occupied by himself, Miss Lois Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George E. C. Hayes, and Mrs. Robert L. Vann.

Courier Affair Is 'Tops'

Taft Pledges 'Square Deal'

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower reiterated campaign promises Tuesday during his inaugural prayer and his inaugural address—to Negro Americans!

But, from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, another powerful Republican voice, that of Senator Robert A. Taft, promised an inaugural morning breakfast crowd that Negro Americans would be given a "square deal" by the incoming administration.

"All we ask," Senator Taft told nearly three hundred guests, "is that Negro-Americans judge the Republican party by the results of the next four years.

"We might not be so long on promises," he added, "but we will be long on achievements in advancing Negroes to the status of first-class citizens."

THE PLACE was the "Hall of Nations" Room at the flag-bedecked Washington Hotel, directly across the street from the White House.

The time was 9:30 . . . where Republican leaders, both white and colored, had assembled for the Courier breakfast. Hundreds of others, who sought invitations, were refused only because of lack of adequate accommodations.

The event Tuesday morning definitely established the Courier as a leading and most effective voice of the Republican party throughout the nation.

Although the purpose of the breakfast was primarily social it served as an opportunity for Negroes and whites to get together and discuss common problems and objectives.

SENATOR TAFT pointed out that the 1952 platform pledges of the Republican party would be kept. He said that when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, he did not promise to free the slaves.

"History records, however," Mr. Taft added, "that Lincoln did free them."

The Ohioan further stated he was supremely confident that "injustices to Negro-Americans and other minority groups will not only be reduced . . . but eventually abolished . . . during the Eisenhower Administration."

Perry Howard, National Republican Committeeman from Mississippi, who introduced Senator Taft, assured Negroes that with President Eisenhower at one end of Pennsylvania Avenue and "Mr. Republican" at the other, the future of Negroes would be secure.

• • •

A PLAQUE was presented to Val Washington, assistant to the chairman of the National Republican Committee, by William G. Nunn, managing editor.

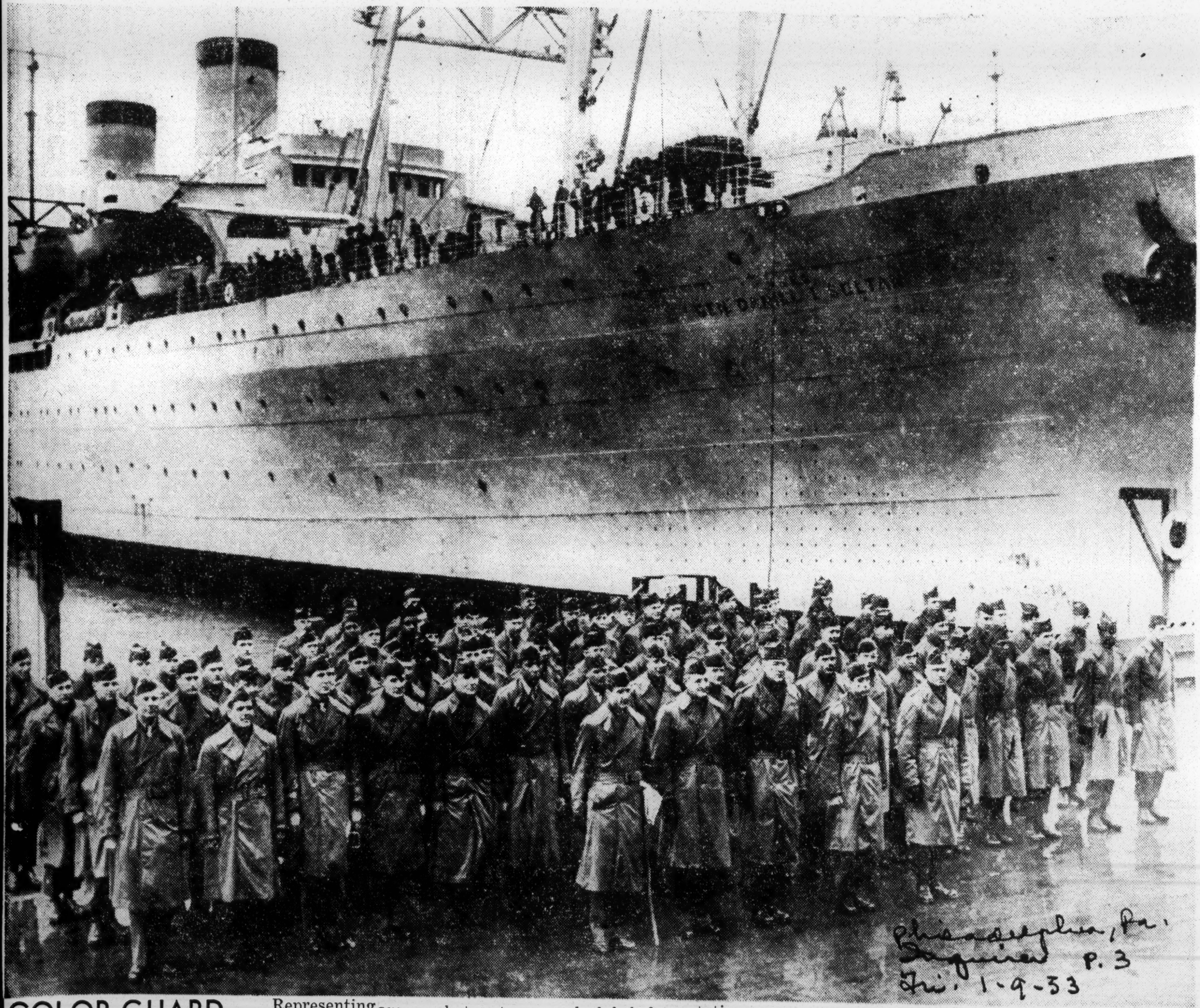
Other outstanding members of the GOP who spoke at the Courier breakfast were Senator Martin of Pennsylvania; Governor John Fine of Pennsylvania; Alderman Archibald Carey of Chicago; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president of the Courier, and Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, vice president of the Courier. Stanley Roberts, correspondent of the Courier, acted as master of ceremonies.

THE COURIER breakfast was an invitational affair sponsored and paid for solely by the Courier.

All of the guests paid tribute to the support the Courier contributed to the Republican party. Mrs. Vann was hailed as the "first Negro woman" of the Repuublican party.

Other social events during the inaugural included a party and dance on Monday night at the Kappa House; the Monday night festival at which Negro entertainers played a major role; the two inaugural balls with music by Lionel Hampton and Noble Sissle which were attended by an estimated two hundred Negro couples; the Val Washington party Tuesday night at the Kappa House and scores of private parties.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION



Philadelphia, Pa. Inquirer P. 3 Thu. 1-9-53

COLOR GUARD Representing every Army and Marine regiment in the Korean combat area, 84 Army and 12 Marine non-commissioned officers who comprise the Inauguration Color Detachment arrive in San Francisco aboard the transport Gen. Daniel I. Sultan. All are combat veterans scheduled for rotation home. They will lead the inauguration parade for Eisenhower in Washington on Jan. 20. (AP) Wirephoto)

Hoover and Son Leave for Inauguration

Herald Tribune Jan. 1-20-53 p. 7



Associated Press

Former President Herbert Hoover doffing his hat as he and his son, Allan, left Pennsylvania Station by train yesterday for the inauguration of President-elect Eisenhower in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UP). —With the inauguration of Dwight D. Eisenhower tomorrow the nation will have two living ex-Presidents—Harry S. Truman and Herbert Hoover—for the first time since March 8, 1930. On that date William Howard Taft died, leaving Calvin Coolidge the only living former Chief Executive. Ex-Presidents, though they may receive many honors, have few special privileges. They are entitled to one free copy of each day's Congressional Record. They also may walk into the Senate any time they wish, sit down and listen to what goes on. But they can't join in the debate. Mr. Hoover never has availed himself of this privilege. It is a privilege to which Mr. Truman will be triply entitled—as an ex-Senator, ex-Vice-President and ex-President

Eisenhower's Inaugural Address Text Is Given

General Outlines 9 Principles For Achieving Peace in World

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP)—The text of the inaugural address of President Dwight D. Eisenhower:

My fellow citizens:

The world and we have passed the midway point of a century for continuing chalenge. We sense with all our faculties that forces of good and evil are massed and armed and opposed as rarely before in history.

This fact defines the meaning of this day. We are summoned, by this honored and historic ceremony, to witness more than the act of one citizen swearing his oath of service, in the presence of his God. We are called as a people, to give testimony, in the sight of the world, to our faith that the future shall belong to the free.

Since this century's beginning, a time of tempest has seemed to come upon the continents of the earth. Masses of Asia have wakened to strike off shackles of the past. Great nations of Europe have fought their bloodiest wars. Thrones have toppled and their vast empires have disappeared. New nations have been born.

For our own country, it has been a time of recurring trial. We have grown in power and in responsibility. We have passed through the anxieties of depression and of war to a summit unmatched in man's history. Seeking to secure peace in the world, we have had to fight our way through the forests of the Argonne to the shores of Iwo Jima, and to the cold peaks of Korea.

LIGHT OR DARK?

In the swift rush of great events, we find ourselves groping to know the full sense and meaning of the times in which we live. In our quest of understanding, we beseech God's guidance. We summon all our knowledge of the past and we scan all signs of the future. We bring all our wit and will to meet the question: how far have we come in man's long pilgrimage from darkness toward light? Are we nearing the light—a day of freedom and of peace for all mankind? Or are the shadows of another night closing in upon us?

Great as are the preoccupations absorbing us at home, concerned as we are with matters that deeply affect our livelihood today and our vision of the future, each of these domestic problems is dwarfed by, and often even created by, this question that involves all human kind.

This trial comes at a moment when man's power to achieve good or to inflict evil surpasses the brightest hopes and the sharpest fears of all ages. We can turn rivers in their courses, level mountains to the plains. Ocean and land and sky are avenues for our colossal commerce. Disease diminishes and life lengthens.

Yet the promise of this life is imperilled by the very genius that has made it possible. Nations amass wealth. Labor sweats to create—and turns out devices to level not only mountains but also cities. Science seems ready to confer upon us, as its final gift, the power to erase human life from this planet.

MUST RECLAIM FAITH

At such a time in history, we who are free must proclaim anew our faith.

This faith is the abiding creed of our fathers. It is our faith in the deathless dignity of man, governed by eternal moral and natural laws.

This faith defines our full view of life. It establishes, beyond debate, those gifts of the Creator that are man's inalienable rights, and that make all men equal in His sight!

In the light of this equality, we know that the virtues most cherished by free people—love of truth, pride of work, devotion to country—all are treasures equally precious in the lives of the most humble and of the most exalted. The men who mine coal and fire furnaces and balance ledgers and turn lathes and pick cotton and heal the sick and plant corn—all serve as proudly, and as profitably, for America as the statesmen who draft treaties and the legislators who enact laws.

This faith rules our whole way of life. It decrees that we, the people, elect leaders not to rule but to serve. It asserts that we have the right to choice of our own work and to the reward of our own toil. It inspires the initiative that makes our productivity the wonder of the world. And it warns that any man who seeks to deny equality among all his brothers betrays the spirit of the free and invites the mockery of the tyrant.

TUTORS IN TREASON

It is because we, all of us, hold to these principles that the political changes accomplished this day do not imply turbulence, upheaval or disorder. Rather this change expresses a purpose of strengthening our dedication and devotion to the precepts of our founding documents, a conscious renewal of faith in our country and in the watchfulness of a Divine Providence.

The enemies of this faith know no God but force, no devotion but its use. They tutor men in treason. They feed upon the hunger of others. Whatever defies them, they torture, especially the truth.

Here, then, is joined no argument between slightly differing philosophies. This conflict strikes directly at the faith of our fathers and the lives of our sons. No principle or treasure that we hold, from the spiritual knowledge of our free schools and churches to the creative magic of free labor and capital, nothing lies safely beyond the reach of the struggle.

Freedom is pitted against slavery; lightness against dark.

The faith we hold belongs not to us alone but to the free of all the world. This common faith bonds the grower of rice in Burma and the planter of wheat in Iowa, the shepherd in Southern Italy and the mountaineer in the Andes. It confers a common dignity upon the French soldier who dies in Indochina, the British soldier killed in Malaya, the American life given in Korea.



Associated Press Wirepho

HANDSHAKE MARKS TRANSFER OF PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Private Citizen Harry Truman, Left, First to Give Hand to New President

A BASIC LAW

We know, beyond this, that we are linked to all free peoples not merely by a noble idea but by a simple need. No free people can for long cling to any privilege or enjoy any safety in economic solitude. For all our own material might, even we need markets in the world for the surpluses of our farms and of our factories. Equally, we need for these same farms and factories vital materials and products of distant lands. This basic law of interdependence, so manifest in the commerce of peace, applies with thousand-fold intensity in the event of war.

So are we persuaded by necessity and by belief that the strength of all free peoples lies in unity, their danger in discord.

To produce this unity, to meet the challenge of our time, destiny has laid upon our country the responsibility of the free world's leadership. So it is proper that we assure our friends once again that, in the discharge of this responsibility, we Americans know and we observe the difference between world leadership and imperialism; between firmness and truculence; between a thoughtfully calculated goal and spasmodic reaction to the stimulus of emergencies.

We wish our friends the world over to know this above all: we face the threat—not with dread and confusion—but with confidence and conviction.

We feel this moral strength because we know that we are not helpless prisoners of history. We are free men. We shall remain free, never to be proven guilty of the one capital offense against freedom, a lack of staunch faith.

In pleading our just cause before the bar of history and in pressing our labor for world peace, we shall be guided by certain fixed principles.

These principles are:

1. Abhorring war as a chosen way to balk the purposes of those who threaten us, we hold it to be the first task of statesmanship to develop the strength that will deter the forces of aggression and promote the conditions of peace. For, as it must be the supreme purpose of all free men, so it must be the dedication of their leaders, to save humanity from preying upon itself.

In the light of this principle, we stand ready to engage with any and all others in joint effort to remove the cause of mutual fear and distrust among nations and so to make possible drastic reduction of armaments. The sole requisites for undertaking such effort are that—in their purpose—they be aimed logically and honestly toward secure peace for all; and that—in their result—they provide methods by which every participating nation will prove good faith in carrying out its pledge.

2. Realizing that common sense and common decency alike dictate the futility to appeasement, we shall never try to placate an aggressor by the false and wicked bargain of trading honor for security. For indeed all free men remember in the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains.

3. Knowing that only a United States that is strong and immensely productive can help defend freedom in our world, we view our nation's strength and security as a trust upon which rests

the hope of free men everywhere. It is the firm duty of each of our free citizens and of every free citizen everywhere to place the cause of his country before the comfort and the convenience of himself.

4. Honoring the identity and heritage of each nation of the world, we shall never use our strength to try to impress upon another people our own cherished political and economic institutions.

5. Assessing realistically the needs and capacities of proven friends of freedom, we shall strive to help them to achieve their own security and well-being. Likewise, we shall count upon them to assume, within the limits of their resources, their full and just burden in the common defense of freedom.



Associated Press Wirephoto

ADDRESSES NATION

Ike Makes Inaugural Speech

ECONOMIC NEED

6. Recognizing economic health as an indispensable basis of military strength and the free world's peace, we shall strive to foster everywhere, and to practice ourselves, policies that encourage productivity and profitable trade. For the impoverishment of any single people in the world means danger to the well-being of all other peoples.

7. Appreciating that economic need, military security and political wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the Western Hemisphere, we enthusiastically join with our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose.

In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the Western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitedly marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, even with our help, its spiritual and cultural treasures.

8. Conceiving the defense of freedom, like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.

9. Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest of honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease.

By these rules of conduct, we hope to be known to all peoples.

By their observance, an earth of peace may become not a vision but a fact.

This hope—this supreme aspiration—must rule the way we live.

We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid. We must acquire proficiency in defense and display stamina in purpose.

We must be willing, individually and as a nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both.

These basic precepts are not lofty abstractions, far removed from matters of daily living. They are laws of spiritual strength that generate and define our material strength. Patriotism means equipped forces and a prepared citizenry. Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity, on the farm and in the factory. Love of liberty means the guarding of every resource that makes freedom possible—from the sanctity of our families and the wealth of our soil to the genius of our scientists.

JOB FOR ALL

And so each citizen plays an indispensable role. The productivity of our heads, our hands and our hearts is the source of all the strength we can command, for both the enrichment of our lives and the winning of the peace.

No person, no home, no community can be beyond the reach of this call. We are summoned to act in wisdom and in conscience; to work with industry, to teach with persuasion, to preach with conviction, to weigh our every deed with care and with compassion. For this truth must be clear before us: whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America.

The peace we seek, then, is nothing less than the practice and the fulfillment of our whole faith, among ourselves and in our dealings with others. It signifies more than stilling the guns, easing the sorrow, of war.

More than an escape from death, it is a way of life.

More than a haven for the weary, it is a hope for the brave.

This is the hope that beckons us onward in this century of trial. This is the work that awaits us all, to be done with bravery, with charity—and with prayer to Almighty God.

My citizens, I thank you.

FIRST LADY'S INAUGURATION DAY

Mamie Gets History's Most Public Kiss

By RUTH GMEINER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(UP)—Mamie Eisenhower experienced the greatest moment of her life today when the President of the United States gave her what probably was the most public kiss in history.

Dwight D. Eisenhower no sooner had taken the oath that made him the nation's 34th President than he dashed over to buss Mamie on the cheek, pausing only to shake hands with Mr. Truman.

The new First Lady, who blinked away tears as her husband took the oath, half rose in her seat and beamed.

It undoubtedly was the most public kiss in history, witnessed by some 125,000 persons on the Capitol Plaza and possibly 70,000,000 others on television.

Afterward, Mrs. Eisenhower sat down, dabbed at her nose with her handkerchief and listened attentively as her h delivered his personal pr his inaugural address.

Then, with applau "Ike" still ringing she impulsively le bestowed a kiss c Mrs. Truman who was sitting just in front of Mrs. Eisenhower.

After the inaugural ceremony, the President guided his smiling, happy First Lady to the front of the platform to join in receiving the cheers and roars of the glittering crowds.

Mamie, like her husband, was up early—about 8 o'clock—and had breakfast. They went to church together to a special pre-inaugural service, then to the White House.

On the trip to the Capitol for the inaugural ceremony, Mrs. Eisenhower rode in an open limousine with Mrs. Truman and Margaret Truman.

On the trip to the Capitol under blue skies, the three ladies chatted amiably, Margaret shouting hellos to acquaintances in the crowd lining the route.

Seated on the platform, Mamie chatted with Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, wife of the vice-president, and Mrs. Truman. She paid little attention as the Senate, Supreme Court and Cabinet filed in.



Associated Press Wirepho

COAST-TO-COAST KISS

But the moment the band struck up with "Stars and Stripes Forever," signal for her husband's entrance, she stood up quickly.

Tears came into her eyes. She blinked them away. They came again as the noted Negro soprano, Dorothy Maynor, sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

With Mrs. Eisenhower on the platform were her mother, Mrs. John S. Doud of Denver who will live in the White House, Mrs. Truman, Margaret, Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Alben W. Barkley, wife of the outgoing vice-president.



CONGRESSMAN ANDREWS

Rep. Andrews Considering Senate Race

Congressman May Seek Sen. Sparkman's Post; Making State Survey

Congressman George W. Andrews, of Union Springs, has virtually decided to run against Sen. John Sparkman next year. Andrews's final decision hinges on the survey he is now making of his chances. So far, he is pleased with his findings.

Should Andrews make the Senate race against Sparkman, the contest would pit a conservative from South Alabama against an ardent Fair Dealer from North Alabama.

The issues would thus be unusually well-defined and would provide Alabama voters with a clear-cut choice.

Congressman Andrews, 47, is a forceful, hard-driving campaigner. His tentative conclusion is that Sparkman's flawless, reflexive Fair Deal voting record and the formally stated positions of Sen. Sparkman in the course of his campaign for vice president have set the senator up for a kayo.

There is the further chance that Sen. Sparkman will incur considerable disfavor with Alabama voters if the U. S. Supreme Court rules againse segregation in Alabama schools in its forthcoming decision.

However, those who have conferred with Andrews in Washington recently have learned that he is concerned about the kind of campaign that will be waged against Sparkman in connection with his Truman-blessed civil rights stand during his campaign for vice president. Andrews has told friends that whoever runs against Sparkman will not be able to restrain his supporters from making demagogic, racist attacks on the senator and that this kind of assault will set up a reaction in favor of the senator.

Senate Race Takes Shape

PROBABLY in today's *Advertiser* the race for the United States Senate in Alabama commences to take shape.

On Pg. 1 is the story that Congressman George Andrews, a seasoned and able conservative, is planning to run against Senator John Sparkman, a seasoned and able Fair Deal drummer.

Opposite this page is an interview with Sparkman in which he defends his un-Alabamian civil rights positions during his campaign for the vice presidency. Sparkman, as you see, contends that he never wavered in his civil rights stand, even when standing upon the platform with President Truman and Stevenson, and that anything to the contrary is distortion from them lying-newspapers.

Sparkman's statements on civil rights in the presidential campaign will not be the lone issue against Sparkman in next year's campaign, but they are certain to give him incessant occasions to explain things to the home folks, as he seeks to do in today's interview.

★

THE *ADVERTISER* ventures to suggest that it may be profitable for citizens to read Sparkman's interview and compare it with the newspaper record to determine who is distorting what. Here is a fragment of the record made by the trinity—Truman, Stevenson, Sparkman—on the stump:

Sparkman was on the convention committee in Chicago that drafted the civil rights plank and was a key figure in its writing.

At no time on the convention floor did Sparkman raise his voice against this Democratic plank, which was subsequently praised by such civil rights holy-rollers as Truman, Humphrey and Lehman.

The truth is (keeping to this page), Sparkman said the plank was "basically sound" and, "I think I can sell it to the South."

★

AMONG other things, this Democratic plank said:

> We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin . . . *It . . . requires federal action.*

The July 30 *Advertiser* carried an AP story quoting Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as saying of the Sparkman plank:

> . . . A signal victory for the forces of liberalism in the party . . . For the first time a major party has asserted it will undertake the task of curbing the filibuster.

★

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, at the Chicago convention, called Sparkman a 'peach" and said of his plank:

> The [Republicans] weasel on civil rights. Read this [GOP] paragraph and then read our [Democratic] paragraph on civil rights and see which you want.

★

SENATOR HILL is a devoted friend of Sparkman and he took pleasure in nominating Sparkman at the convention. But there are times when political associates consider it prudent to do business at arm's length, and so presently in the campaign Senator Hill formally stated to *The Mobile-Press Register* in a letter: "I do *not* accept the civil rights plank."

In short, this Sparkman plank was too hot for Hill and Hill uncoupled himself. In fact, Sparkman was the only member of Alabama's congressional delegation who had a good word to say of the plank.

★

IN CHICAGO on Aug. 29, Sparkman told the AP that he was "completely in accord" with Stevenson's civil rights stand.

The Sept. 18 edition of *Jet* (the weekly Negro news magazine) said:

> Replying to queries about a statement of his in 1950 [at Mobile] in which he said he was against all civil rights proposals, Sparkman declared: "I was talking about bills before Congress at that time. *I don't feel that that statement commits me to oppose any civil rights program that may be submitted in the future.*"

WE LEAVE it to Alabama to decide whether this newspaper or Sparkman is the more accurate historian of the 1952 presidential campaign.



REV. HENRY COLLINS
. . . "people of all races worked"

Calif. Gets 1st Race City Councilman

BAKERSFIELD — The Rev. Henry Collins took office here Monday and became the only Negro city councilman of the State of California, following his recent election by citizens of the First Ward.

The Rev. Mr. Collins polled 1,137 votes to the incumbent James Shurley's 991, due to the fact that not only Negroes, but many white railroad workers in the First Ward gave the minister their support.

There are only 1,000 Negro voters in the First Ward.

Campaigning for improved streets, housing, schools, parks and playgrounds, the Rev. Mr. Collins waged an intensive crusade. He declared after the election that "people of all races worked for my election" and that he was thankful to all.

The Rev. Mr. Collins is president of the Bakersfield NAACP and minister of the St. Paul's Methodist Mission.

Prior to his campaign, he had fought for the full integration in the teaching ranks of Bakersfield's public schools.

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Florida

Democrat in Presidential Campaign

Local Negro Is Pledged Support For U.S. Attorney Appointment

By DAVID KRASLOW
Herald Staff Writer

A Miami Negro who worked for the Democrats in last year's presidential election, has been promised support of one faction of Republicans in his bid for an assistant United States attorney's job here.



JOHNSON

John D. Johnson, 39-year-old attorney of 5333½ NW 29th ct., confirmed this report Monday. He said his application for the job was forwarded to the Justice Department six weeks ago.

Member of a pioneer Miami family, Johnson was in charge of the Negro division in Florida during Gov. Adlai Stevenson's campaign.

"I'm reluctant to discuss the matter," Johnson stated. "You can well appreciate the touchiness of the situation and the sort of position I'm in."

Johnson said he was "not at liberty to name" Republicans who had promised him indorsements

However, The Herald learned reliably that his supporters include the faction in Dade county headed by Wesley Garrison and at least one high party official in Washington.

Johnson said there was an "understanding" that he would switch his registration to Republican if he got the job and would use his influence to increase GOP voting strength among Negroes.

Another party to the plan, it was learned, is D.A. Douglas, Miami Negro insurance official who has worked with the Garrison faction.

Johnson is one of seven children of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Johnson, who settled here in 1904.

John Johnson was graduated from Booker T. Washington High School at the age of 17 and received his law degree from Howard University in Washington in 1943.

After four years with the War Department at the Pentagon, he returned to Miami in 1947 to enter law practice.

He was considered for the post now held by L. E. Thomas, Negro municipal judge, before Thomas received the appointment.

A former member of the board of trustees of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Johnson belongs to a professional family.

Two of his brothers are physicians. Another brother and three sisters are school teachers. Johnson's wife, Johnalie, a native of Brunswick, Ga., also teaches school. The Johnsons have no children.

Veteran federal officials said there has never been a Negro district attorney in Florida. "For that matter," one commented, "I don't know of there ever having been one anywhere in the country."

Informed sources stated, however, that the odds were heavily against Johnson getting the appointment.

Johnson applied for the job vacated by Ernest L. Duhaime, who had been assistant district attorney for almost 11 years before resigning last Jan. 5. The vacancy still exists. A number of candidates have been sponsored by various Republican factions in Dade county.

POLITICAL PICTURE

By John L. Clark

Three cities in two Southern states set an example recently that should be tried in every big town in the north.

White ctiizens of Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia and Durham in North Carolina, joined with Negroes to place members of our "downtrodden" race in public office.

These results would never have been known, though, if Negroes had not the courage to make the test.

In Atlanta, Dr. Rufus E. Clement won a place on the Atlanta School Board.

The Third Ward of Atlanta, thickly settled by Negroes, elected Miles G. Amos and Atty. A. T. Walden to the City Executive Committee.

Nathaniel Barber became a City Councilman in Gastonia, N. C., and in Durham, R. N. Harris was also elected to the Councilmanic body.

All candidates, except those of the Atlanta Executive Committee, were the first of the Negro race to win public offices in city-wide elections where whites and blacks did the balloting.



MR. CLARK

Similar situations might exist in other parts of the South or in the border states.

No attempt is made here to compile a box score of office-holders all over the country.

Most surprising and unexpected were results in Atlanta.

North Carolina has always been considered a liberal Southern state.

But, Georgia was among the last to grant franchise rights to low-income citizens (and then after being required to do so by court rulings), a practice that had its hardest impact on Negroes.

Election of these men was made comparatively easy for liberal Southerners of the white race.

The candidates were able, honest and reliable.

They had the solid backing of Negro voters which was a big factor since registration has increased steadily over the years, emphasized by the policy of balloting together—win or lose.

Now, this bloc voting is a big factor anywhere, if intelligent leadership directs it for its full value.

We do not agree with claims that white voters are "afraid" of the solid Negro vote.

Our thinking is that intelligent citizens and leaders in the South or any other section admire, respect that kind of unity and will reward it if the correct approach is made by Negro leaders.

But, these leaders must have established themselves as successes in their chosen fields and among their own people.

"Hack" politicians of the old school, interested in jobs only, cannot go very far, even with solid voting behind them.

It matters little whether these Negro pioneer public officials in the South are Democrats or Republicans.

They would remain as business and professional successes in either party and hold the respect of their own race.

It was, in our opinion, the individual accomplishments of Negro candidates that caused a majority of white citizens in Atlanta, Gastonia and Durham to vote as they did.

They complimented and rewarded Negro voters for sticking together and following leadership of character.

Not enough of this is done in Northern cities.

In the larger areas, Negroes divide their political allegiance and make it almost impossible for them to vote united or to be guided by any one competent and honest Negro leader.

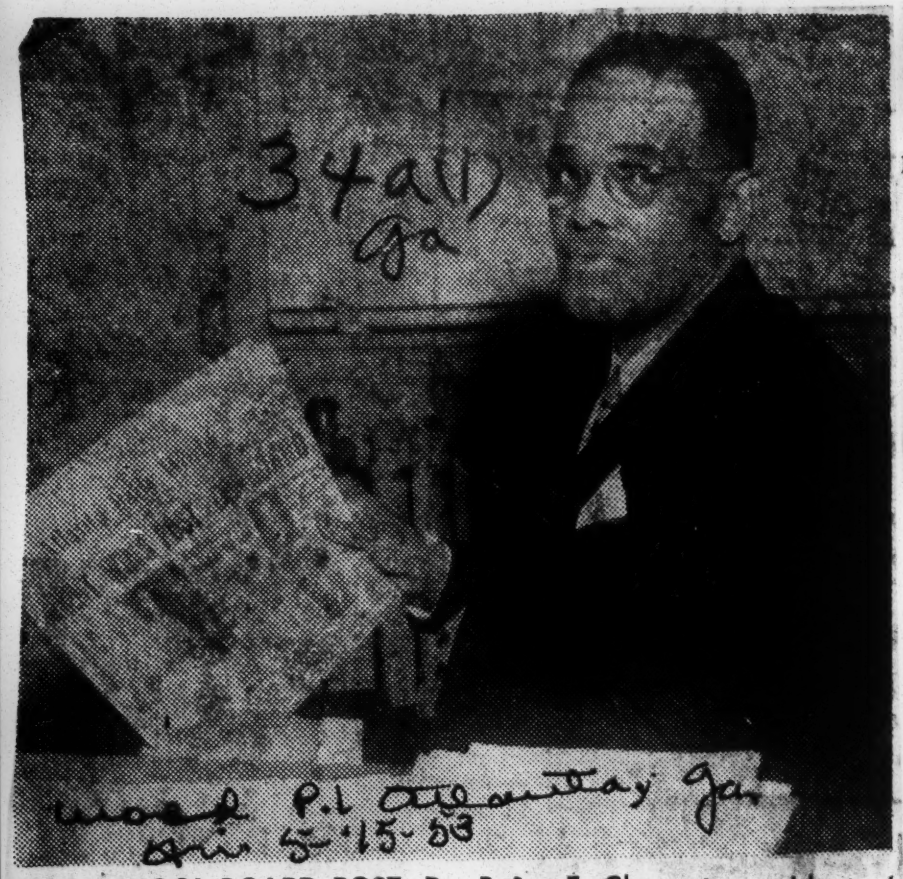
They are allied with organized labor and politicians of different factions of the Republican and Democratic parties.

They give preference to factional leaders and vote against their own party registration if union bosses demand it that way.

It is not uncommon in the North for Negro Republicans to vote against a Negro Democrat seeking public office, and vice versa, preferring loyalty to a political party rather than move a Negro up to policy-making status in either party.

Most of them are too cowardly to try the experiment undertaken by citizens of Atlanta, Gastonia and Durham, to determine whether whites have changed their thinking about Negroes as public officials.

The general attitude of Negro voters in the North is to build up strong political parties in which members of their own race have no voice in the making of policy.



WINS SCHOOL BOARD POST: Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, is shown above in his office at Atlanta university checking an edition of the Atlanta Daily World which proclaimed to the nation his election to the Atlanta Board of Education. Atlantans yesterday hailed Dr. Clement's election as a milestone in the political life of the South.

Clement Election Hailed; Poll Workers Are Praised

Atlanta's historic May 13 primary election, drama-packed with color and excitement, was the ceaseless subject of conversation on "Sweet Auburn Avenue" and all around town yesterday, as voters wore happy smiles over the election of Dr. Rufus E. Clement to the Atlanta Board of Education, and Attorney A. T. Walden and Dr. Miles Amos to positions on the City Executive Committee.

Some forty-odd poll workers, who made racial history as the first Negroes to be employed in city primaries, were exhausted from their long 6:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. hours of assisting voters at the precinct stations.

To a man, poll managers were high in their praise for the Negro workers. R. Randy Dodd, manager of precinct 3-B in the E. R. Carter School said, "Voting here was heavier than anywhere in the city. My workers did a fine job, better than those I had in the November elections or ever before. It was a pleasure to work with them."

The Negro poll workers were employed after an organization of business and professional men petitioned the City Executive Committee for the right to serve on predominantly Negro precincts.

At precinct 5-H, in the David T. Howard High School, manager George Avery declared that he had "never had more cooperative people to work with in my life." He added that there had been "no ripple at all" between the Negro workers and white workers who were employed at his precinct. "It just shows," he said, "people of different races can and are working together here in the South."

E. F. Vandivere, manager of 4-H in Booker T. Washington High, said people here voted more rapidly and with less confusion than in any election since 1928.

The Negro workers were stationed at precincts 3-B, 3-H, 4-H, 5-H, and 9-A.

Only at one precinct was any complaint made. Early voters at 3-A in the Walker Street School, complained that pointers on the names of Amos and Harris were stuck, and that on another machine, the curtain would not close. Mrs. M. R. Dodd, poll manager, said the trouble was immediately corrected after a hurried call brought a repair man.

As precinct 5-H a worker reported that a mayoralty candidate demanded that the policeman on duty cease assisting a blind voter inside the machine.

Most surprising victory of the election was that of President Clement Dr. Clement ran up a total of 22,259 to J. H. Lander's 13,936; an 8,000 vote majority over the incumbent board of education member who had held the third ward board seat for 27 years.

Commented Lander, "I didn't campaign, because I didn't think I needed to; I didn't think we were ready for this . . ."

Commented Clement, "It's a new day for the South . . there's a solid core of good will in the middle of each group (Negro and white) and given a chance to express itself, things will happen, as it happened yesterday."

Clement's race was decided on a city-wide basis. It was necessary for him to have as many whilte votes as Negro in order to win. Acutally he carried 40 out of the city's 58 precincts and lost by only narrow margins in the other 18. Dr. Clement displayed a telegrams of congratulations he received at midnight Wednesday from Mr. Lander. Negroes have won political office in many Southern cities recently, but in every instance, except Louisville, Ky., the voting has been on a "ward" basis. Dr. Clement ran on a city-wide race.

The voters turned out to a total of 57,367 out of a total 110,000 eligible. This was a 52 per cent turnout. Negro voters, with 18,500 eligible, had a record turnout. Estimations placed their turnout at 13,000 or about 75 per cent turnout, one of the heaviest in local political history.

Observers attributed the heavy Negro turnout to racial participation in local elections for the first time. Dr. Clement's race and a spirited contest between Dr. Amos and Rod Harris for the Executive Committee post from the third ward created tremendous interest in the primary. The race between Amos and Harris marked the first time two Negroes had competed against each other for a political office in the South.

A complete run dows on winners in the primary is as follows:

FOR MAYOR: Hartsfield over Brown, 32,433 to 25,212.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN: First Ward, James E. Jackson and Joe Salem in run-off for position one; L. M. Moseley, winner of position two.

SECOND WARD, Joe Allen, position two.

THIRD WARD. William T. (Bill) Knight, position one, and Colie B. Whitaker, position two.

FOURTH WARD, Douglas Wood and Lester Hardy in run-off for position one; Charlie Leftwich and Dean Callaway in run-off for position two.

FIFTH WARD, Hamilton Douglas Jr. and Jimmy Vickers in run-off for position two.

SEVENTH WARD, John T. Marler, position one, and Milton Farris, position two.

EIGHTH WARD, R. M. (Bob) Clark and Cobb C. Torrance in runoff for position two.

Board of education:

SECOND WARD, Neil M. Baldwin Jr.

THIRD WARD, Dr. Rufus E. Clement.

FOURTH WARD, Franklin Rodgers

SIXTH WARD, J. Austin Dilbeck.

SEVENTH WARD, P. L. Bardin.

EIGHTH WARD, Mrs. Cliff Ragsdale.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: New Third Ward, Miles G. Amos; New Fifth Ward, Howard Crane.

The list does not include brackets in which there were unchallenged candidates.

In five contested aldermanic positions in which more than two candidates were competing, run-offs must be held to decide the winners from among the two highest men. The run-off election will be held on May 27. Candidates are Joe Salem against A. J. Jackson, Douglas Wood against Lester Hardy, Charlie Leftwich against Dean Calloway, Hamilton Douglas against Jimmy Vickers and R. M. Clark against Cobb Torrance.

In Atlanta, Ga.

THE last Negro elected to Congress from the South was George White of North Carolina in 1898. Now we see that in Atlanta a Negro, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, has been elected to the Atlanta Board of Education over a white opponent of good standing by a vote of 2 to 1. Most, if not all, members of the board wired the Negro, a university president, congratulations and welcome.

This simply means that the Reconstruction, during which unlettered, ignorant Negroes were fraudulently thrust into offices in the South by federal bayonets, is being forgotten as entirely qualified Negroes like Dr. Clement offer for office.

One member of the Atlanta board commented: "It is every American's right to run for office and I think Dr. Clement will work well and in harmony on the board."

Because of the Talmadge symbolism in Georgia, the election of a Negro gives one a start, but not if the recent history of the whole South is understood. Since 1947 and up until the elections mentioned above, Negroes had been elected to city councils in Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Fayetteville (N.C.), Richmond, Nashville. San Antonio elected a Negro physician to its Board of Higher Education. Since 1944, Negroes have run for offices in more than 40 Southern cities.

When qualified Negroes offer for office and Southern citizens see fit to elect them, there is nothing to argue about.

But this is far removed from the proposition of a court decision that would seek to erase segregation in elementary schools. Segregation as we have known it in the past is plainly dissolving, but ruinous and grievous things, we believe, would come of a federal effort to amalgamate elementary classrooms.

Such a precipitate sundering of folkways would, we take it, work against the growing political acceptance of the Negro. The reaction would be harsh.

CIVIC LEADERS FOR CLEMENT IN



DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT who is running in the city-wide primaries for a position on the Board of Education is being supported by many organizations. He expects to poll a record vote.

Candidates appeared at two mass meetings last night and promised all voters a "square deal" if elected. A weather forecast of possible showers prompted civic leaders to urge all citizens to "get out and vote, rain or shine."

Leaders lashed out yesterday at what they called a last-minute "smear" campaign against Dr. Rufus E. Clement who is competing in the city-wide campaign for the Board of Education.

These leaders urged every registered Negro voter to go to the polls and vote. Pointing out that the AU president has substantial support in the white community, civic leaders urged a record vote for the Education board candidate.

CITY COMMITTEE

Two other Negroes are in the race and another candidate, Attorney A. T. Walden, is unopposed for a City Committee position from the predominantly Third Ward. Rod Harris, car salesman,

Harris, Amos In 3rd Ward Race For City Committee

Thousands of Atlantans will stream to the polls today to cast ballots for a mayor, vice mayor, members of the board of Education and the City Executive Committee. For the first time in modern history, the names of Negro candidates will appear on the voting machines and Negro poll workers will be employed in city precincts.

and Miles Amos, druggist, are competing for the second spot in the Third Ward.

The hotly-fought contest between Rod Harris and Miles Amos for a Third Ward post on the City Executive Committee ended last night. Only voters in the Third Ward on the west side of the city will be able to vote in this contest. The two names will not appear on the machines in other wards. Dr. Clement's name will appear on all machines.

Voters will nominate a mayor, vice-major, 16 members of the Board of Aldermen, nine members of the Board of Education, and elect members of the City Executive Committee.

18,000 VOTERS

A slate of 73 candidates has qualified for the contest. Approximately 18,000 Negroes are qualified to vote in the contest. Close political observers predicted an unusually large turnout. The primary is open to 110,519 voters.

Polls will open today at 7 a. m. and close at 8 p. m.

Interest in the primary election has been at a peak since candidates qualified. The spotlight has shifted from the mayoralty race to the Board of Education race and to the contest between Mr Amos and Mr Harris.

NEGRO POLL WORKERS

An additional point of interest in today's election is the employment of Negroes as poll workers in predominantly Negro precincts The City Executive Committee hired Negro poll workers after receiving a request from the Atlanta Civic Action Committee, an organization of young business and professional men.

On the eve of the election, the two mayoralty candidates issued predictions of victory. Mayor Hartsfield, the incumbent, and Charlie Brown both predicted victory.

HARRIS, AMOS

Mr. Harris and Mr. Amos were also confident that an unusually large vote would favor their candidacies. Mr. Harris is backed by the Westside Voters League and Mr. Amos is backed by the Fulton County Citizens Democratic Club.

Dr. Clement is supported by the Atlanta Negro Voters League, the Westside Voters League and several white groups.

New York Daily News

Atlanta Elects Negro With No Fuss at All

A Negro was elected, by a big majority, to Atlanta's (Ga.) Board of Education. Georgia is frequently cited as an intolerant Southern state, but this election was a matter-of-fact affair, with a white candidate opposing the colored one, and the voters (mostly whites) deciding that the Negro was the better qualified of the two for the job.

There were no riots, no lynchings, no Ku Klux parades.

The incident shows, says the colored winner (President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University), that "the people of the South are far ahead of what some think they are."

There, we'd say, Dr. Clement uttered a mouthful. It's a mouthful which ought to confuse and embarrass Communists everywhere. Also, it adds considerable strength to the contention that a federal Fair Employment Practices Act, sought to be enforced from Washington, is no way to solve the South's racial problems. Those problems appear to be getting along toward solution by Southerners themselves, without help from U. S. marshals backed by troops.

In Atlanta, Ga.

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

The last Negro elected to Congress from the South was George White of North Carolina in 1898. Now we see that in Atlanta a Negro, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, has been elected to the Atlanta Board of Education over a white opponent of good standing by a vote of 2 to 1. Most if not all members of the board wired the Negro, a university president, congratulations and welcome.

This simply means that the Reconstruction, during which unlettered, ignorant Negroes were fraudulently thrust into offices in the South by federal bayonets, is being forgotten as entirely qualified Negroes like Dr. Clement offer for office.

One member of the Atlanta board commented: "It is every American's right to run for office and I think Dr. Clement will work well and in harmony on the board."

Because of the Talmadge symbolism in Georgia, the election of a Negro gives one a start, but not if the recent history of the whole South is understood. Since 1947 and up until the elections mentioned above, Negroes had been elected to city councils in Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Fayetteville (N. C.), Richmond, Nashville, San Antonio elected a Negro physician to its Board of Higher Education. Since 1944, Negroes have run for offices in more than 40 Southern cities.

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But this is far removed from the proposition of a court decision that would seek to erase segregation in elementary schools. Segregation as we have known it in the past is plainly dissolving, but ruinous and grievous things, we believe, would come of a federal effort to amalgamate elementary classrooms.

Such a precipitate sundering of folkways would, we take it, work against the growing political acceptance of the Negro. The reaction would be harsh.

(Editor's note: There is hardly any factual basis for the gloomy view THE ADVERTISER takes toward a possible court decision erasing the doctrine of the dual school system. Enlightened and friendly editorial leadership by the Southern daily press in the direction of public acceptance a decision against the status quo would do much to prevent foolish and emotional action. To predict trouble sometimes could become the technique of unwittingly inviting it. Let there be level heads whichever way the decision on the grade school cases go.—E. O. J.)

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Georgia

Walden Is Unopposed For 3rd Ward Committee Pos

Attorney Austin T. Walden was practically assured fillment of his aspirations to win a seat on the policy-mal Executive Committee yesterday while Roderick B. Harris a G. Amos were left with only each other as opposition in 13th primary.

Not a single candidate qualified for the City Executive Committee from the Third Ward by 5 p. m. Thursday which had been set as a deadline. Only the three Negro candidates qualified Wednesday. Harris and Amos will oppose each other for position one in the Third Ward, while Walden will be unopposed in position number two.

The only apparent opposition which Walden could face now would come in the general election in November if a Republican candidate is put up in opposition.

ONE INCUMBENT

Out of the 14 candidates who qualified Thursday only one was an incumbent member of the committee. The incumbent was Mrs. S. Robert L. MacDougal, candidate for the Eigth Ward who was one of three committee members who originally opposed the group's decision not to hold itself available for election.

No official reason was offered for the old members refusal to run for ofice, but one incumbent. Watson Carey of the Fifth Ward, said that he did not wish "to serve on a committee with any Negroes."

"NOT WORTH IT"

However, N. T. Chambers, secretary of the committee, declared, "Its not worth it." He asserted that the group had suffered for weeks at the hands of the press because of its recent action and said there was "not pay enough for such treatment." He announced, "We're retiring."

There will actually be only two contests for the committee post. Amos and Harris will oppose each other in the Third Ward, and C. Eugene Gilbert will oppose Howard Crane for position one in the Fifth Ward. A third Fifth Ward candidate, Sam Messell, Sr., will not have any opposition in position two.

In all other ward races for the committee there is only one candidate for each position. In the Fourth Ward there is only one candidate, Carl W. Pierce who will run for position one.

Other wards are lined up as follows:

First Ward: Lyman W Pressley. position one, and E. Gregory Sawyers. position two.

Sixth Ward: Maurice Klasseter, position on and Sol. P. Bensuny, position two.

Seventh Ward: C. W. Brownlee, position one and Glenn Frick, position two.

Eighth Ward: Mrs. S. Robert L. MacDougal, position one. and Mrs. Henry Toombs, position two.

3 Race Candidates Qualify For City Committee Contest

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

The names of three additional Negro candidates will appear on the ballot of the May 13 primary in a contest for a seat on the policy making City Executive Committee from the new Third Ward which has gained a large number of white qualified voters while losing two predominately Negro precincts.

The action came yesterday morning when N. T. Chambers, secretary of the Executive Committee, opened a two-day qualification period for aspirants to the committee.

Roderick B. Harris qualified at 9:11 a. m. and was followed by the qualification of Miles G. Amos, local druggist, at 9:57 a. m. Both men announced they would run for position number one in the Third Ward. Attorney Austin T. Walden qualified at 10:02 a. m. for position number two in the Third Ward.

THREE CANDIDATES

The three candidates got their chance to qualify after many weeks of court hearings which climaxed April 10 when Superior Judge Walter C. Hendrix ruled in favor of a petition for Mandmaus by Walden and Amos.

The spectacular conflict began after Harris announced his intention to run as a candidate after being endorsed by the West Side Voters League. A few days later Walden was endorsed by the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

The committee then, declaring that no provision had been made for its future, decided to become a defacto committee and not take part in the election. Both candidates entered a suit. Walden was joined by Amos to fight to qualify for the two positions from the Third Ward. Harris was also seeking one of the two places.

WALDEN'S PETITION

The executive committee contest will be held under newly established wards which will cut the number from nine to eight January 1, 1954. The wards will be changed then under a plan of improvement ruling.

Mr. Chambers said this seemed to be the best workable solution to the problem facing the committee, and added that a new paragraph has been installed in the qualification oath in which the applicant declares that he is a qualified resident of the new ward in which he seeks a seat.

WARDS EXTENDED

The new Third Ward will lose many Negro voters who live in the Hunter Road section across Hunter Street. S. W. Predominately white communities from the old Eighth Ward will be a part of the Third Ward under the new ruling.

The Center Hill, Bolton, Riverside, Rockdale Park and Chattahoochee communities are in the new Third Ward.

This ward is bounded in the north and north east by the Cobb County boundary line and the Chattahoochie River. and Peachtree Creek. Its eastern boundaries include, Ellsworth Drive, West Marieta Road, Howell Mill Road. Hemphill Avenue and a section of North Avenue. The main southern boundaries are Collier Drive, Simpson Road, a section of Hunter Street to Ashby a to Westview Drive to Lee Peters Street and Whitehall The Ward is bounded on t by the city limits.

Mr. Chambers produced list of figures wihch show gro voting population out ing the white by slightly m a thousand.

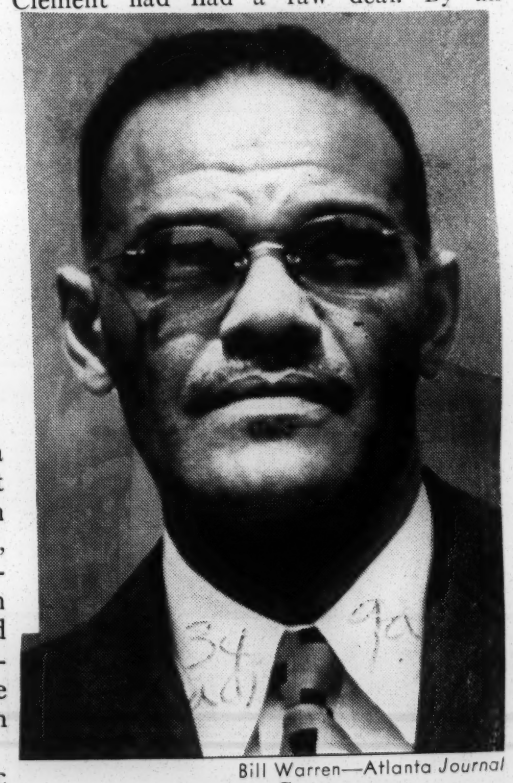
"Victory for the People"

In his 16 years as president of Atlanta University (for Negroes), Rufus Clement has become known to almost everyone in town. An ordained minister, he is a kindly, soft-spoken man, who has long been considered one of the top Negro educators in the U.S. But when Clement announced his candidacy for the city's Board of Education, many Atlantans gasped. Not since reconstruction days had a Negro even come close to such a post.

Some members of Atlanta's Democratic Party Executive Committee decided to make sure that Clement would not come close. The first thing they did was to write to Washington for any information the House Un-American Activities Committee might have. Finally, last week, just two days before the primary election, they burst into print: Clement had been a member of the Civil Rights Congress, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and the Southern Negro Youth Congress —all three listed by the House committee as Communist-front. The anti-Clement forces figured that that should finish him.

The same night, the executive committee hastily called a meeting to broadcast the charges against Clement. To his enemies, the fact that he had resigned from these organizations before they were listed made no difference; neither did the fact that he had never been anything but a fervent anti-Communist. "Once a Communist," cried Committeeman Watson Cary, "always a Communist"—and the majority of his colleagues seemed to agree. When a motion was proposed that the charges be dropped, the committee voted 5 to 4 to keep them. Only at the last minute did one member get cold feet. "I'm changing my vote, but not my mind," said he. The result: 5 to 4 for Clement.

To all intents and purposes, the anti-Clement forces had done their job: it hardly seemed possible that a Negro could live down the bad publicity Clement had received. But on election day itself, the citizens of Atlanta apparently felt that Clement had had a raw deal. By an



Bill Warren—Atlanta Journal

CANDIDATE CLEMENT
Before the vote, a last gasp.

8,000-vote majority, they elected him to the school board. Said he on hearing the news: "It isn't a personal victory. It's a victory for the people. I've been feeling for some time that the people of the South are far ahead of what some think they are."

Walden, Dobbs Split Over Mayoralty Race

Meetings Tonight At Both Cosmopolitan, Allen Temple

What has been known for some time by close associates of the two men, has now come out into the open. At a meeting held Monday night at the Zion Hill Baptist Church by the Atlanta Negro Voters League, it was disclosed before a mass meeting of voters that Attorney A. T. Walden and John Wesley Dobbs, co-chairmen of the league, are in disagreement over the candidate that should be supported for mayor in the City Primary election to be held on the 13th.

Attorney Walden is supporting Mayor William Hartsfield for re-election while Mr. Dobbs has announced that he is supporting Former County Commissioner Charlie Brown for the position Although the league has heard both candidates for mayor and those for the other positions to be filled in the primary in both executive and public mass meeting sessions, no official endorsement has been made on any candidate However, it is known that all factions are strongly urging and working for the election of Dr. Rufus E. Clement to the City Board of Education.

TWO MEETINGS TONIGHT

Several more meetings designed for the enlightenment of the voters are scheduled by both the Atlanta League and the Westside Voters League. Some of the meetings will be separate and some will be sponsored jointly by the two groups.

Tonight the Atlanta League will hold a meeting at the Allen Temple AME Church on Frazier St. Rev. Porter, pastor. It will be jointly sponsored by the Summerhill Civic League and Dr. J. B. Harris will share in presiding.

WESTSIDE LEAGUE

The Westside League will meet tonight at the Cosmopolitan AME Church at the corner of Vine and Foundry Streets, N. W., of which Rev. J. F. Moses is pastor. All meetings will begin at 8 p. m. and all candidates are invited to attend, it was announced by officials of both groups.

Friday night the Atlanta and Westside league will hold a joint meeting at the St. Marks AME Church on Chestnut Street, N. W., Rev. D. T. Babcock, pastor.

Other meetings are scheduled for Monday and Tuesday nights of next week. The election is Wednesday, May the 13th.

The Atlanta Negro Voters league is holding a rally tonight at Allen Temple AME Church, corner Clarke and Fraser Streets, S. E. Monday night there will be a rally, jointly sponsored by the two civic leagues, at the Mount Moriah Baptist church There will be a mass meeting Friday night at St. Mark's AME Church.

Tuesday night the rally will be held at the Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Candidates Tell Negroes Of Planning

Atlanta mayoralty candidates met the largest audience of their campaign Monday night at the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church. The rally was sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters' League.

The crowd overflowed the church and stood outside to hear Mayor Hartsfield and Charlie Brown offer third ward and other Atlanta Negroes their programs for improving standards in the colored sections of the city.

Brown promised to cut down on police "brutality," to provide colored rest rooms downtown, to bring better transportation facilities and only two terms for a mayor.

He also struck out at the mayor for condemning MacDaniel Street property which was later rescinded by court decision.

Hartsfield reviewed his record in the Negro community, including improvement of lighting, housing conditions and police protection. He said that he "went to war" for the Negro race in fighting the county unit system in the election last fall.

In addition to the mayoralty candidates, aldermanic and Board of Education post seekers spoke. Roderick B. Harris, Miles G. Amos and Austin T. Walden, candidates for the city executive committee from the third ward were also present.

Atlanta Leaders Lauded

Tenn. Club Hails Race Here

(Special to the World)

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — An outstanding Methodist minister who headed a delegation from the Chattanooga Voters league that observed the historic May 13 primary in Atlanta, Ga., has praised Atlanta civic leaders for their political acumen.

The Rev. C. B. Holloway, minister and businessman, hailed the primary and election of three Negroes and pointed out:

"I never saw a more determined group than the Negroes in Atlanta to put over their candidate for school board member and executive committeeman. The president of Atlanta University, Mr. Clement, was their candidate for member of the school board and won by a substantial majority."

ALL NEGROES WERE WORKING

"The significant thing about the municipal election in Atlanta last Wednesday was the activity of Negroes. Negro doctors, lawyers, teachers, bankers, businessmen, barbers, beauticians, common laborers, in fact, Negroes of all walks of life were working together to elect their candidate.

Atlanta University, Spelman College, Clark College and Morehouse College professors were working like anyone else to see that the election went over Wednesday.

"Atlanta is a city of approximately 350,000 people with only about one-third of those Negroes. But notwithstanding that fact, when the smoke of battle cleared away and the votes were counted, three Negroes were elected."

The other members of the Voters League aside from Rev. Holloway were Mr. Eugene Hyatte, Mr. R. L. Goodwin, Mr. George Powell. Prof. J. W. Williams, who was originally elected as one of the delegates to go to Atlanta, was prohibited from going at the last minute because of the illness of his wife.



REV. C. B. HOLLOWAY

Dr. Clement's Election Hailed By W. White

NEW YORK — Election of Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, to the board of education in Atlanta was hailed last week as a "signal victory" by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Clement defeated a white candidate, Dr. J. H. Landis, who had been a member of the board since 1927 by a vote of 22,142 to 13,800.

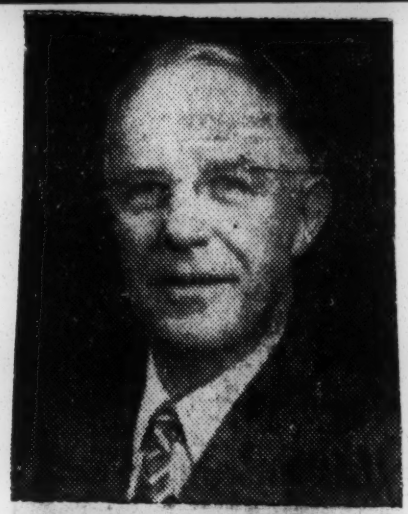
In a wire of congratulations to the university president, Mr. White said that "the entire city of Atlanta will benefit by your services on the board of education."

* * *

ALSO SUCCESSFUL at the election of May 13 were A. T. Walden, NAACP attorney, and Miles Amos both of whom were elected to the City Executive Committee. These three were the first Negroes to be elected to public office in Atlanta since Reconstruction days.

The nationwide campaign for 300,000 new members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has spurred the organization of 30 new branches and 16 new college chapters and youth councils, Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary, announced recently.

Five branches have been organized in North Carolina and Illinois, three in Alabama, two in Delaware, Mississippi and Texas; and one each in Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arizona, California, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. There is now a total of 1207 active NAACP units including 241 youth groups.



MAYOR HARTSFIELD



DR. RUFUS CLEMENT

Amos Wins Third Ward Job On City Committee

BY MARION E. JACKSON

Roderick B. (Rod) Harris, candidate of the Westside Voters League conceded to his opponent Dr. Miles G. Amos Wednesday night at 10.20 P. M. Dr. Amos had the strong backing of the Fulton County Citizens Democratic Club for Position No. 1 on the City Executive Committee for the Third Ward.

Dr. Amos immediately issued a statement which read "It has been a wonderful campaign. I have enjoyed it immensely. Thanks to all my friends and workers."

The winning candidate joins Attorney Austin T. Walden another Negro candidate on the Executive Committee. Mr. Walden was unopposed.

Dr. Amos and Atty. Walden will be the first Negroes since Reconstruction to win an elective office in Atlanta.

Selection of Dr. Amos and Atty. Walden climaxes a series of legal maneuvers in the courts. The Executive Committee originally declined to run for reelection citing Failure of the Legislature to include the group in the newly-created ward system for Atlanta.

On April 10 Judge H. C. Hendrix ordered the committee to accept as candidates those who met qualifying rules. Mr. Harris had been the first to qualify. Atty. Walden had followed in qualifying with Dr. Amos later joining in the action.

The committee after a brief delay voted to hold the election and all three men were included on the May 13 ballot.

Dr. Amos had operated a drug store on the Westside for a quarter century and Westside voters gave him a thunderous vote of confidence

He hailed his election by saying "It is a wonderful thing that with the help and support of my lifelong friends and enthusiastic workers I

Board of Education Vote

PRECINCT	Second Ward		Third Ward		Fourth Ward			Sixth Ward		Seventh Ward		Eighth Ward			
	Baldwin	Rife	Clement	Landers	Monk	Rodgers	Sullivan	Dilbeck	Isenberg	Barden	Orr	Johnson	Ragsdale	Teem	White
1A	73	57	95	52	42	90	21	103	48	68	49	53	91	12	18
1B	504	367	696	329	291	520	131	709	274	433	274	307	572	94	115
1C	279	176	489	145	163	303	68	318	203	236	112	225	318	28	64
1D	389	181	273	254	179	394	80	508	134	319	146	195	380	65	74
1E	167	138	313	87	106	173	67	226	82	143	79	136	177	28	45
2A	194	120	141	148	69	202	44	242	68	154	79	80	190	40	53
2B	628	376	398	393	281	613	89	757	190	505	250	310	595	80	98
2C	104	66	129	53	65	91	22	119	51	84	40	84	75	21	19
2D	377	176	245	218	115	318	70	418	106	269	158	133	343	71	34
2E	402	200	270	237	154	373	60	445	124	307	169	162	352	50	83
2F	395	267	275	258	176	385	53	485	117	375	134	188	351	64	73
2G	340	196	213	226	138	70	329	396	117	266	167	148	51	319	76
3A	30	61	262	8	66	40	15	59	49	60	16	64	41	9	13
3B	135	445	1705	40	335	201	152	278	369	334	84	370	330	21	61
3C	82	75	169	63	52	89	37	118	56	81	46	66	109	12	30
3D	157	38	95	102	57	142	25	157	45	114	57	62	144	17	30
3E	154	214	788	129	177	196	100	248	168	194	78	200	242	28	57
3F	133	74	64	161	48	138	35	160	51	94	90	64	124	21	62
3G	98	46	40	105	40	100	14	112	35	88	37	33	96	10	36
3H	93	225	951	27	182	110	63	149	187	185	46	206	145	19	32
4A	522	244	397	329	243	550	83	614	151	478	202	239	547	63	151
4B	302	179	432	170	171	377	41	376	119	281	132	179	340	30	68
4C	614	341	627	489	321	689	118	789	237	584	283	340	703	79	138
4D	509	179	297	326	217	648	65	606	134	428	212	181	573	54	76
4E	266	103	199	139	114	317	48	327	69	216	116	95	318	48	41
4F	792	414	438	712	318	916	131	911	319	739	416	304	880	122	178
4G	323	171	197	213	188	363	58	392	94	264	162	121	313	66	64
4H	66	279	827	8	215	123	51	168	208	198	48	235	213	15	16
5A	423	185	255	295	165	53	410	493	155	373	134	164	445	63	64
5B	293	112	192	202	115	316	270	320	102	229	156	136	290	45	50
5C	308	151	229	216	114	384	36	458	158	407	107	170	417	46	47
5D	308	151	229	216	117	314	41	386	112	309	107	115	363	35	51
5E	342	159	219	204	130	317	42	340	208	280	105	141	328	37	58
5F	186	261	629	116	207	213	53	267	239	228	101	219	268	35	62
5G	366	152	235	274	133	373	37	407	183	356	132	137	411	33	53
5H	82	309	950	26	253	101	82	142	251	192	60	254	226	17	39
6A	837	299	504	558	271	815	93	972	326	662	292	270	827	105	131
6B	589	247	354	390	212	604	71	782	172	506	221	217	659	80	66
6C	735	183	365	387	213	601	63	770	162	490	232	233	629	69	65
6D	188	89	117	133	66	196	25	254	50	167	73	71	196	24	40
6E	573	226	357	401	170	600	62	678	225	484	213	194	551	97	73
6F	572	256	407	405	212	590	63	659	327	567	149	229	590	73	70
6G	107	89	106	88	56	138	16	131	168	120	35	77	138	13	18
7A	1170	696	965	834	585	1166	170	1422	529	1234	427	653	1234	335	124
7B	107	38	77	57	42	105	12	114	43	104	31	35	107	16	13
7C	669	337	556	400	318	641	91	753	313	693	231	390	684	121	70
8A	534	533	661	395	490	519	92	663	454	762	168	548	634	104	67
8B	549	221	407	308	243	502	90	580	212	516	158	325	510	77	59
8C	494	422	538	343	382	514	63	607	396	676	144	546	534	53	46
8D	37	12	35	23	15	42	13	47	15	34	14	20	50	4	15
8E	217	83	171	165	73	210	58	225	73	198	81	116	221	13	65
8F	944	231	524	523	322	704	162	762	276	565	71	401	675	114	211
9A	34	101	397	12	83	63	43	82	79	86	22	96	91	15	35
9B	247	111	176	164	122	213	94	242	110	226	94	138	230	33	86
9C	754	436	516	571	378	784	175	863	343	920	292	353	848	118	163
9D	202	97	133	142	138	219	60	224	77	163	97	113	210	35	31
9E	648	345	650	418	343	615	292	738	218	533	303	356	689	110	156
9F	129	63	100	71	55	130	37	150	36	106	55	60	153	18	24
Totals	20838	12043	22142	13800	10603	20573	4886	24720	9817	19683	7987	11557	21821	3424	3857

34a(1) 1953 Georgia

have won the first contest in the South between two colored men. I believe my experience in business will eminently fit me for this job. I believe that my dealings with whites and Negroes will enable me to do a good job."

City School Board Seat Won by Negro

By JIM PINSON

Atlanta voters Wednesday overwhelmingly elected the first Negro member of the Board of Education since carpetbaggers controlled the city in the Reconstruction era.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, 52-year-old president of Atlanta University, won the contest for the Third Ward post on the board over J. H. Landers, who had served on the education body since 1927.

He polled 22,142 votes to 13,800 for Landers in the City Primary in which Board of Education members are elected by voters of the city at large. The winning margin was 8,342 votes.

Clements only Monday was cleared by the City Executive Committee of charges he was affiliated with so-called "unAmerican" groups.

The Negro educator said following his nomination Wednesday night that his victory showed "the people of Atlanta were ready to put a qualified person on the board no matter what his race or color.

Landers said he did not make "a single campaign speech because I thought I could win without campaigning."

He added, "I didn't think the people were ready for this."

Another incumbent, board president Charles C. Rife, central figure in a campaign controversy involving Supt. Ira Jarrell and other school officials, lost in his bid for re-election. He received 12,043 votes to 20,838 for Neil M. Baldwin Jr.

Austin Dilbeck, veteran board member, won re-nomination over



J. A. Dilbeck



Franklin Rodgers

Jack Isenberg in the race for the Sixth Ward post, 24,720 votes to 9,817.

Incumbent P. L. Bardin polled 19,683 votes to 7,987 for W. Fred Orr in the Seventh Ward contest.

Mrs. Cliff Ragsdale, seeking her first term on the board, received 20,597 votes for the Eighth Ward post, more than the combined total cast for her three opponents. Mrs. Lyman A. Johnson got 11,014, O. Lee White, 3,691, and W. M. Teem polled 3,275.

In the other contest for the nine board positions, Franklin Rodgers was front runner with 19,359 to 10,109 for John Monk and 4,734 for Marvin Sullivan.

Three incumbents, Devereaux F. McClatchey, city-at-large; Ed



P. L. Bardin



Dr. Clement

S. Cook, First Ward, and A. C. (Pete) Latimer, Fifth Ward, were unopposed.

During the campaign, perhaps the liveliest ever waged for school board posts, charges and counter charges of influence peddling and partisan political activity were brought against school officials and members of the board.

Dr. Charles Rife, board president, and A. C. (Pete) Latimer, Seventh Ward member, leveled criticism at Supt. Ira Jarrell and Assistant Superintendents G. Y. Smith and Roy Davis, accusing them of politiking "on school board time" for favored candidates.

Latimer, unopposed for re-election to the board, said Miss Jarrell engaged in political activity in behalf of Franklin Rodgers, board candidate from the Fourth,



Neil Baldwin



Mrs. Ragsdale

Ward. Latimer supported John Monk for the post.

The board member also charged that Smith, assistant superintendent in charge of personnel, was working for the re-election of incumbent Sixth Ward Candidate J. Austin Dilbeck.

The charges, made at a meeting of the board's personnel committee which Latimer heads, brought denials from the school officials and a retort by Miss Jarrell that Latimer sought her support for one board candidate in return for his backing of another.

Simultaneously, Dr. Rife singled out Smith and Davis as having been instrumental in bringing Neil W. Baldwin into the race as his opponent for the Second Ward board position.

The two assistant superintendents said Rife threatened to have them discharged unless Baldwin withdrew from the race.

Dr. Clement Wins Ga. School Post

ATLANTA — (INS) — Three Negroes have won public office in Atlanta for the first time since immediately after the war between the states. One of them was opposed by a white candidate.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, 52-year-old president of Atlanta university, was elected to the city board of education in last week's city election. He won over J. H. Landers, who had served on the board since 1927.

A. T. Walden, southeastern legal counsel for the NAACP won a post on the city Democratic Executive committee without opposition.

Miles G. Amos, won election to the Executive Committee over a Negro opponent, Roderick B. Harris.

All three men are from the city's third ward. But while executive committee voting was on a ward basis, Dr. Clement's election came on a citywide vote. He polled 22,142 votes to 13,800 for Landers Clement declared:

"The people of Atlanta were ready to put a qualified person on the board no matter what his race or color."

Lander did not campaign because, he explained later, "I didn't think the people were ready for this."

"It isn't a personal victory. It's a victory for the people. I've had a feeling for some time that the people of the South are far ahead of what some people think they are," Clement declared.

He added:

"The white population is ready to work constructively with the Negro population."

Earlier Clement had been cleared of charges that he was connected with Communist-front organizations.

doing what comes naturally. As Dr. Clement puts it so truthfully, there is "a very solid core of good will" in both racial groups. All it needs is "a chance to express itself." He is quite correct in saying that this was "a victory for the people." All those who are inclined to belabor the South on slightest provocation should ponder Dr. Clement's comment: "I've been feeling for some time that the people of the South are far ahead of what some people think they are." He has the outline of something big there.

New York Herald-Tribune

Racial Co-Operation Is Proved by Atlanta

Something remarkable happened in Atlanta. The voters in this Georgia city chose a Negro for the board of education. Nothing like it had happened since Reconstruction Days. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, won decisively over his white opponent, J. H. Landers, who had served on the board since 1926.

There are no special explanations; certainly the result had nothing to do with bloc voting. It seems to have been simply a case of the majority of the voters —22,142 against 13,800—concluding that Dr. Clement, an able educator and civic leader, ought to be on the school board. The whole thing was devoid of rancor and prejudice, and when the votes were counted the loser sent his congratulations in the good old-fashioned American way.

Perhaps the people of Atlanta consider Dr. Clement's victory as just a little less astounding than it appears to the rest of the country. They were, after all, only

Courier Gets 'Inside Story'

How 3 Negroes Won in Atlanta

Clement Gets Heavy White Vote; Walden, Amos Win

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Rufus E. Clement was elected to the Atlanta School Board last week, the first Negro since Reconstruction Days, to win a city-wide campaign. The veteran Atlanta University president polled 22,259 votes to the 13,936 given his white opponent, J. H. Landers, who had been a member of the board since 1927.



DR. RUFUS CLEMENT
... to school board

from virtually every precinct in Atlanta. It was estimated that slightly more than 9,000 Negroes voted in the Wednesday primary. This meant that some 13,000 white persons cast ballots for Dr. Clement, who spoke before numerous white audiences, in person, by radio and television in the interest of his campaign. J. B. Blayton Sr., Atlanta University professor and outstanding businessman, managed the Clement campaign along with a large advisory committee.

Dr. Clement declared his victory was one "for the people." Declaring his election as a "victory for Negro and white citizens," the educator said that they had worked "together for a new day in the South."

Said the educator:

"I want to thank the citizens of Atlanta for the confidence which they have shown in me by electing me to public office. I assure them that I shall attempt so to conduct myself that there will never be the slightest regret at the choice that they have made. It is a victory for all the people, Negro and white citizens, working together for a new day in the South, have decided that I was qualified for the office I sought. I think that my election will mark a period of improved relations here in our section, that it transcends all political significance and that it will give a deep spiritual lift to all fair-minded people in the nation.

"The South is far-ahead of what some people think."

In winning the post, Dr. Clement had beaten back a last-minute attempt to smear him as a "subversive." Two days before the election, a member of the much-criticized executive committee had preferred charges that he was a "Communist" or "Red." The committee itself voted five to four to drop the charges after a spirited and bitter hearing in City Hall.

Former Committee Secretary Watson Cary read the alleged charges from a typed report allegedly obtained through the office of Georgia Fifth District Congressman James C. Davis from Congressional Un-American Activities Committee files. The "report" cited Clement as having been a member or sponsor of ten organizations lated cited by the U. S. Attorney General's office as "subversive."

In a masterful presentation before the committee and a large group of spectators, Dr. Clement presented documentary evidence and a scrapbook of newspaper clippings that he "is not now and never has been a Communist."

The organizations which the unsigned "report" laid to Dr Clement's former association included: American Committee for Democracy, American Committee for Foreign Born, American Committee to Save Refuges, American Council of Soviet Relations, American Civil Rights Congress, National Council of American Policy in China, National Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace, Southern Conference for Human Welfare and Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Dr. Clement admitted membership or association with three of the organizations "a long time ago, but said he severed any connection with the cited "Red Front" groups as soon as he was aware of Communist infiltration. He pointed out that a large number of prominent members of both races helped organize the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, but, like himself, quit when Red domination became apparent.

The Atlanta University president produced newspaper clippings showing that he had time and again demonstrated his Americanism. He also read quotations from outstanding Southerners, who praised his Americanism when an attempt was made to cancel his appearance in Houston, Tex., in 1952, during a race relaations seminar.

The educator, challenging his accusing election committeemen to cite him for perjury since he had declared under oath that he was no Communist, declared: "I am more than an ordinary, loyal citizen, I am an anti-Communist."

In clearing his name, Dr. Clement pointed out that he had been twice cleared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for international assign-



ATTY. A. T. WALDEN
... he was unopposed



MILES G. AMOS
... executive committee

At the same time, two Negroes won positions from the populous Third Ward on City Executive Committee. They were Miles G. Amos, pioneer druggist, and Atty. A. T. Walden, nationally known church, fraternal and NAACP counsel. Walden was unopposed in the strictly ward race, while Amos defeated Roderick B. Harris, Negro automobile salesman, following a spirited campaign.

In achieving his decisive victory for the school board position from Third Ward, Dr. Clement got his 8,323 ballot margin

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. H. Landers, the white Atlanta School Board member who was defeated for re-election by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, revealed following the May 13 vote that he made no speeches during the primary campaign.

Explained Landers: "I didn't think the people were ready for this." (A Negro city official.)

One of the first congratulatory telegrams received by Dr. Clement was from Landers.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Atlanta Negroes voted predominantly to re-elect Mayor William B. Hartsfield to his fifth term of office as head of Georgia's capital city.

The loser in the mayoralty contest, Charlie Brown, conceded that his defeat lay with the "Negro bloc vote." He lamented that "something must be done" to break up the Negro "bloc vote."

John had the active support of John Wesley Dobbs, fraternal leader and resigned co-chairman of the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Negro poll workers helped conduct last week's city primary election. Approximately two score of them performed at Precincts 3-B, 3-H, 4-H, 5-H and 9-A, located in elementary and high schools and housing project offices.

It was not the first time they had been used in modern times, but the first time they had been used outside Precinct 3-B, located at E. R. Carter School, Ashby and Lena Streets.

Request for their usage had been made by the newly formed Atlanta Civic Action Committee, a group of active young men.

Louisville Municipal College be
fore coming to Atlanta University
where he is in his sixteenth year
of service.

ments. This had resulted in offers for jobs with Mutual Security Administration to combat communism in Indinesia and with the Mutual Security Agency to map a program against world communism. The educator said he turned down the MSA job to continue his sixteen-year work at Atlanta University.

Defense counsel for Clement in the unusual hearing were Atty. A. T. Walden, who himself had been qualified to run for a committee post after forced court action, and Atty. Hughes Spalding, prominent white counsel and philanthropist.

The statement by Attorney Spalding was especially strong in defense of Dr. Clement. He said he knew Clement was "no

more a Communist than I am ... you are," referring to the executive committee. Spalding declared: "I've seen colored and white pink equal of any education in the matter of principle."

The local press generally hailed the committee's decision to drop the attempted Red smear charges against Dr. Clement. While not having endorsed Clement for the post against his opponent, the white press stand probably accounted for quite a few "righteous" votes in predominantly white neighborhoods.

Dr. Clement, son of an AME Zion Bishop and himself an ordained minister, was president of

THE CHANGING SOUTH

For the first time since 1871, three prominent Negroes have been elected to public office in Atlanta. The victories were doubly remarkable because each candidate had to overcome special barriers thrown in their way by local bigots.

Two months ago, on the excuse that the Legislature in redistricting the city, had made no provision for election of its successors, the Atlanta Democratic Executive Committee voted to keep themselves in office until 1958. This automatically prevented Negro Attorneys A. T. Walden, Roderick Harris and Miles G. Amos from filing for those positions as they had intended. But a coalition of Atlanta citizens immediately contested that action, a local judge eventually overruled the Committee, and Attorneys Walden and Amos were both elected in the primary.

The die-hards had one more ace to play. Two days before the election, incumbent Committeeman Watson Cary charged that Dr. Rufus Clement, Negro President of Atlanta University and candidate for the city School Board, sponsored and belonged to nine "subversive" organizations. Cary claimed his facts came from the Un-American Activities Committee and Atlanta's Rep. James C. Davis. After Dr. Clement swore the charges were untrue and produced a Coca-Cola official and former Board of Regents chairman as chief character witness, the Committee, by one vote, agreed to leave his name on the ballot.

Dr. Clement defeated his white opponent J. H. Landers by the widest margin in the city-wide election, and won in a majority of the white wards. Landers, who had served on the School Board for 26 years, admitted that he had not made "a single campaign speech because I thought I could win without campaigning. I didn't think the people were ready for this." Dr. Clement, for whom at least 13,000 white Atlantans had voted, modestly declared, "The people of the South are far ahead of what some people think they are."

Good Sense Shown In Atlanta Election

(From The Chicago Sun-Times)

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, has been nominated for the board of education of Atlanta, Ga. Nomination is equivalent to election.

Dr. Clement is a Negro and the first of his race to win a city-wide public office in Atlanta since Reconstruction days. He is a graduate of Livingston College of Salisbury, Garrett Theological Seminary and Northwestern University. The defeated candidate is J. H. Landers, who has been a school board member since 1927. Atlanta showed commendable good judgment in picking an educator for an education post regardless of his opponent.

The nomination was one more piece of evidence of a growing spirit of good will between the races that is emerging in the South. A Negro recently was elected to the Augusta (Ga.) school board. Negroes have been elected within the last year to the city councils of five cities in North Carolina and one in South Carolina.

Dr. Clement, after his victory, commented that "the people of the South are far ahead of what some think they are . . . The white population is ready to try to work constructively with the Negro population."

We hope this good news is widely spread throughout the world, in which the white race is a minority.

There Will Be Suspicion

The City Executive Committee has voted unanimously to submit its membership to the electorate on May 13. Its previous decision to maintain itself in office as a defacto body was ill-advised, undemocratic and not in line with the election processes.

Although the Executive Committee will use the new rather than present boundaries it is doubtful that citizens will quibble. More important was the issue that each four years city officeholders make themselves available o nthe printed ballot for approval or rejection. It took a bit of prodding from the courts to make the present Executive Committee do this.

There will be suspicion that an election using the new ward boundaries is illegal. Certainly the Legislature has not seen fit to change the present method of electing executive committee members.

The main thing is that court action to compel an election has been halted. We're glad the choice of an open election was made. Compulsion never is agreeable.

It would have been a dangerous precedent for the election not to have been held. There are forces all over the world that want to do away with elections. Where they have succeeded the people have been shackled and the menacing spectre of bondage has hovered like an evil and fearful thing. Let this never happen in Atlanta.

The odious device of the hand ballot may boomerang. This is a caprice of fate which apparently the City Executive Committee chose to ignore.

By stalling tactics, the Committee made this move necessary. Whether regular voters will go for the hand ballot is not known at this time but a spirited campaign to educate our voters nevertheless will be undertaken.

All parties should regret that this type of sordid subterfuge had to happen because it is an obvious blight on our goal for a free and unfettered ballot . . . . . .

RALPH McGILL

Research in Negro Voting



Voters of the city of Atlanta some weeks ago made national news by electing a Negro, Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University, to the school board in a city-wide election. He was the first Negro to be elected on this basis since Reconstruction days.

Editorialists about the country found the news good, chiefly because the new school board member was not elected by Negro votes, but did, in fact, receive a big majority of the white votes cast, carrying 50 of the 58 precincts, and losing none by a wide margin. The voters apparently thought it proper a Negro be on the board since some 30 per cent of the city's school children were from his race.

Since the Negro is but lately come to the ballot in the South, and because the inevitable cry of candidates who are defeated is "bloc vote," the nationally noted Atlanta election might well serve as an additional bit of laboratory research into the subject of Negro voting in the South.

About Alike

First out of the laboratory is one indisputable fact supported by past elections. It is that the colored voter behaves almost the same as does the white voter.

In the first place, only slightly more than 18,000 Negroes were registered in Atlanta, where roughly 30 per cent of the population is colored, which was certainly less than a third of those eligible. This was true despite the fact that well before the registration books closed Negro citizens knew there would be candidates from their own number.

The candidates were able, qualified and well-known to their own people. A great effort was made to get out the Negro vote. Students at Atlanta University, interested in their popular president, went out and rang hundreds of doorbells in support of the popular political axiom that the way to win votes is to "have a lot of people with patient feet ring a lot of doorbells."

Yet, despite the fact that for the first time there were Negro candidates, and all were well-known and well-liked, the Negro vote was, according to the best estimates, about that of the white vote, percentagewise. Estimates of the vote run from roughly 6,000 to 11,000, with the best bet that it was somewhere around 10,000 out of a possible 18,107. The white voters were estimated at about 52 per cent, and the Negro vote was certainly no more than that. But, even if one takes the highly unlikely percentage estimate of those hostile to Negro voting, it is no more than 60 per cent.

One finds, too, that the Negro vote, like the white vote, was heaviest in the precincts where the economic and educational levels were highest. It was indicated that Negro business and professional men were interested in retaining an administration which had produced a city with good credit, with improved services, and with a good, sound business administration.

No 'Bloc'

There has never been a single true instance of Negro "bloc voting" in the South as, I am convinced, there has been in some of the Eastern cities with large Negro populations.

What has happened has been that political candidates, with known anti-Negro records, and of Ku Klux, or at least fellow-traveling Ku Klux reputations, have cried out charges of "bloc voting" when the Negro vote quite naturally went heavily against them. To call this "bloc voting" is to falsify the facts. There have been actual instances of candidates actively campaigning against Negro voting, who hypocritically protest "bloc voting" when the colored precincts voted for the other man.

All available evidence points to the fact that the Negro, like the farmer, organized labor, business, the prohibitionist, and other groups, react alike at the polls when they consider their interests endangered. But there is no evidence of an organized, manipulated bloc vote cast on racial lines alone.

Democracy, like everything else, progresses slowly. But, more and more we agree with Jefferson, that when the facts they may be trusted to do the right thing.

In Atlanta, Ga.

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

The last Negro elected to Congress from the South was George White of North Carolina in 1898. Now we see that in Atlanta a Negro, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, has been elected to the Atlanta Board of Education over a white opponent of good standing by a vote of 2 to 1. Most, if not all, members of the board wired the Negro, a university president, congratulations and welcome.

This simply means that the Reconstruction, during which unlettered, ignorant Negroes were fraudulently thrust into offices in the South by federal bayonets, is being forgotten as entirely qualified Negroes like Dr. Clement offer for office.

One member of the Atlanta board commented: "It is every American's right to run for office and I think Dr. Clement will work well and in harmony on the board."

Because of the Talmadge symbolism in Georgia, the election of a Negro gives one a start, but not if the recent history of the whole South is understood. Since 1947 and up until the elections mentioned above, Negroes had been elected to city councils in Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Fayetteville (N. C.), Richmond, Nashville, San Antonio elected a Negro physician to its Board of Higher Education. Since 1944, Negroes have run for offices in more than 40 Southern cities.

When qualified Negroes offer for office and Southern cities see fit to elect them, there is nothing to argue about.

But this is far removed from the proposition of a court decision that would seek to erase segregation in elementary schools. Segregation as we have known it in the past is plainly dissolving, but ruinous and grievous things, we believe, would come of a federal effort to amalgamate elementary classrooms.

Such a precipitate sundering of folkways would, we take it, work against the growing political acceptance of the Negro. The reaction would be harsh.

(Editor's note: There is hardly any factual basis for the gloomy view THE ADVERTISER takes toward a possible court decision erasing the doctrine of the dual school-system. Enlightened and friendly editorial leadership by the Southern daily press in the direction of public acceptance a decision against the status quo would do much to prevent foolish and emotional action. To predict trouble sometimes could become the technique of unwittingly inviting it. Let there be level heads whichever way the decision on the grade school cases go.—E. O. J.)

A Message For Talmadge

The election of Dr. Rufus Clement to the Atlanta Board of Education was one of the most effective admonitions ever given Gov. Herman Talmadge and the political and social philosophy he represents.

Dr. Clement, following his surprising showing that made him the first Negro member of the school board since reconstruction phrased it very aptly when notified of his election.

He said, "It isn't a personal victory. It's a victory for the people. I've been feeling for some time that the people of the South are far ahead of what some think they are."

This was never truer than in his own case. There could be no objection to Dr. Clement as a candidate for a seat on the board other than his color.

President of the great Atlanta university for more than 16 years, he is nationally recognized as one of the country's foremost educators. If ever a school board needed the type of training and experience Dr. Clement can bring to it, it's the school board in Atlanta.

Yet every effort was made on the part of white politicians in Atlanta to kill off his candidacy. To be sure professional politicians are often resentful of so-called amateurs, but smart professional politicians frequently string along with an amateur when they recognize they have in him what is called "a natural". Adlai Stevenson was such a man. Dr. Clement proved to be such a man in this instance.

For in spite of every bit of skull-druggery and manipulation including spurious charges that he is a Communist employed to defeat him, he won a smashing victory beating out his white opponent by 8,000 votes.

This great support can mean only one thing—that whites, too in Atlanta hold him in high regard and place his ability to make a contribution above his color.

This is something that the Talmadgeites have steadfastly refused to do. With them race or color takes precedence over every other consideration. We hope but we're afraid that we're hoping in vain that Talmadge can read and benefit by the message contained in the election of Dr. Clement.

Added to the election of five Negroes to seats on the city councils of five North Carolina cities recently, Dr. Clement's victory at the polls indicates a trend among the South's voters that all professional politicians should study.

things will happen as they did yesterday."

He was referring to his victory over J. H. Landers in a total of about 57,000 ballots cast. He cited the fact that he carried eight of the nine wards as evidence that his selection was not the result of "bloc voting." There were about 92,000 whites and 18,000 Negroes registered, but there is no way to tell what percentage of each race voted.

Mr. Landers, a member of the nine-man board since 1927, was among the first of many whites to congratulate Dr. Clement, and this brought from the winner this comment:

"This is what I like about America and the South."

Two Negroes were also elected to the sixteen-member City Executive Committee which is not actually a part of the municipal government but which conducts primaries, sets qualification fees and rules and generally wields considerable political power. But these men—A. T. Walden and Miles Amos—were voted on by only the electors of the ward they will represent, a predominantly Negro area.

Atlanta Negro Is Elected To Board of Education

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, May 14 (AP).—Dr. Rufus E. Clement, first Negro to win a major office over a white opponent heer since Civil War reconstruction days, declared tonight it proves "the people of the South are far ahead of what some think they are."

The fifty-two-year-old president of Atlanta University won a seat on the Atlanta Board of Education by an 8,000-vote majority in yesterdays' city-wide primary.

"It isn't a personal victory," Dr. Clements said. "It's a victory for the people. I've been feeling for some time that the people of the South are far ahead of what some think they are.

"The white population is ready to try to work constructively with the Negro population. There is a very solid core of good will in the middle of each group (white and Negro) and given a chance to express itself

Dr. Rufus Clement Wins In Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University and first colored candidate to win a major office over a white opponent here since Civil War Reconstruction Days, declares it was a victory for the people, more than a personal victory.

Dr. Clement was elected to the Atlanta Board of Education by an 8,000-vote majority Wednesday in the city primary. He defeated his white opponent, J. H. Sanders, a School Board member for 26 years by a vote of 22,142 to 13,8[illegible].

"It isn't a personal victory," Dr. Clement said. "It's a victory for the people. I've been feeling for some time that the people of the South are far ahead of what some think they are."

Carried 8 Wards

He pointed out that he carried eight of the nine wards in the city-wide election as evidence that his selection was not the result of "bloc voting." There were about 92,000 whites and 18,000 colored registered, but there is no way to tell what percentage of each race vited.



Dr. Rufus E. Clement

Mr. Sanders, a member of the [illegible]man board since 1927, was among the first of many whites to congratulate Dr. Clement.

Dr. Clement's victory was also hailed as a "signal victory" by Walter White, executive NAACP secretary. In a wire of congratulations to the 52-year-old university president, Mr. White said that "the entire city of Atlanta will benefit by your services on the Board of Education."

Further Comment

Expressing himself further on his election, Dr. Clement had this to say:

"The white population is ready to try to work constructively with the colored population. There is a very solid core of good will in the middle of each group and given a chance to express itself things will happen as they did."

Almost overlooked in the enthusiasm of Dr. Clement's election was the fact that two colored candidates were also elected to the 16-member City Executive Committee.

The two were A. T. Walden, a lawyer, who was unopposed in the predominantly colored Third Ward and Miles Amos who defeated Rod Harris, another colored candidate.

The City Executive Committee is not actually a part of the municipal government but conducts primaries, sets qualification fees and rules and generally wields considerable political power.

Spirit Of New South Seen In Recent Elections

ATLANTA (NNPA) — The Atlanta Constitution saw in the election of Dr. Rufus E. Clement, 52-year old president of Atlanta University, to the Atlanta Board of Education, an expression of the spirit of the "South of Union and Freedom."

Two colored candidates, Austin T. Walden, an attorney and a Democratic leader, and Miles G. Amos, were elected to the City Executive Committee from the predominantly colored Third Ward. Mr. Walden was unopposed. Mr. Amos defeated Roderick B. Harris, another colored candidate. The 16-member City Executive Committee governs elections.

* * *

UNDER THE caption, "And that South, Thank God, Is—," the Constitution, commenting editorially on the election of Dr Clement, said:

"In 1866, in a speech delivered at Tammany Hall in New York City, Georgia's great Ben Hill began a speech thusly:

" 'There was a South of slavery and secession—that South is dead. There is a South of Union and Freedom—that South, thank God, is living, breathing, growing every hour.'

"This was the first 'New South' speech.

"And Ben Hill was right The New South, beginning to live, breathe and grow in 1866, has progressed slowly—like all things growing in a soil made poor by war and ruin.

"**BUT IT HAS** kept growing—every hour.

"Some months ago in Augusta, Ga., where the race question has been unworthily agitated by individuals hoping to prosper from it, a Negro university man was elected to the school board. He was from a ward largely Negro in population.

"Recently, five North Carolina cities and towns elected Negroes to their city councils. In Wilson (population 23,010), in Chapel Hill (population 9,177), in Gastonia (population 23,069) and in the city of Durham (population 71,311) Negroes were elected to office for the first time since Reconstruction Days. Chief significance of these facts was that racial feelings and prejudices traditionally are more concentrated in smaller cities and towns. Greensboro (population 74,389) Negro Councilman William Hampton, first elected in 1951, was re-elected.

* * *

"ATLANTANS awoke Thursday morning to find that they had elected the able, qualified president of Atlanta University, Dr. Rufus Clement, to the city's school board. He, too, is the first Negro to be elected on a city-wide basis since Reconstruction Days. The fact that two other Negroes were elected to the City Executive Committee on a ward basis, went almost unnoted.

"When Atlanta examined the vote tabulations, its wonder grew. Dr. Clement had carried 40 of the 58 precincts. (There are really 59, but the latter is the City Hall where the absentee ballots are counted.) He won a majority of the white wards. And of the 18 lost he had failed to carry nine by margins of 22 and less. And of the nine others lost, none had gone against him by a substantial margin.

* * *

"THERE WAS simply no getting around the fact that while the valued and able Mayor William B. Hartsfield was winning a fifth term, on the basis of progress and efficiency, aldermen committed to the city's future were winning or leading for runover contests, Dr. Clement had won the most impressive victory of all.

"And even more important, Atlanta seemed proud, if surprised, at having done the job. Thousands had voted for Dr. Clement because they thought he deserved it, and because they believed the more than 25,000 Negro children in the city's schools deserved representation. But none had expected him to win.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DROPS CHARGES AGAINST AU PREXY

Now, We Must Elect Dr. Clement

(AN EDITORIAL)

The last minute charges aired before the City Executive Committee last night trying to show that Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University and a candidate for a position on the City Board of Education, might be dismissed if one did not see the possible real motive and purpose of the instigation of them.

The charges were to the effect that Dr. Clement had been under Communistic influences. No doubt one of the committee men, Watson Carey, who presented the charges, would like to see candidate Clement barred from the election. This same member of the committee introduced the resolution that caused the group to make the decision not to hold an election for its members after Negro citizens had announced they would seek committee posts from the Third Ward. After court action the election was decided upon. And finally this same member was reported to have stated he would not serve on a committee with a member of our race.

With this background one can easily understand how such charges could be made without the slightest basis of fact or justification.

They will not affect the many thousands of Negroes who know Dr. Clement, but we are frankly wondering if they will have the desired affect on the thousands of white voters who would have to vote for Dr. Clement if he is to win his city-wide contest? We don't have the slightest doubt that the main purposes of presenting the charges were to smear and cast a shadow over Dr. Clement's candidacy in the eyes of the white voters.

This late development means that every qualified Negro voter MUST NOW plan to cast a vote for Dr. Clement in tomorrow's primary election.

It would be needless to say that President Clement is an able and upstanding executive and educator; being an experienced educator and college president he should bring new blood to the Board of Education.

Let every voter put his shoulder to the wheel and bring victory to Dr. Clement and to our racial group this Wednesday, the 13th!

'Smear' Campaign Charged; 2 Rallies Slated Tonight

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

An attempt to bar Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, from the Board of Education race, sputtered to an undramatic halt here late yesterday afternoon when the City Executive Committee voted, 5-4, to drop an investigation into alleged left-wing charges against the educator.

Negro leaders quickly charged that Dr. Clement was the victim of a last-minute smear campaign, engineered by anti-Negro whites, and at least one witness at the stormy hearing referred to the charges against Dr. Clement as a "smear."

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The committee's vote came after a bitter executive committee session at which Watson Cary, self-styled Communist investigator, and P. L. Guest, Sr., sharply attacked a motion by Francis M. Craft who urged the committee to take no further action on the charges against Dr. Clement.

Mr. Craft's motion was defeated, 5-4, and Cary suggested that the next order of business was a motion disqualifying Dr. Clement. One member suggested that Dr. Clement be asked to "resign" from the race.

The final political rallies of the campaign are slated tonight. The Atlanta Negro Voters league is holding a rally at the Wheat Street Baptist church.

John Wesley Dobbs who has resigned from the Voters league is speaking at a rally at the Big Bethel AME Church.

Both meetings will begin at 8 P. M.

After a sharp debate in which Mr. Craft, Mrs. R. L. MacDougall and Charlie Woodward pointed out that such action would be unfair and probably "illegal," F. H. Newman reversed his vote and the committee quickly adjourned.

Newman announced before changing his vote: "I'm changing my vote but I'm not changing my mind."

WALDEN, CARY

Before the group went into executive session, Watson Cary read a statement which he said came from the files of the Un-American Activities Committee. This statement alleged that Dr. Clement had been a member or a "sponsor" of ten organizations later listed as Communist-Fronts.

A. T. Walden, Dr. Clement's attorney, took issue with the Committee's methods and pointed out that the statement was unsigned. After a sharp exchanges between Walden and Cary, the latter admitted that the information came from the office of Congressman James Davis. Cary said the committee voted to ask for the information at the meeting of April 27.

FAT SCRAPBOOK

Producing a fat scrapbook, Dr. Clement came on to testify that, "I have taken an oath that I was not a Communist, nor a member of any subversive organization. I stand by that oath."

"If anyone does not believe me, cite me for perjury," he added.

Dr. Clement said that he has been cleared by the FBI twice and pointed out that, "Instead of subversive, I am more than an ordinary, loyal citizen, I am an anti-Communist."

He quoted from numerous newspaper articles and produced statements from prominent Americans who had testified to his Americanism. These included Elbert Tuttle ("He (Clement) is an outstanding American"), Dr. John Ivey, Dr. George H. Boyd, Dean of the University of Georgia, Dr. Harmon Caldwell, Robert L. Cousin.

COMBAT COMMUNISM

Pointing out that he was offered a job (head of educational service, technical mission) to combat communism in Indonesia, Dr. Clement concluded, "I am not, have not been and will not be a Communist or fellow-traveller."

At the request of a committee member he swore under oath that he did not belong to any organizations listed on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. He said that he had never heard of some of the organizations.

Hughes Spalding, prominent Atlanta attorney and a member of the Board of Trustees of Atlanta university, commented:

SPALDING STATEMENT

"I know that he is no more a Communist than I am or that any of you are. I know people. I know people who are doing good ..... I know a pink educator when I seek him. I've seen more white pink educators than I've seen colored pinks. He (Clement) is the equal of any educator in this state in the matter of principle."

Attorney Spalding said that he had been aware of the charges which he called a "smear."

Mr. Craft who offered the motion pointed out that he was "personally convinced" that Dr. Clement is "thoroughly qualified" to run for the Board of Education. Cary, however, was still for barring Clement He said that "I would take the word of a U. S. Congressman rather than a Dick Tracy scrapbook."

Voting for Mr. Craft's motion were Mrs. McDougall, Charlie Woodard, Jesse C. Willis, F. H. Newman, and Mr. Craft. Against the motion were Mr. Cary, P. L. Guest, Sr., R R. Petree, Wm. C. Jenkins.

Guest made an impassioned speech against the motion in which he said, "I am for Americans and Americans only ..... I think all pinks should be deported."

Dr. Clement admitted past memberships in three of the organization, including the Civil Rights Congress and the Southern Conference For Human Welfare, but declared that he resigned when Communists infiltrated them.

Lack Of Quorum Throttles Action By City Committee

BY JOEL W. SMITH

The meeting of the City Executive Committee to reconsider its decision not to hold an election for the committee in the May 13 primary, set for Monday night, was not held due to lack of a quorum.

The "stay-at-home" tactics of a majority of the members prevented action on a resolution which would have paved the way for an election of the committee on May 13 and would have also directed the secretary, N. T. Chambers, to qualify any and all persons who "may desire to become candidates for the office of City Executive Committeemen in the primary, provided such persons comply with the rules and regulations of the City Executive Committee governing qualifications of candidates."

The resolution, submitted by J. Howard Monroe and Charles D. Woodward, of the Third Ward, was read by Committeeman Monroe after Chairman T. Elton Drake stated that due to a lack of a quorum the meeting could not be held, then asked for expressions or comment from those present.

SEVEN PRESENT

Only seven members of the 18-member committee were present, — three short of a quorum. Those answering the roll call were: Committeemen Woodward and Monroe (Third Ward); Secretary Chambers (Fourth Ward); Chairman Drake (Fifth Ward); Francis Craft and Mrs. Robert L. MacDougall (Seventh Ward); and Dave Whitman (Eighth Ward). Dr. Glenn Rowberry (Second Ward) was absent but sent word to Chairman Drake he was ill and advised by his physician to stay home.

Committee members absent included: C. J. Dodd, R. R. Petree (First Ward); Dr. F. H. Newman (Second Ward); Neal P. Ponder (Fourth Ward); Watson W. Cary (Fifth Ward); P. L. Guest, Sr., William C. Jenkins, (Sixth Ward); Jesse C. Willis (Eighth Ward); Tom M. Tolleson and H. L. Washington (Ninth Ward).

CITES COURT DECISIONS

The resolution presented by Committeemen Monroe and Woodward cited decisions rendered by the Superior Court of Fulton County on April 10, 1953 and April 17, 1953 ordering the City Executive Committee to hold an election on "May 13, 1953 for the purpose of electing members of the City Executive Committee."

The Third Ward committeemen also pointed out that failure on the part of the City Executive Committee to comply with the order of said court or to appeal the decision thereof, would not only result in additional expenses to the committee but may also deny those citizens who desire to run for the office of Executive Committeemen the opportunity of being so elected in the primary May 13, 1953.

Had the resolution been approved Monday night, Secretary Chambers would have been ordered to qualify all candidates desirous of seeking office as committeemen Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week.

QUESTION APPEAL STATUS

Members present asked about the status of the appeal and Committeeman Woodward questioned the committee's authority to carry the case to a higher court. Mrs. MacDougall asked about the attorney fees to handle the case and Secretary Chambers disclosed that the lawyers agreed to take the case, including the appeal, for $500.

Committeeman Monroe pointed to the importance of the election and asked Chairman Drake if he proposed another meeting. It was then pointed out that the Monday night meeting was the third attempt to have an official meeting since the controversy developed over hold an election of the committee on May 13.

Chairman Drake requested the secretary to contact the absent members and find out from them when it would be convenient for them to attend a meeting.

All of the members present signed the resolution which was left with Secretary Chambers to be acted on by the body in a regular session.

Before adjournment of the unofficial meeting, the committee members discussed routine business regarding the primary election, including, the allocation of poll workers so as to eliminate all possible "bottlenecks" and training sessions for poll workers.

Atlanta Distinguishes Itself In Electing Clement

FEW recent developments in the South have the meaning and importance which attach to the election of Dr. JAMES E. CLEMENT to the school board of Atlanta, capital of a state not noted for enlightenment and liberality.



DR. CLEMENT

The able president of Atlanta University has done something not achieved since the Reconstruction era. In a city-wide vote he defeated a white rival, with the added advantage of being the incumbent. Dr. CLEMENT won by 22,142 votes to 13,800, a strikingly large majority of nearly 2 to 1, and he carried 8 of the city's nine wards.

This clearly was a whole city's choice and not the result of bloc voting, racially, for or against the educator and civic leader. A notable sidelight was the prompt and warm congratulations sent by the loser.

This newspaper has always striven to be objective in its comment about and criticism of the South's faults, and equally prompt to acknowledge breakthroughs of the pattern of bigotry and discrimination. We share with Dr. CLEMENT his conviction that there is "a very solid core of good will" in both races in this region and all that it needs is "a chance to express itself."

Atlanta obviously has its core of good will and history will note the splendid way it acquitted itself when the chance was presented. In the winner's word, the people spoke and it was their victory.

The post fell to Dr. CLEMENT by way of a city-wide election in the form of a Democratic primary that was not labelled as such. The able and popular Atlanta University president entered the primary with opposition from J. H. LANDERS, the incumbent (white), who had served on the board since 1927. Mr. LANDERS, is quoted as having said that he did not make a serious effort for votes because he "did not think the people were ready for this."

This happened in Atlanta. The people are more nearly "ready" for decency and justice in human relations than most people believe. The time is passing when the saying that "the time is not ripe" to extend to Negro citizens proportionate representation in government, will have much influence with thinking people.

The choice of Dr. CLEMENT is a good one. Although he is relatively a young man, he has a long record as an educator. His influence extends far beyond the boundaries of Georgia. Still, his best work has been as that of an educational, religious and civic leader in Georgia.

He is a native of North Carolina, the son of a bishop of the Methodist church, and holds a doctor of philosophy degree from Northwestern University. He has been president of Atlanta University since 1937. He will add strength to Atlanta's board of education. His election gives hope to thousands of Negroes all over the South who labor under the dictum, "the time is not ripe."

The Jerichoan walls of southern reaction and resistance to equal citizenship for all have not tumbled yet, but Atlantans of both races have loosened some of the stones. The lesson will not be overlooked elsewhere.

In the same election two other colored citizens were successful. A. T. WALDEN, lawyer and civic leader, won a post on the City Democratic Executive Committee, without opposition, and MILES G. AMOS won election to the same body over RODERICK B. HARRIS, a colored opponent. This, too, was an achievement not duplicated since shortly after the Civil War.



These Firsts Deserve Your Vote. First!

DR. RUFUS CLEMENT and ROD HARRIS acclaimed by gathering of Westside Third Warders shortly after they were presented, endorsed and sponsored by the Westside Voters League as candidate for the Board of Education and candidate for the City Executive Committee, respectively. Thus they became the FIRST seriously accepted candidates for Atlanta city public office since Reconstruction days. Only voters in the Third Ward will vote in the committee contest.

So significant is this action in the political life of our advanced great metropolis (Atlanta) of the South, that only today a "five points" prominent business man has offered to supply FREE all of the gasoline needed to assist those busses or large passenaer cars wantina to transport voters of the heavy THIRD WARD vonng population back and forth to the four polling precincts.

Morris Brown College's new bus will be in constant service on the Westside throughout the polling hours to pick up voters at given points.

Arrangements for free gasoline can be made by Calling MAin 9560 — ROD HARRIS or Morris Brown College — ALpine 7831, business office.

This is a service to WESTSIDERS made possible by friends. CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE of the Westside Voters League — C. A. Scott, chairman; Attorney Cassandra Maxwell, W. S. Cannon, J. C. Long, Rev. Franklin Fisher, Mrs. Sadie Powell, Eugene Brooks, Gilbert E. DeLorme, Atty. E. E. Moore, Rev. T. J. Flanagan, Father S. C. Usher.

We congratulate Mayor Hartsfield on his reelection and pledge our support to his administration in carrying out a policy of fair consideration of all the citizens.

We are particularly proud and happy over the victory of Dr. Rufus E. Clement in winning nomination to the City Board of Education. We likewise congratulate Dr. Miles G. Amos on his victory in winning a seat on the City Executive Committee from the Third Ward. Atty. A. T. Walden won the other Third Committee post unopposed.

The Factors In The Mayoralty Race

The renomination of Mayor William B. Hartsfield for a Fifth term as chief executive of this city is a great tribute to him not only as an able city chief executive, but it was a tribute to his friendly personality. We know the latter was the chief factor in his receiving the overwhelming majority of the Negro votes cast. We consider the Negro vote in Wednesday's primary not an anti-Brown vote, but rather a pro-Hartsfield vote. Judging on returns from the main precincts where most of the voters were Negroes, we estimate Mayor Hartsfield received 88 per cent of the Negro vote cast while his opponent got the remaining 12 per cent.

We deliverately declared an editorial policy of neutrality in the mayoralty contest after it was well under way and the election was near in order not to exert any influence on the voters in that race. There was no injection of the racial issue in the campaign by either of the two candidates and we thought by being neutral we would reduce the possibility of injecting it in the contest.

Other factors that contributed to the one-sidedness of the Negro vote were these:

1. The Atlanta Negro Voters League which has the support and confidence of the Negro voters officially endorsed Mayor Hartsfield on the eve of the location. The resignation as co-chairman from the league by Mr. Dobbs had the affect of pulling more Negroes to the endorsed candidate of that body. It also reduced

Now Let Us Come To Normalcy

Now that the primary is over, may we look to the future with many hopeful anticipations. The campaign served as a good medium for stock taking. It brought to the fore a fine array of candidates who did themselves and the city credit, in that no racial strife was engendered and little if any partisanship existed.

A free ballot is an American heritage. The victor and the vanquished lie down together and the voters go on as before.

In this campaign for mayor we maintained a position of neutrality, we had an excellent vantage point for keeping the record. This ground we chose in the absence of any racial issue and an apparent trend toward a wholesome discussion of issues rather than petty personalities. Certainly, in a Democracy like ours, our differences with our fellows should not impair the breastworks of the great fortifications we all have been seeking to build in common for a more fruitful future.

We go from hence, delighted with our accomplishments, and the lessons that all of us learned and the lessons we taught others.

We earnestly hope and sincerely do we pray that this municipal campaign will be imitated by the state and the fine example it set —— that there is no room in so small a world for racial strife and partisan politics —— will always command for it the respect of the nation and the world.

the influence of the pro-Brown supporters within that group. If Mr. Dobbs had kept his efforts for Brown within the group his position would have had more effect.

2. The action of the City Executive Committee regarding holding an election for its members plus its last minute attempt to bar Dr. Clement had the effect of pulling the Negro voters closer together as a voting unit.

3. The Hartsfield supporters blanketed the Negro community with placards of the mayor. They used considerable advertising in this paper which had an effective impact on the Negro voters. Only a few placards for Brown were seen in the Negro community.

4. His Honor is an impressive and persuasive talker, having years of experience in politics.

5. The Negro voters consider Mayor Hartsfield the most friendly mayor Atlanta has had

6. The voters felt they could best achieve their asperations under Mayor Hartsfield. They still want more Negro police and the up-grading of some of the older officers. They want a share of the jobs in the fire department.

Again we congratulate His Honor, Mayor Hartsfield, and hope for him success in his administration. We pledge him our sincere cooperation in carrying out a progressive term in office. He has pledged for the future as in the past "to be mayor of all the people."

Dr. Rufus E. Clement

In addition to his magnificent victory in his first bid for office which culminated in also a first since the days of early Reconstruction, it must be said that Dr. Rufus Clement set a high and new example for educators all over the land.

There are thousands of men, black and white residing in areas in which they sit by and throw all of the weight of educational processes to the laymen; men without a formal education themselves in many instances. Our educational ventures are purely specialized and there are many in the field of education who do not fully understand all the technique and delicasies underlying educational principles. The educational outlay and its operations should be guarded as carefully as that of medicine and law.

Dr. Clement is an educator to the manner born; for many years he has been exposed to educational study and administration. in that he brings a new wealth to the educational forum of Atlanta and Georgia. He is a specialist and the people asserted their will in every city ward and without regard to the color of the man. This is a tribute to a large segment of the white voters in Atlanta.

He will be heard from on many fronts in his surveys and timely recommendations in this his new field to serve the people of this progressive community.

On the other hand, Dr. Clement is an example to those of specialized training who sit by and succumb for expediency to the many things that have worked havoc to our educational processes. He is also an example to college presidents and professors who come into a situation needing them most and are unknown and unheard of outside of their particular class rooms.

It is feared that this gesture of people, not colored people, but people, will not be taken to its fullest significance.

We have traveled a long way and have sent the bold message around the country and the world that white people in Atlanta aren't afraid to vote for a Negro. This is a good omen.

Three Are Elected To City Posts In Atlanta Election

ATLANTA—(SNS)—Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, defeated J. H. Landers, white florist, by more than 7,000 votes to win a seat on the Atlanta Board of Education in a historic city-wide contest last Wednesday. Two other Negroes were also elected to city posts in the election.

In one of their heaviest turnouts in local history, 13,000 Negro voters from a total of 18,500 registered, rejoiced as three race members won public offices.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, won election to the Atlanta Board of Education for the third ward seat now held by J. H. Lander. At the same time, Dr. Miles Amos, westside druggist, won a decision over Rod Harris, for a Third Ward seat on the City Executive Committee. Atty. A. T. Walden, who had quanfied for the second Third Ward post on the City Executive had no opposition and was automatically elected. All returns were complete but unofficial.

Dr. Clement, first Negro in modern times to make a serious bid for public office here, swamped his opponent, 23,000 to 14,000. Dr. Clement drew strong support from many all white precincts. In 3-H, all Negro precinct located in the University Homes Library, Clement received 951 to J. H. Landers' 27 votes. Dr. Clement had carried his campaign into white communities, speaking almost nightly at mass meetings with 73 candidates for various political offices.

Dr. Amos received a total of 2,630 votes from three third ward precincts that are predominantly Negro, while Rod Harris, local auto salesman, received 909 from the same three precincts. Their race marked the first time two Negroes had run against each other for public office in the South.



DR. RUFUS CLEMENT

Clement drew strong support in all-white wards. In many of these Wards he led his opponent by a sizeable majority.

In winning over J. H. Landers for the 3rd Ward position on the Board of Education, Dr. Clement declared "I think that my election will mark a period of improved relations here in our section that transcends all political significance and that it will give deep spiritual lift to all the fair-minded people in the nation."

Dr. Clement polled 23,282 votes to 14,625 for Dr. Landers who had enjoyed 26-years tenure on the board.

The complete text of Dr. Clement's statement follows:

"I want to thank the citizens of Atlanta for the confidence which they have shown in me by electing me to public office. I assure them that I shall attempt so to conduct myself that there will never be the slightest regret at the choice that they have made. It is a victory for all the people. Negro and white citizens, working together for a new day in the South have decided that I was qualified for the office I sought. I think that my election will mark a period of improved relations here in our section, that it transcends all political significance and that it will give a deep spiritual lift to all fair-minded people in the nation."

Winners in aldermanic races were L. O. Mosley, Joe Allen, W. T. Knight, Collie Whittaker, Jack Summers, and Milton Farris. In five races where more than two contestants competed, no single person received a clear majority of votes over their opponent and a run-off election must be held two weeks hence for the two top contenders. In these undecided races, Joe Salem must run against Jim Jackson, Douglas Wood must run against Lester Hardy, Hamilton Douglas must run against Jimmy Vickers, and R. M. Clark must run against Cobb C. Torrence. In board of education races winners were: Nell Baldwin, Franklin Rodgers, Dr. Rufus Clement, J. A. Dilbeck, P. L. Bardin, and Mrs. Cliff Ragsdale,

Seven other members of the Board of Aldermen had no opposition and were automatically elected. These are John White, Ralph Huie, Wayne Blanchard, Ed Gilliam, Raleigh Drennon, and Lee Evans.

Walter White Hails Election Of Dr. Clement

NEW YORK— Election of Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, to the board of education in Atlanta was hailed today as a "signal victory" by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Clement defeated a white candidate, Dr. J. H. Landers, who had been a member of the board since 1927 by a vote of 22,142 to 13,800.

In a wire of congratulations to the university president, Mr. White said that "the entire city of Atlanta will benefit by your services on the board of education."

Walden, Maxwell Hit Action Of City Committee

Hearing On Harris, Walden, Amos Suits Will Continue Today

The challenge of three Negro aspirants to political office brought yesterday against the City Executive Committee's recent exclusion of itself from the May 13 Primary was recessed until this morning at 9:30 A. M. after a series of polite but damaging blows representing both sides of the question.

It became apparent Monday that the question of party affiliation might figure in the decision deciding whether the committee had erred in refusing to qualify the three Negro hopefuls when they sought to make preparations to vie for the first Atlanta posts in years for Negro office seekers.

However, Attorney A. T. Walden, representing Miles G. Amos and himself, and Attorney Cassandra Maxwell, representing Rod Harris, hastily pointed out to Judge Walter C. Hendrix that according to Georgia law no legal or special interest is necessary.

Attorney Maxwell pointed out that Mr. Harris was not bringing the suit as a candidate. The "petitioner alleges he is a citizen," she said.

CERTIFIED AFFIDAVIT

But Walden declared that if the committee wanted proof of democratic affiliations, he would furnish a certified affidavit, and add- "We were willing to sign such, but were not given a chance."

The situation developed when Attorney Frank Bowers said the plaintiffs had failed to show they are members of the Democratic Party organization. He declared that the court is without jurisdiction because the committee is a pure political party organization, and not officials of the city, subject to a mandamus.

Bowers reiterated the committee's stand that it had by-passed the primary because no specific future disposition had been made by the legislature regarding the executive group. The defense attorney asserted that the ninth ward would be deleted January 1, 1954, although two committeemen would have been elected to serve from it had they taken part in the primary.

"There would be two committeemen with no ward at all," Bowers said.

PUBLIC DUTY

But the plaintiff's counsels argued that the question of public duty and not personal sanction was involved. It was pointed out that the incumbent committeemen, although operating as a defacto group, would see the end of their reign January 1, 1954.

The case was questioned as being a "purely political" matter Walden declared that the defense's contentions were not grounded on "any legal merit."

"They had a whole year to consider this law," he asserted pointing out that the ruling the defense was basing its argument on was passed by the legislature in 1952 and approved by the governor of the state. He also pointed out that no one had thought to attack the law until recently.

The attorney asserted that there is nothing in the law of 1952 showing that "basic primary laws were to be abolished." He had previously alleged that the committee was actually setting itself up to run for an indefinite period by failing to avail themselves for elections which they might lose.

SPECIAL INTEREST

Attorney Maxwell further agreed with Walden in theory by reading Georgia codes which she asserted showed that "no special interest is necessary" when qualifying for the executive committee. She agreed, however, that the question "is political, but a public duty is involved." Walden described this "duty" as "a clear, specific, non-discretionary duty."

Bowers, assisted by Attorney Frank Grizzard, had also alleged the committee's action would really improve the situation by holding up the election of committeemen until the new arrangement of wards was installed. He declared that the committee was actually placed in a position of not knowing how to conduct it (executive committee election)."

Ga. Candidate Loses In Race

Gets 1 White Vote In Macon Election

MACON, Ga. — (ANP)—William Dunn, the first colored candidate to compete in a Bibb county race since Reconstruction, was defeated here last week in his bid for city water commissioner.

Dunn, however, ran a surprisingly strong race. He came out third in a field of 16 candidates. Thomas Winchester, white, won wi h 829 votes. Dunn polled 460 votes.

A total of 459 colored persons voted for Dunn out of 668 who voted in the election. He polled one white vote.

City officials had pointed out that 2,200 colored citizens were registered to vote in the race. Most of these did not vote. Stuart Wind, white, was second with 590 votes.

Smearer Takes Licking

Close political observers said that Dunn probably would have won the race if his police record had not entered into the issues. E. L. Dwyer, a white candidate, had contested Dunn's right to run on the basis of a 15-month sentence for mail theft.

Dwyer received only 81 votes. A Bibb county judge threw Dwyer's suit out of court and held that Dunn was eligible to compete in the race.

The Macon Telegraph, a morning paper, came out editorially against Dunn and W. Al Jennings, a white candidate, Wednesday morning, in a front-page editorial.

Harris Hints Aldermanic Board Race In December

The prospect of a Negro candidate in the December election for membership on the Atlanta Board of Aldermen was hinted last night when R. B. (Rod) Harris in a short but spirited speech before the Westside Voters League asked the group to consider endorsing him for the city-wide post in the event the City Executive Committee succeeds in blocking him from running for membership on that body in the May 13th primary election.

Following several speakers who reviewed and explained developments regarding committee actions, Harris spoke and he was vigorously applauded as the recognized political leader of the westside group. However, there was no formal action regarding his request. The expressed opinion was that the group would for the present take an attitude of waiting to see if the committee would actually open the election for selection of its members.

Attorneys Cassandra Maxwell and E. E. Moore who represented the Westside group in mandamus action against the committee to require it to open the election for committeemen reported on the court action relative to their petition in behalf of Harris and stated that it was not their nor the intention of the executive body of the league to raise the question of party affiliation before beginning their legal action and they still have no intention of doing so. Both attorneys said the main purpose of their case was to open the election for selection of committeemen and this has been ordered by Superior Court Judge Walter Hendrix. The judge rendered such a decision in a case brought by Attorney A. T. Walden and Miles Amos just prior to acting on the Harris case.

Harris in his talk also urged a heavy turnout in the primary for Pres. Rufus E. Clement who is running for a place on the City Board of Education.

Mother Walker spoke to the group and urged them "to put confidence and faith in God" and everything will come out all right. Rev. T. J. Flanagan reviewed past obstacles that have been put in the path of the race and said "we have moved the most difficult of them and total victory is in view." C. A. Scott praised the initiative and speed with which the group had acted in naming a proposed candidate for a committee post and commended the court's decision in ordering an election, but pointed out that the temporary victory would be voided if the court stayed its decision during an appeal.

Rev. D. T. Babcock, pastor of the Saint Marks A. M. E. Church where the meeting was held welcomed the group to his church and introduced Rev. J. W. Jones and S. D. Kendrick who are officials of the Western Heights civic and political club which is a unit of the church.

The Westside group is holding another meeting this Thursday at the Rush Memorial Congregational Church on Chestnut Street. Rev. J. E. Garnett, pastor. The meeting begins at eight o'clock.

Committee Will Reconsider Vote On Primary Election

The City Executive Committee will reconsider its previous decision not to hold an election for the committee on May 13, at a meeting set for 7:30 P. M., Monday, Chairman T. Elton Drake announced Wednesday.

Chairman Drake said he had not polled members of the committee but indicated he believes their "sentiments" now are for holding an election.

In a recent decision, Superior Court Judge Walter C. Hendrix ordered the committee to hold an election in the May 13 primary and to accept as candidates those who meet qualifications rules.

Judge Hendrix' decision resulted from court action by three Atlanta citizens: Attorney A. T. Walden, Dr. Miles Amos and Roderick B. Harris, who Secretary N. T. Chambers refused to qualify as candidates for the election.

FUTURE STATUS

In voting not to hold an election for the committee more than a month ago, a majority of the members present contended the legislature had not made the future status of the committee clear in reducing the wards from nine to eight.

Judge Hendrix overruled the executive committee's demurrer in the Walden-Amos suit and granted the mandamus with the exception of the request that the plaintiffs' names be placed on the primary ballots.

At the time the committee voted not to hold an election and serve as a defacto committee until the next election, Assistant City Attorney Charles advised the members that in his opinion such a move would be illegal. "I think the courts will compel the election," he said.

Attorney Murphy cited a state law which, he said, "clearly" requires members of the city committee to offer themselves for election during the regular primary "from wards existing at the time of the primary."

Commenting on the action of the committee later, Georgia Senator G. Everett Millican asserted: "the committee simply got made because their election wasn't put on a city-wide basis."

A Victory For Justice And Democracy

Judge W. C. Hendrix's order to the City Executive Committee was a refreshing reminder to cynics and pessimists that in a democracy law and order must prevail. The Superior Court jurist ordered the committee to participate in the forthcoming primary and to accept those candidates which meet qualification rules.

The background of the case indicated opposition of the City committee. Several weeks ago Roderick B. Harris announced for one of the Third Ward posts after he was drafted by the West Side Voters league. A few days later, Attorney A. T. Walden was endorsed by the Atlanta Negro Voters league for one of the two committee posts in the Third Ward. Subsequently the committee met and decided not to open the primary election to the committee. After this development the West Side league went to court to open the election to committeemen. The next day Miles Amos joined with Attorney Walden in court action in their behalf to open the election to them as announced candidates for committee posts.

After arguments from both sides and due consideration, Judge Hendrix handed down his decision. The attorneys and parties in the cases are to be congratulated for their prompt action in contesting the action of the committee. Their timely intervention culminated in the judge's decision which is a victory for justice and democracy.

We hope that the committee will not continue further with the case. An appeal would only eat up time and money and contribute to the argument of bad faith. Some members of the committee have already disassociated themselves from the action of the group. They have announced that they will not be liable for legal expenses incurred in the case. Now is the time for more members to state publicly their position. The court has spoken, and the election should be held.

Atlanta's Executives Forced Into Election

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta City Executive Committee which had sought to evade holding an election of itself in the May primary—apparently because Negro candidates appeared certain to be elected—Friday was ordered to elect a new committee at that time.

Judge Walter C. Hendrix, of Fulton Superior Court, granted petitions brought by Atty. A. T. Walden, Miles G. Amos and Roderick B. Harris to force an election.

The judge would not grant their plea that their names should be entered in the City Executive Committee race.

Judge Hendrix said the committee "may accept such candidates as can qualify. This court cannot . . . qualify the candidates."

The executive committee said an appeal to the judge's decision would be filed immediately.

Say Georgia Negro Candidate May Have Won Race Except For His Police Record

MACON, Ga. — (ANP) — William Dunn, the first Negro candidate to compete in a Bibb county race since reconstruction, was defeated here last week in his bid for city water commissioner.

Dunn, however, ran a surprisingly strong race. He came out third in a field of 16 candidates. Thomas Winchester, white, won with 829 votes.

Dunn polled 460 votes. A total of 459 Negroes voted for Dunn out of 68 who voted in the election. He polled one white vote.

City officials had pointed out that 2,200 Negroes were registered to vote in the race. Most Negroes did not vote. Stuart Windt, white, was second with 590 votes.

Close political observers said that Dunn probably would have won the race if his police record has not entered into the issues. E. L. Dwyer, a white candidate, had contested Dunn's right to run on the basis of a 15-month sentence for mail theft.

Dwyer received only 81 votes. A Bibb county judge threw Dwyer's suit out of court and held that Dunn was eligible to compete in the race.

The Macon Telegraph, a morning paper, came out editorially against Dunn and W. A. Jennings, a white candidate, Wednesday morning. In a front page editorial, the paper pointed out:

"As for Dunn, the fact that he is a Negro has nothing to do with his qualification for office. It is the record alone upon which he must be judged.

Splashed across the top of the page were photostatic copies of Dunn's federal record. Dunn had also been opposed by Negro leaders and elements of the Ku Klux Klan.

During the height of the controversy, a crude cross was burned in front of the candidate's home.

League Endorses MayorHartsfield; Dobbs For Brown

On the eve of one of the most spirited municipal campaigns in Atlanta's history, thousands of voters crammed into Wheat Street Baptist Church and Big Bethel A. M. E. to hear the "swan song" of the candidates.

The Atlanta Negro Voters league endorsed Mayor William Hartsfield for reelection at its meeting last night at the Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Mayor Hartsfield and his opponent, Charlie Brown, appeared at the Wheat Street Meeting and Mr. Brown spoke at the Big Bethel meeting where John Wesley Dobbs presided.

The Big Bethel meeting was sponsored in behalf of Charlie Brown for mayor.

The highlight of the Wheat Street Meeting, however, was a speech by Dr. Rufus E. Clement who referred to weather forecasts and urged voters to "get up, get wet and get out the vote."

"If Rufus E. Clement is not elected to the Board of Education tomorrow," he said, "We will have no one to blame but ourselves."

Alluding to the last-minute charges made against him at a City Committee hearing, Dr. Clement said, "Somebody decided that there shouldn't" be a Negro representative on the Board of Education.

The large audience applauded his assertion that if elected, "I'll not be afraid to vote my convictions, I'll not be swayed and God knows that I'll never be bought."

Joe Allen, candidate for reelection to the Aldermanic board, spoke to the group at Wheat Street and got a large applause when he corrected his reference to "Colonel Dobbs" instead of "Colonel Walden" who was presiding. The candidate corrected this error to the applause of the group.

Charlie Brown promised that he would be a "friendly" mayor and repeated his promises to cut down on police brutalities, murders and traffic fatalities.

Mayor Hartsfield promised the voters that "Negroes will get their share" of any city improvements and pointed out:

"Your mayor has never said or done anything to make you hide your heads in shame."

At the Big Bethel meeting John Wesley Dobbs charged that the Hartsfield administration had failed to keep its promise to erect a Negro fire station. At this meeting, Brown said:

"I don't run one ad in the Atlanta World and another in another paper ..... In the last election, it grieved me because I did not get but eight per cent of the colored vote; I took it like a man and I am here tonight to ask for your vote and your prayers."

Hartsfield, at the Wheat Street vance in race relations since Sher- meeting, gave Negro voters credit man left Georgia."

for defeating the proposed county unit amendment. He said this defeat paved the way for the "greatest ad-

Kinston Pastor In Race For Board Of Alderman

Special to Journal and Guide

KINSTON, N. C.—The Rev. McKinley Hawkins, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Kinston, and First Baptist Church, New Bern, N. C., is a candidate for the Board of Alderman of Kinston subject to the May 5 election.



REV. McKINLEY HAWKINS

Rev. Mr. Hawkins is one of ten men in the aldermanic race. He and a white businessman were the last two to enter the race last week.

THE VOTERS of Kinston will choose five men on May 5 for the Board of Aldermen and select one of two men in the race for Mayor. A large turn out is expected at the poll because of the widespread interest among both white and colored voters in the election.

Rev. Mr. Hawkins recently began his duties as pastor of First Baptist Churh at New Bern. He has been active in race relations, and is an advocate of interracial harmony.

* * *

THE MINISTER is making his debut in city politics. It is reported that the Citizens Welfare League which supported R. W. Kornegay in his bid for a seat on the Board of Alderman two years ago, is backing the minister. Mr. Kornegay made a strong race, but failed to win the election.

Since Rev. Mr. Hawkins is better known than Mr. Kornegay it is expected he will win greater support. He is a member of the Lenoir County Interracial Committee, an organization that fosters interracial harmony.

If he wins one of the five seats at stake in the election, Rev. Mr. Hawkins will be the first member of his race to serve on the Board of Aldermen in Kinston since Reconstruction Days.

3 Are Elected To Posts In Tar Heel State

RALEIGH, N. C. — (INS) — Negroes have been elected to City Councils for the first time in history in three North Carolina cities.

In a fourth city, Greensboro, Dr. William Hampton was eighth on a seven man ticket in his quest for reelection—despite the fact he led the ticket in the primary.

R. N. Harris, insurance company executive, was elected to the Durham city council running on a Labor-Negro ticket. Durham is the third largest town in the state.

UNIVERSITY JANITOR

Hubert S. Robinson, Sr., janitor at the University of North Carolina, led the entire ticket in being elected to the Chapel Hill City Council. Negroes had made unsuccessful attempts in 1949 and 1951 to win seats.

Nathaniel Barber, businessman, led his white opponent by 200 votes in balloting in Gastonia. However, all sides have called for a recount of the vote, but Barber's lead looks safe.

Negroes made unsuccessful races in several other cities but failed to win a council spot.

Twenty Negroes were entered in municipal contests in North Carolina. Candidates were entered in Greensboro, High Point, Charlotte, Gastonia, Chapel Hill, Durham, Asheville, Sanford, Asheboro, Concord, Selma and Smithfield, in addition to Raleigh.

CIVIC CLUB PREXY

Robinson, alderman-elect of Chapel Hill, is president of the Negro Civic Club, and Barber is president of the Excelsior Credit Union of Gastonia.

THE LINEUP

The line-up of Negro candidates who ran for city offices throughout the state follows:

Asheville (Council) T. A. McDowell, (R) barber, and Dr. Robert Hendrick (D), physician;

Asheboro (council) W. R. "Bob" Maness, barber;

Chapel Hill (Board of Aldermen) Hubert Robinson, president, Negro civic club.

Concord (own Board of Commissioners) A. T. Cordery, business manager, Barber-Scotia. (Board of Education) Rev. R. M. Coley, retired mininter.

Charlotte (Council) Kelly Alexander, funeral director and president of North Carolina Branch of NAACP; Board of Education) Mrs. Emma Anderson, retired school principal;

Durham (Council) R. N. Harris, businessman; James T. Taylor, North Carolina College instructor;

Greensboro (Council) Dr. William Hampton, physician; J. Kenneth Lee, attorney;

Gastonia (Council) Nathaniel Barber, president, Excelsior Credit Union;

High Point (Council) Augustus M. Greenwood, pharmacist;

Raleigh (Council) Rev. C. C Jones, minister; Herman Taylor, attorney;

Sanford (Board of Aldermen) Robert Anders, funeral director; Rev. J. Wesley Graves, retired minister;

Selma (Town Board of Commissioners) R. Eric Coley, shoe shop operator;

Smithfield (Town Board of Commissioners) Walter Sanders, Jr., funeral director.

Of the candidates, only Dr. Hampton of Greensboro is an incumbent.

N. C.'s Negro Councilmen

There are five cities in North Carolina of which the state and the nation should be proud. They are:

Durham
Chapel Hill
Gastonia
Greensboro
Wilson

Each of these cities now has a Negro as a member of the city council. This is noteworthy because North Carolina is a southern state, albeit one of the more progressive ones.

But this is the state where the Ku Klux Klan flourished a few years ago and where two country weekly newspapers were recently given Pulitzer prizes for having successfully conducted a campaign that resulted in the arrest, prosecution and jailing of a number of Klan leaders.

The election of Negroes to council seats in these five cities was no instantaneous miracle. These men hold their positions because some farsighted Negroes and whites 15 and 20 years ago began a campaign that would enable Negroes to vote in the local elections.

Time and again in many of these cities Negroes have run for office simply to highlight the drive to get Negroes to register and vote once the barriers were broken down. They had no expectation of winning and if their candidacy resulted in qualifying several hundred more Negroes as electors they felt their efforts had been rewarded.

Preoccupation of many of us with other affairs has caused us to forget the continual struggle that is being carried on by tireless Negro leaders throughout the South or some of the elemental rights we in the North have and in many cases do not appreciate.

That is why our headline of last week, "FIVE WIN N. C. COUNCIL SEATS," was such a surprise to many of our readers.

As proud as we are of the electorates of these five cities, we should not forget those who have toiled for decades to make this possible.

6 Candidates Win In N. C.

18 More Office Seekers Defeated

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — An unprecedented surge of colored office seekers in 24 North Carolina cities this spring has resulted in six cities placing colored candidates on governing boards.

The cities are Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, Wilson, Chapel Hill and Gastonia.

The last of the six men got his office when a three-year-old child picked the name of Dr. G. K. Butterfield from a hat to decide a tie in the Wilson election.

Dr. Butterfield and a white candidate had tied and the city charter provides that ties be decided by ballot.

The Rev. William R. Crawford, was returned to office in Winston-Salem without opposition for a second term.

In Durham, R. N. Harris, insurance executive, defeated a white candidate to become that city's first colored councilman.

Serves Second Term

Dr. William M. Hampton ran fifth for seven places on the Greensboro council. He had led the field of candidates in the primary. He will serve a second term.

Hubert Robinson Sr. led the field in the Chapel Hill election. He is an employee of the University of North Carolina and formerly worked in the home of Dr. Frank P. Graham when Graham was president.

Nathaniel Barber, executive secretary of the Excelsior Credit Union, was elected in Gastonia. The union is reported to be the largest among colored communities in the nation.

Dr. Devane Defeated

Dr. W. P. Devane, who served two terms in Fayettevile, was defeated along with another colored candidate, Dr. M. L. Perry.

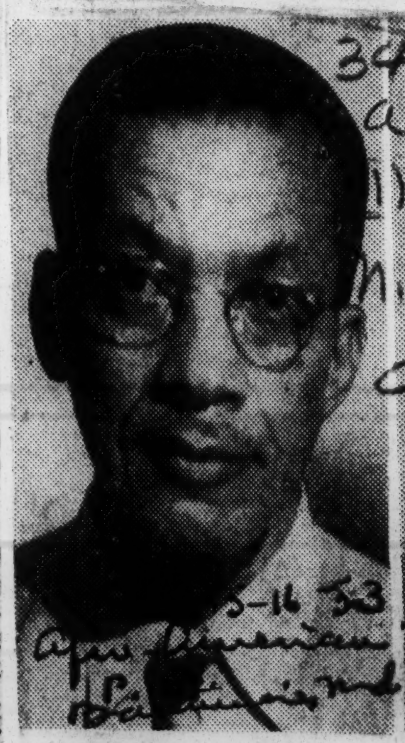
Arthur S. Grier and Kelly M. Alexander, defeated in Charlotte, ran ninth and 10th respectively. Mrs. Emma A. Anderson was defeated in the Charlotte school board race.



FIRST IN DURHAM—Rencher A. Harris signing the oath of office after the swearing in ceremony that made him Durham's first colored councilman. —(Standback Photo)

Herman Taylor, Raleigh attorney, lost, placing eighth for seven seats on the council.

Other cities where colored candidates lost in primaries or elections recently were Asheboro, Concord, Burlington, Wadesboro, High Point, Rocky Mount, Maxton, Greenville, Kinston, Goldsboro, Asheville, Smithfield, Salisbury, Sanford, and Southern Pines.



HUBERT ROBINSON
Councilman in Chapel Hill



DR. WILLIAM M. HAMPTON
Wins In Greensboro

Office Holding Spirit Increases in South

NEGRO CANDIDATES RUN FOR OFFICE IN 20 NO. CAROLINA CITIES

Student Who Finished From Integrated Law School Runs for Council Seat

WOMAN IN RACE AT BURLINGTON

RALEIGH, N. C. — (ANP) — Negro candidates have entered municipal elections in 20 North Carolina cities, according to the latest count.

The candidates are as follows:

Raleigh — Herman L. Taylor, Raleigh attorney, in the race for seat on the City Council after losing out two years ago. He is opposed by the Rev. C. C. Jones, a Negro Baptist minister.

Winston-Salem—The Rev. William R. Crawford is unopposed for alderman.

Goldsboro—Dr. M. E. DuBissette was eleminated last week when he ran seventh in a field of 16 candidates for alderman. He was the first Negro to seek office in Goldsboro for over 50 years.

Concord—Three Negro candidates were defeated in races for seats on the Board of Alderman and Board of Education. They were A. T. Cardery, E. O. Lowery, and the Rev. R. M. Coley, a Congregational minister.

Charlotte—The two Negro candidates in the April 27 primary against the administration slate were Kelly M. Alexander and Arthur Grier. Also Mrs. Emma R. Anderson, a retierd Negro teacher, was in the race for a seat on the school board.

Durham—J. T. Taylor, a North Carolina College professor, and R. N. Harris, an insurance executive, City Council seats.

High Point—August M. Greenwood, a druggist, is the city's first Negro candidate, one of three men aspiring for the second ward council seat.

Salisbury—A. R. Kelsey, the city's first Negro candidate for public office. He was in the race for City Council April 27.

Wilson—Dr. G. K. Butterfield, a dentist, alderman.

Burlington—Mrs. Maude Moultire Brown, second bid for City Council. John J. S. Badahur, a businessman, also seeking council seat.

Chapel Hill—Hubert Robinson Sr., candidate for alderman.

Greenville—William M. Myers, city council.

Kinston—The Rev. McKinley Hawkins and Raleigh V. Kornegay, candidates for alderman.

Asheville—Dr. R. M. Hendrick, a dentist, City Council at the request of Negro civic organizations.

Gastonia—Nathaniel Barber is in the race on a ticket favoring a ward system to replace the old five-man Council and mayor.

Rocky Mount—A. H. Bryant, second bid for alderman.

Smithfield—Walter Sanders, an undertaker, seeks election as Town Commissioner.

Maxton—Robert E. Davis, a wholesale grocer, one of seven men seeking a seat on the Board of Town Commissioners.

Fayetteville—Dr. W. P. Devane, in the race for second term as City Councilman. He is opposed by Dr. M. J. Perry, another Negro.

Greensboro—Dr. William M. Hampton is opposed for City Council by J. Kenneth Lee, a young lawyer, who was one of the first two Negroes to graduate from the University of North Carolina law school.

Negro Tops Vote In N. C. Primary

GREENSBORO, N. C. (ANP) —Dr. William H. Hampton won 3,493 votes in the Democratic party primary here April 27 to pace a field of nineteen candidates in the race for city council. He beat Mayor Robert H. Frazier, who picked up 3,245 votes. A total of 5,440 votes were cast in the primary.

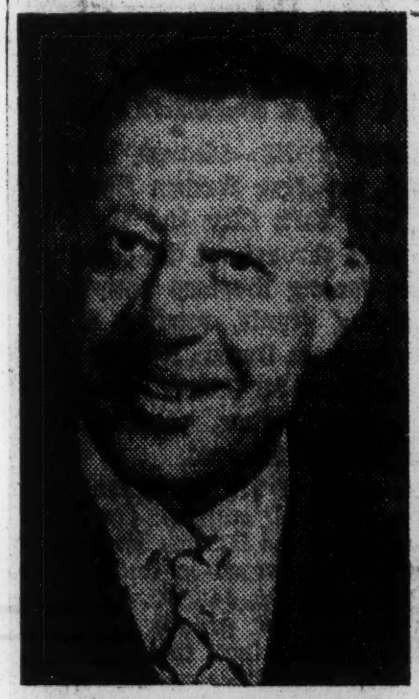
Swept Into Office



HUBERT ROBINSON SR.
... led field of five



R. N. HARRIS AND WIFE
... victor in Durham



DR. G. K. BUTTERFIELD
... Wilson, N. C., winner



NATHANIEL BARBER
... wins in Gastonia

WILSON "RECORDED the closest political race in history between a white and a Negro candidate. Dr. G. K. Butterfield, Negro dentist, and H. H. Harris, white business man, tied for a seat on the City Council with 382 votes each. A city ordinance requiring tie counts to be settled by drawing of lots was

with and Dr. Butterfield's name was drawn from a hat by a three-year-old white girl. Nathaniel Barber, 42-year-old native of Gastonia and secretary-treasurer of the Excelsior Credit Union of Gaston County, ran fourth in a field of fourteen to become the first Negro ever to win an election there. Barber's election to the City

Heavy Race Vote

Five Negroes Win In North Carolina

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Five North Carolina Negroes were swept into office last week in the greatest upsurge of Negro voting strength in this state since Reconstruction times.

The Negro lawmakers were elected in Gastonia, a textile center; Greensboro, textile and educational center; Chapel Hill, the seat of the Greater Uni-

versity of North Carolina; Durham, medical, educational and industrial center, and Wilson, thriving tobacco market.

Council occurred in a hotly contested race between two factions, "The People's Ticket" and "The Business Man's Ticket." Barber, the incumbent Mayor W. H. Harrelson Yancy and two others were successful on the "People's Ticket."

In Greensboro, the gate city of North Carolina, Dr. William M. Hampton, incumbent, was re-elected with one of the largest votes of this campaign. In the primary two weeks ago, Dr. Hampton led the entire field. In the election last Tuesday, Dr. Hampton finished third behind the Mayor and the Mayor pro-tem for his second councilmanic term.

HUBERT ROBINSON, 60-year-old custodian of the University of North Carolina's famed Morehead Planitarium and former house man for Dr. Frank P. Graham during Mr. Graham's nineteen years as UNC president, was elected to the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen, becoming the first of his race to win an election there. Robinson led in the five-man race for three seats with 571 votes, topping University Political Science Professor Paul Wager, who polled 560 votes. Robinson is a native of Hogansville, Ga.

Of all the North Carolina cities, Durham was perhaps the most interesting from a political point of view. In the Durham race, R. N. Harris, executive-secretary of the Banker's Fire Insurance Company, placed third in the voting by accumulating 4,203 votes to win over M. T. Mangum, white grocer who polled 3,701 votes. Both men were seeking to represent Durham's predominantly Negro Third Ward.

The significance of Harris' victory lies largely in the fact that again it demonstrated the ability of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs to deilver its votes to DCNA endorsed candidates. Aside from Harris, all of the white candidates endorsed by the DCNA were successful except one.

OUTSIDE THE Third Ward, Harris' victory was received with mixed emotions, the most caustic comments coming from incumbents who were upset by the DCNA, who warned that Negroes and labor had wedded to dominate the political life of Durham. While considerable numbers of die-hard whites were active for Mangum, large numbers of presumably intelligent white citizens supported Harris.

For over a decade Durham Negro politicos have been courting the support of organized labor here and have received many promises but little support. The Harris victory was so decisive that the "Negro-labor bloc" has since been damned by white press and pulpit.

Dr. W. P. DeVane of Fayetteville was defeated in a race for his third term on the City Council. This was one of the biggest upsets in the voting since Dr. DeVane led the entire ticket in 1951, to become the first elected Negro in North Carolina in modern times.

Other notable defeats include Herman L. Taylor, Raleigh attorney, who failed in his second bid for a council seat. Taylor ran eighth in a 13-man race for seven seats. Kelly M. Alexander, state president of the NAACP, and Arthur S. Grier, both prominent Charlotte funeral directors, split the Negroes' vote of approximately 10,000, and James S. Smith, white, won with 8,560 votes.

And That South, Thank God, Is---'

In 1866, in a speech delivered at Tammany Hall in New York City, Georgia's great Ben Hill began a speech thusly:

"There was a South of slavery and secession—that South is dead. There is a South of Union and Freedom—that South, thank God, is living, breathing, growing every hour."

This was the first "New South" speech.

And Ben Hill was right. The New South, beginning to live, breathe and grow in 1866, has progressed slowly—like all things growing in a soil made poor by war and ruin.

But it has kept growing—every hour.

Some months ago in Augusta, Ga., where the race question has been unworthily agitated by individuals hoping to prosper from it, a Negro university man was elected to the school board. He was from a ward largely Negro in population.

Recently, five North Carolina cities and towns elected Negroes to their city councils. In Wilson (population 23,010), in Chapel Hill (population 9,177), in Gastonia (population 23,069) and in the city of Durham (population 71,311) Negroes were elected to office for the first time since Reconstruction Days. Chief significance of these facts was that racial feelings and prejudices traditionally are more concentrated in smaller cities and towns. Greensboro (population 74,389) Negro Councilman William Hampton, first elected in 1951, was re-elected.

Atlantans awoke Thursday morning to find they had elected the able, qualified president of Atlanta University, Dr. Rufus Clement, to the city's school board. He, too, is the first Negro to be elected on a citywide basis since Reconstruction Days. The fact that two other Negroes were elected to the City Executive Committee, on a ward basis, went almost unnoted.

When Atlanta examined the vote tabulations, its wonder grew. Dr. Clement had carried 40 of the 58 precincts. (There are really 59, but the latter is the City Hall where the absentee ballots are counted.) He won a majority of the white wards. And of the 18 lost he had failed to carry nine by margins of 22 and less. And of the nine others lost, none had gone against him by a substantial margin. There was simply no getting around the fact that while the valued and able Mayor William B. Hartsfield was winning a fifth term, on the basis of progress and efficiency, aldermen committed to the city's future were winning or leading for runover contests, Dr. Clement had won the most impressive victory of all.

And, even more important, Atlanta seemed proud, if surprised, at having done the job. Thousands had voted for Dr. Clement because they thought he deserved it, and because they believed the more than 25,000 Negro children in the city's schools deserved representation. But none had expected him to win.

• • •

The old die-hard KKK element was angry and bitter. They were especially upset because the skies hadn't fallen, the government hadn't capitulated and the graves had not given up their dead. Things went right along and Atlanta seemed, in general, pleased with itself for having done a fair and honest thing within the orderly framework of democracy.

Atlanta, Georgia and the South could look at themselves and say, after thinking it over, that without doubt there would be backslidings, emotional outbursts, maybe even some violence sparked by the violent, but that what Ben Hill said in 1866 still goes—there IS a South of Union and Freedom—and that South, thank God, IS living, IS breathing, growing EVERY hour.

Inauguration To Feature First Negro Participant

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—For the first time in the 163-year history of this country, so far as is known, a colored person will participate in the inauguration ceremonies of a President at the Capitol.

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Joint Inaugural Committee, announced last Friday that Miss Dorothy Maynor, concert soprano, had accepted an invitation to sing at the inaugural ceremonies of President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower on January 20.

SENATOR BRIDGES said Miss Maynor will sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

In addition to her participation in the ceremoines at the Capitol, Miss Maynor also will appear at the inaugural festival at the Uline Arena on Monday night, January 19.

Mrs. A. Burke Summers, chairman of the festival committee, has announced that Miss Maynor and the Nicholas Brothers, Broadway dancers, have been added to the festival program. They were signed by George Murphy, stage and screen actor, who is director of entertainment for all events on the three-day inaugural program.

* * *

THE CAST FOR the festival includes such outstanding stars as Ethel Merman, Lily Pons, Helen Hayes, Hoagy Carmichael, Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians, Edgar Bergen, Walter Pidgeon, Adolph Menjou, Eleanor Steber, William Gaxton, Jeannette MacDonald, Allen Jones and James Melton.

The inaugural festival, a salute from the entertainment world to General Eisenhower, will be open to the public.

Noble Sissle and his orchestra will be one of six top-flight orchestras that will play at the Eisenhower-Nixon inaugural ball, which will be held in two sections, in both McDonough Auditorium at Georgetown University and the National Guard Armory, on the night of January 20, Mrs. Howard A. Coffin and Colonel L. Corrin Strong, co-chairmen of the ball, have announced.

A 100-VOICE COLORED choir, trained by Fred Waring, will sing two numbers, Mrs. Coffin and Colonel Strong said. The 150-voice West Point Cadet Choir will also sing a musical score made up of General Eisenhower's favorite melodies, two of which will be traditional West Point songs.

The ball committee co-chairmen pointed out that plans are underway to rotate the orchestras and entertainers from one location to the other, so that guests at both sections of the ball will have the benefit of seeing and hearing all entertainers.

* * *

HOWARD UNIVERSITY cadets, numbering 200, will be among approximately 1,400 members of Army and Air Force ROTC units from area universities that will march in the inaugural parade, Edward R. Carr, parade committee chairman, has announced.

The units will make up part of the tenth division which will also include 600 area boy scouts carrying massed American flags, the United States Air Force Bugle and Drum Corps from Bolling Field and the 140-piece University of Maryland Band with ten majorettes. The Air Force Bugle and Drum Corps is a mixed unit.

* * *

MR. CARR ALSO announced that the 100-piece Booker T. Washington High School band from Norfolk, Va., will be a part of the Virginia contingent in the parade, along with 70 cadets of the Virginia Military Institute and a band, a color guard and band from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the Light Infantry Blues from Richmond.

Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, revealed last Friday that he has signed up for a float representing his state in the Eisenhower-Nixon inaugural parade. Mississippi is one of thirty states entering floats.

The membership of the Committee on Reception of Governors and Special Distinguished Guests of the Eisenhower-Nixon Inaugural Committee, as announced by Edward F. Colladay, reception chairman, includes:

Mrs. Dorothy P. Beckley, Miss Jeanette Carter, Judge James A. Cobb, Mrs. Ernest C. Dickson, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, George E. C. Hayes, the Rev. J. L. S. Holloman, Mrs. Jesse H. Mitchell, Barrington Parker, Mrs. George A. Parker, Mrs. Cecille Renfro, Wesley S. Williams, J. Franklyn Wilson and Mrs. J. Franklyn Wilson.

Truman Takes Shot At D. C. Jim Crow: Eisenhower I

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

As President-Elect Dwight D. Eisenhower prepared to take over the reins of the national government Tuesday, President Harry S. Truman took a parting shot at Jim Crow in the nation's capital.

As distinguished GOP leaders and hordes of job seekers from all over the country gathered early for inaugural ceremonies, Truman was expected to direct the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia to issue an order banning all discrimination based on segregation or otherwise now existing in the facilities which come directly under the supervision of their office.

The order was on the President's desk Sunday and he was expected to call the Commission in before leaving Washington to have them take this action.

S. Joseph Donohue, chairman of the Board of Commissioners, is favorable toward the order as are certain members of the President's cabinet, with whom the order was discussed.

The order does not include segregation in public schools, which is already before the Supreme Court. Nor does it affect district recreational facilities and other facilities which are not under the direct control of the board. It is, however, applicable in the Fire department, city jails, National Girls Training school and in the district building where there has been a studied attempt to prohibit employment of qualified Negroes in other than service and messenger capacities.

The order also directs the Board of Commissioners' representative at the District of Columbia Board of Recreation to vote against racial segregation in any of the recreational facilities coming under the supervision of the D. C. playgrounds and other facilities coming under the supervision of the Recreation board.

Oppose Bias

The Commission representative's vote, added to three other known persons on the Board of Recreation who are opposed to racial segregation, would be sufficient to break the pattern of racial segregation in practice on



DOROTHY MAYNOR, one of the world's greatest sopranos, was given the honor Tuesday in Washington of singing the Star Spangled Banner at the inaugural ceremonies of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. It marked the first time that a member of her race has been chosen to sing at a presidential oath-taking ceremony.



NOBLE SISSLE of 'Shuffle Along' fame and whose orchestra in later years has thrilled top level society folk in the East with extraordinary ballroom syncopated numbers, headed one of the orchestras which played at the inaugural ball.

However, in a conference on district problems with Sen. Francis Case, of South Dakota, last week, the President-Elect said he thought racial segregation in the nation's capital should be approached with caution.

The General appeared to be in hardy approval of the plan of Senate majority leader, Robert Taft, that the problems of racial segregation in the capital should

be handled by persons who would be placed in charge of the District government should congress vote home rule.

However, in his Harlem speech he promised "to eliminate every vestige of segregation in the District of Columbia.

Top Bigwigs

The capital was overrun with inaugural guests. Several top Negro bigwigs were bunked in 125 rooms of the Rhode Island Plaza Apartments, reserved by Val Washington, Minority Group representative for the Republican National Committee.

On hand for the colorful occasion were scores of Republican workers from all walks of life, seeking a possible plum from the GOP victory tree.

Accommodation for Negro GOP guests was in sharp contrast to the fight waged by the Democrats at the 1949 inaugural that Negro representatives coming to the inauguration of President Harry S. Truman would be housed without segregation in Washington hotels.

Dorothy Maynor, nationally known concert singer was to sing for the inauguration services of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Lionel Hampton and Nobel Sissle were to play at the Uline Arena on Monday, Jan. 19, where one section of the inaugural festivities will be held. Invitations were issued by Mrs. Robert L. Vann, President and Publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier for a breakfast on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, in the Hall of Nations dining room of the Washington hotel, honoring Republican officials.

Among Negroes here for the inauguration were: Eunice Huntington Carter, New York City; Larry Foster of Brooklyn; John Peg of Cleveland; Roy Rordan of the Virgin Islands; Mrs. Louie B. Anderson of Chicago, widow of the former Alderman. Expected to attend were: Mr. and Mrs. Clayton George of Cleveland; Lawrence Payne, attorney; John Kellog, who is councilman for Cleveland; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Mrs. Toki Schalk Johnson, Judge Francis Rivers of New York; and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Spaulding of Philadelphia and Hobson Reynolds, a Philadelphia attorney. From Washington: Judge James Cobb; Mr. and Mrs. George E. C. Hayes; Mr. and Mrs. Perry Howard; Mrs. Thalia Thomas and Mr. Thurman L. Dotson, Washing attorney.

Cite Gains

When President Truman stepped out this week as Chief Executive of the United States, he left behind a record of sweeping Civil Rights advances which are a challenge to the new Republican administration which took office Tuesday.

In the areas of employment, education, housing, public transportation, military services and the extension of basic citizenship rights, the President brushed aside traditional practices—often at the risk of endangering himself, politically

One of the most far-reaching changes in extending equality of treatment and opportunities took place in the military services under the President, as a result of his order issued in 1948. To carry out the provision of this order, the President created a Civil Committee on Equality headed by Judge Charles Fahy. He appointed two Negroes to this board, John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender and Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League. As a result of the committees activities in cooperation with responsible officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force, segregation was completely ended in the forces. The Navy's policy of no segregation issued in 1945, was extended to embrace all areas of Navy activity, including the Marine Corp.

The Army was the slowest of all services to move, but by the relentless insistence of President Truman, in September, 1949, all Army jobs and school courses were opened to Negroes without restriction.

Makes History

In October, 1951, the all-Negro 24th Infantry regiment, 82 years after its formation, was abolished. Our troops in Korea are the first fully racial integrated forces in our history.

Under President Truman's administration, Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois became the first Negro to hold a standing committee of congress when he was appointed chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department. Mrs. Christine Ray Davis was named chief clerk for this committee, serving under Congressman Dawson. Dawson also was named as Negro vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee under President Truman. At the top level of employment, Negroes also achieved important administrative, professorships and technical positions under President Truman.

As to the future of Civil Rights in the nation, President Eisenhower has expressed grave concern over segregation and discrimination as a morale issue, but has made no specific promises as to what he will do to eliminate the practice.

Eisennowers Invited Former Dressmaker To Inauguation

By A. E. VILLERS

PANAMA CITY, Republic of Panama. — (ANP) — An aged West Indian widow, had the enviable distinction of receiving an engraved invitation from General and Mrs. Eisenhower to attend the inauguration of President Eisenhower as 34th President of the United States last month, it was disclosed here last week.

The weekly Panama Tribune, in an exclusive, reported that Mrs. Frances E. Palmer of the little out-of-the-way settlement known as Monte Lirio reluctantly admitted having received the invitation after an enterprising reporter followed a hint. Said the Tribune:

"President Dwight D. Eisenhower and his amiable spouse proved that they remembered and were loyal to one of their humblest of friends, or those whom they have learned to appreciate over the years of their distinguished career.

"It is just being made public that an invitation to the inauguration of President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon, held at the White House last Jan. 20, was extended to Mrs. Frances E. Palmer, former dressmaker of Mrs. Eisenhower when President Eisenhower was a captain in the U. S. army stationed at Empire, Canal Zone, many years ago.

"The loyalty of President and Mrs. Eisenhower, it may be recalled was spontaneously demonstrated in August, 1946, when after successfully leading World War II Allied forces to victory over Nazi tryanny, the General and his wife visited Panama and, at a reception and military review held at Fort Clayton, Mrs. Palmer was affectionately greeted in public by Mrs. Eisenhower and the general when they recognized her standing among the hundreds of spectators.

"Mrs. Palmer who is still enjoying life fairly well in her 84th year, had previously written to her former employer to congratulate the general on his ascension to the highest position of his government and nation, and to express the wish for a term filled with 'God's richest blessings.'

Mrs. Palmer, who formerly resided in the Canal Zone for the greater portion of her Isthmus sojourn, now resides at her country home at New Providence, Republic of Panama. With all her seness still functioning, Mrs. Palmer, better known as "Mammy Palmer," says she is bouyed on to reach her century mark by the very thought that such eminent personages as President and Mrs. Eisenhower still think of her warmly and deem her a friend even though she can be of no possible use to them.

When the story broke here, reporters rushed to find the diffident old lady who reluctantly confirmed a reporter's question that some one in high places had advised her not to make it known that she had been invited.

34a(2) 1953

CONNECTICUT

Fall Elections Set Precedents

James Keyes takes 19th Ward contest

Afro-American P. 22

2 Democrats, Republican win New Haven political offices

Baltimore, Md.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Two colored Democrats and one Republican were elected to office in New Haven's 19th Ward, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

James E. Keyes, 33 - year - old mortician, World War II veteran and a Democrat, who resides at 33 Northwest dr., defeated his Republican opponent, Edward H. Lopes, 37, a Korean War veteran of 251 Dixwell ave., by a plurality of 223 votes to become the fourth colored Democratic alderman in the history of the 19th ward.

His three predecessors were Miss Laura B. McCoy, 1941 - 43; Dr. Roy J. Gilmer, 1949-51, and Edward D. Banks, the present incumbent who declined to run for re - election.

33 Wards Voted

Official 19th Ward aldermanic returns were: Keyes, 1,121; Lopes, 898. Thirty-three wards voted for the other candidates as follows:

12-11-14-53

Richard W. Brown, 27, Democrat, a student embalmer of 72 Shepard st., was re - elected selectman, polling the highest city-wide total for that office with 39,570 votes.

Howard Moore, Republican, 46, of 52 Webster st., a popular veteran vaudevillian of other years, and more recently a city public works foreman, polled 35-943 city - wide votes to win the post of constable.

The 19th Ward alderman-elect, James E. Keyes, was born in Norwalk Conn., but has 18 years residence as a New Havener. He is a member of the firm of the Keyes Funeral Home, Inc., although no relative of its N. Keyes.

Keyes attended A. and T. college in Greensboro, N.C., and possesses a B. S. degree from Virginia State college in Petersburg, Va. He received his certificate of Mortuary Science from the New York School of Em - balming, in 1947.

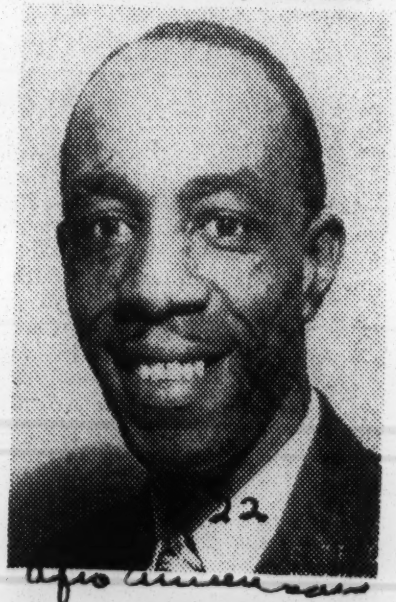
In 1945, at the Dixwell ave., Congregational church, here, he married the former Miss Dorothy Manning. The couple has two children—James E. Jr., 5, and Denise M., one year old.

Keyes is also a member of the Elks and the Masons. He is basileus of New Haven's Chi Omicron chapter of the national Omega Psi Phi fraternity.



Afro-American P.22

FOURTH ALDERMAN — James E. Keyes of 33 Northwest dr., a 33-year-old World War II veteran, recently became the fourth colored alderman in the history of New Haven's 19th Ward by defeating his Republican opponent, Edward H. Lopes, by 223 votes in the Nov. 3, City elections.



Afro-American

NEW CONSTABLE— Howard Moore, 46, city public works foreman and former vaudeville star, became a New Haven constable, when he polled 35,-943 votes in the recent City elections. Mr. Moore resides at 52 Webster st., New Haven, Conn.

2 Opinions:

Can Republicans Build in Dixie?

34 a (2) General

Recent elections in Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—in which Democrats won different offices, have aroused apprehension about future prospects of Republicans controlling the Congress next year.

Opinions of two men, John Minor Wisdom, Republican leader of Louisiana, and Atlanta's Democratic Mayor William B. Hartsfield, throw some light on the Congressional problem ahead, and particularly in the South. Both men interviewed in August, 1953.

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

Four of the eleven deep Southern states voted to elect General Dwight D. Eisenhower as President of the United States last year.

These states, Florida, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, deserted firm alliances with the Democratic party and started a round-the-country query as to whether the Republican party could get a foothold in the Southern states.

Courier

Put directly to political leaders, in different states and on different dates, the question was "Do you believe the Republicans can build a strong, challenging party in the South?"



Mr. Clark

John Minor Wisdom's reply was: "I am working to that end every day."

Mayor Hartsfield responded with a blunt "NO!"

* * *

MR. WISDOM is Republican National Committeeman from Louisiana and was recently named a member of President Eisenhower's Fair Employment Practices Committee.

During last year's campaign, he traveled all through Texas, Louisiana, and other parts of the South with Eisenhower.

Pittsburgh Post

Assisted by Louisiana's Democratic Gov. Robert F. Kennon, Mr. Wisdom's Republican group succeeded in stirring up interest for Eisenhower but lost the state to Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson by 38,102 votes.

A study of the balloting revealed that Negroes could have swung the election to Eisenhower if they had not been threatened with loss of jobs, starvation, imprisonment, and in frequent cases, prevented from voting at all.

* * *

THE TASK confronting John Minor Wisdom is to find rank and file voters who subscribe to policies and practices of the Republican party.

Mr. Wisdom admits that in the process of building, the most formidable snag is to locate registered Republicans eligible for membership on the State Central Committee.

The Louisiana State Primary makes these exacting stipulations:

"No person shall be elected a member of a state central committee or any other committee created in this part who is not a legally qualified elector of the parish, or ward of the parish of Orleans, from which he desires to be elected and in addition has not been registered continuously FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS as affiliated with the party on whose committee he desires to become a member."

It might not be impossible to find white voters who can meet these five-year requirements, but the number of Negroes who can qualify is the perplexing and unanswered question.

Sat.

* * *

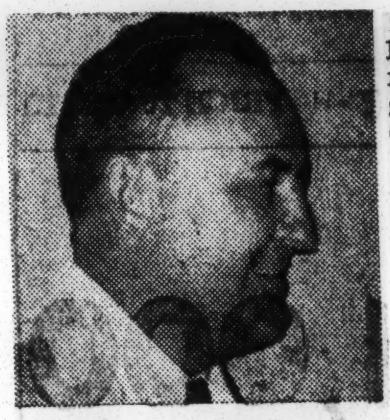
THROUGHOUT the South, the Republican party has integrated committees on all levels.

11-28-53

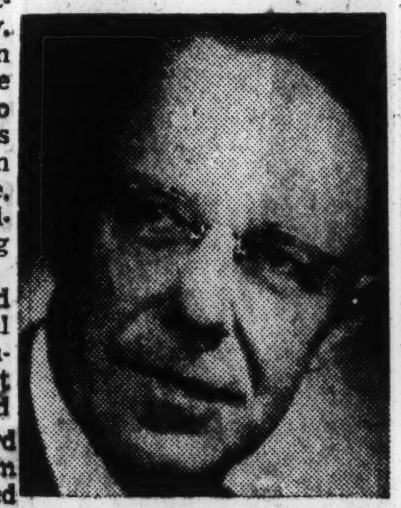
During the interview with Mr. Wisdom the past summer of this year, a sufficient number of Negroes for committee posts had not appeared.

In examining the sixteen Louisiana parishes (the total number is sixty-three) that gave Eisenhower majorities in 1952, no indication of Republican growth is revealed.

If a substantial number of these voters were registered Republicans, it still is not known how many Negroes were included.



JOHN MINOR WISDOM
... "I'll try"



MAYOR W. B. HARTSFIELD
... an emphatic "No"

* * *

MR. WISDOM might succeed in building a strong Republican party in Louisiana. To do so, he must convince Negroes that his party has the only program to serve the best interests of all races, fairly and equally, then allay fears of another depression, loss of jobs and prison terms for abandoning the lily-white Democratic party now controlling the South.

* * *

ONLY STOUT-HEARTED, broadminded and unprejudiced whites will join with Republicans.

In the South, where prejudice against the darker race is traditional and legal, white men consider themselves stigmatized in a political organization where whites and Negroes meet in the same room, have the same vote and share privileges equally and alike.

Atlanta's Mayor William B. Hartsfield couldn't see even a remote chance of Republicans getting stronger in Georgia or any other Southern state.

Explained the Mayor: "Republicans have no control in the big cities where liberalism is born, cultivated and maintained.

* * *

"ALL OVER the country, you will find Republicans strongest in the small, backward and prejudiced sections of a state.

"It is just as true in the Northern states as in Georgia.

"All opposition to progressive social legislation in the past twenty years has come from lawmakers—Democrats and Republicans—in the backwoods, where the population is small, compact, people own property, are protected by "nest eggs" and unemployment is never serious."

Mayor Hartsfield's explanation is partially confirmed in are view of most of the principal cities in the first ranking fifteen states.

They follow:

1—NEW YORK — Democratic Mayors in New York City, Syracuse, Albany, Utica, Buffalo. City Managers in Rochester and Yonkers.

2—CALIFORNIA — Democratic Mayor in Oakland. Non-Partisan in Los Angeles, San Francisco. City Managers in Berkeley, Long Beach, San Diego, Pasadena.

3—PENNSYLVANIA—Democratic Mayors in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie and Scranton. Republicans in Allentown and Reading.

4—ILLINOIS — Democratic Mayor in Cleveland, Columbus. Republicans in Akron, Youngstown, Canton. City Managers in Cincinnati, Toledo, Dayton.

6—TEXAS — Democratic Mayors in Houston, El Paso. City Managers in Dallas, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Austin, Corpus Christi.

7—MICHIGAN — Detroit has Non-Partisan Mayor and Flint a City Manager.

8—NEW JERSEY — Jersey City, Trenton and Camden have Democratic Mayors. Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth are controlled by Republicans.

9—MASSACHUSETTS — Boston, Salem, Springfield have Democratic Mayors. City Managers in Worchester, Cambridge. Non-Partisan in Fall River and New Bedford.

10—NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte, Durham, Fayetteville, Winston-Salem and Raleigh have City Managers.

11—MISSOURI—Democratic Mayor in St. Louis and City Manager in Kansas City.

12—INDIANA — Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Republican. Gary, Democrat. Evanston, Independent.

13—GEORGIA—Democratic Mayors in Atlanta and Savannah.

14—WISCONSIN—Milwaukee, Non-Partisan.

15—VIRGINIA—Richmond, Norfolk, City Managers.

* * *

IN THESE larger cities, even where City Managers are named by Democrats and Republicans, the national lawmakers and local leaders approved low-rent housing and all other benefits for those who earn only average wages.

Also significant in big cities is absence of violent opposition to competitive political parties, but in most cases, Democrats have alluring and almost irresitible appeal.

Mayor Hartsfield gave Republicans something to think about in the South and elsewhere—the big cities, where liberalism prevails over provincial intolerance and race hatred.

Two In Chicago Judge Race Lose

The election of Hulan Jack president of the Borough of Manhattan in Tuesday's elections overshadowed defeats of top candidates in Chicago and Detroit.

Municipal Judge Henry C. Ferguson and State Rep. Charles J. Jenkins, both of Chicago, failed in their bids for places on the Superior Court bench of Cook County.

Detroit's youthful vote getter, State Sen. Charles C. Diggs ran tenth and out of the money in the race for a seat in Detroit's Common Council, to which a Negro has never been elected.

Meanwhile Cincinnati, which has had two Negro aldermen, now has only one. State Rep. Bruce McClure who ran to fill the vacancy left by Jesse D. Locker, now ambassador to Liberia, failed to make the grade.

However, on the brighter side, victories were scored in Toledo, Louisville.

NEW YORK

Hulan Jack and four other Negro candidates, all Democrats, were swept into office with Robert F. Wagner, jr., son of the late Senator Bob Wagner, as New York's third mayor in four years. Fifteen Negroes ran for offices on all tickets.

Councilman Earl Brown, lone Negro in the city council, was reelected for another four year term.

The Bronx elected its first State Assemblyman, Walter H. Gladwin for the seventh district.

Brooklyn elected its first Negro Municipal Court Judge Lewis Flagg, jr., from the second district.

Judge Francis E. Rivers, who had the endorsement of all parties, was reelected to his $20,000 city court job for another 10 years.



HULAN JACK

Jack had an easy triumph over his three major opponents for Manhattan's top spot — Elmer A. Carter, a Commissioner of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination (Republican), Rev. James H. Robinson, a Presbyterian minister (Liberal-Independent) and Andronicus Jacobs (American Labor Party). Jack received 214,302 votes, Carter 135,429 and Robinson 87,293. Jacobs was under 50,000.

The lone White candidate for the post was disqualified a week before election, but urged write-in votes. The total received is unknown.

Jack, 46, is a native of the British West Indies and has lived in New York 30 years. He is married and has an 18-year-old son. He is a graduate of New York University. Jack was elected to the State Assembly in 1940 and is vice president of the Peerless Paper Box company in downtown New York.

CHICAGO

State Rep. Charles J. Jenkins, a veteran of 33 years service in the Illinois Legislature, a Republican, was a leading contender but finished out of the money in his quest for election to the superior court bench.

Municipal Court Judge Henry C. Ferguson failed also in his bid for a superior court seat. Ferguson and Jenkins were the only Negroes among 26 contestants in addition to 16 coalition candidates for 29 superior court vacancies.

A low vote on Chicago's Southside, heaviy populated Negro district, was blamed for the defeat of Jenkins and Ferguson.

Two Negro aspirants for city council seats were easily defeated by their White opponent in the 24th ward. They were John M. Ragland, who polled 1024 votes, and William O'Quinn, a civic leader, who garnered 560. The lost to Sidney Deutsch, who tallied 14,206 votes.

CINCINNATI

Atty. Theodore Berry finds himself in line for the role of mayor of Cincinnati, since the candidate of either party who polls the largest vote is automatically selected to fill the mayoraity chair. Mayor Car W. Rich ammassed 25,011 first choice votes. Berry garnered 14,893, considerably more than he needed for election. Berry is recognized as Cincinnati's most powerful councilman.

TOLEDO

James B. Simmons, who served in the Toledo city council from 1945 through 1951, was elected last week for a fourth term, regaining a seat he lost two years ago.

Simmons, a 55-year-old attorney, polled 44,349 votes to finish sixth among the 18 candidates vying for nine Council seats. He will be sworn in January 1.

LOUISVILLE

The Rev. Felix S. Anderson was among 15 Democrats in Louisville and Jefferson County to ride into the state legislature on a party sweep of local election last week.

Reverend Anderson, pastor of Broadway Temple AME Zion church, outpolled Republican C. Ewbank Tucker to win the seat from the 42nd district. The 62-year-old minister is a newcomer to local politics. He succeeds Jesse S. Lawrence, a Republican.

Election Box Score

Elected to political offices throughout the nation, last week, were the following:

NEW YORK

Hulen E. Jack, Democrat, president of the Borough of Manhattan;

Judge Francis Rivers, jurist of Manhattan City court;

Lewis Flagg, judge of Brooklyn Municipal Court;

Leland Jones, city councilman, Buffalo.

OHIO

James B. Simmons Jr., city councilman of Toledo;

J. Welby Broaddus, school board member, Dayton;

Theodore M. Williams, John W. Kellog, Charles V. Carr and Mrs. Jean Capers, city council, Cleveland.

PENNSYLVANIA

J. Amos Harris, magistrate, Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY

Edward T. Bowser, state assembly;

James Hunt, coroner of Monmouth county.

CONNECTICUT

James Keyes, alderman, New Haven;

Howard Moore, selectman, New Haven.

2 ADDITIONAL NEGROES SEEK WARD POSTS

Atlanta U. President And Austin Walden To Enter in Third

By RALEIGH BRYANS

Two additional Negroes announced Saturday as candidates for posts in the May 13 city primary—one for the Atlanta Board of Education.

Austin T. Walden, Atlanta attorney and frequent spokesman for Negroes here, said he will qualify for a Third Ward position on the City Executive Committee.

Simultaneously, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, declared for the one school board post available from the Third Ward.

Mr. Walden and Dr. Clement said their candidacies had been endorsed by the Atlanta Negro Voters' League and the Fulton County Citizens' Democratic Club, a Negro organization.

THEY SAID they are in no way connected with the West Side Voters' League, another Negro organization, which Thursday endorsed Roderick B. Harris as a Third Ward executive committee candidate.

Mr. Walden said the Atlanta Negro Voters' League also had voted to endorse its own additional Third Ward committeeman candidate and to support possible Negro candidates for the Board of Aldermen.

Since executive committeemen are elected by wards, election of a Negro is virtually certain in the Third Ward. Voter registration in the ward includes 7,701 Negroes to 3,244 whites.

* * *

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS are elected citywide.

There were new developments, meanwhile, in other races which hold key interest in the forthcoming primary.

Rep. Muggsy Smith Saturday withdrew definitely as a candidate for the city's new vice-mayor post in the May 13 primary.

The Fulton legislator—who announced several weeks ago he would oppose ex-Alderman Lee Evans—said he had decided to remain in the Legislature.

"I have decided after careful consideration that I should stay on a little longer until the job there is complete before I turn to other fields," he said.

* * *

HIS WITHDRAWAL leaves only Mr. Evans, former Fourth Ward alderman in City Council, so far in the vice-mayor race. Mr. Evans announced for the post last summer.

But by eliminating the possibility of a heated race between two administration supporters, the withdrawal announcement was expected to lure other candidates into the field.

One potential candidate, however, was reliably reported Saturday to have removed himself. Councilman Joe Allen is expected to run as a Second Ward aldermanic candidate instead.

Friends said Mr. Allen definitely has decided to seek the second bracket aldermanic post in the Second Ward. He is expected to oppose Councilman Lee Field, who has not yet announced.

* * *

ONLY NEW announcement in the aldermanic field came from Jack Summers, who said he will oppose veteran Councilman John Marler for the first bracket aldermanic post in the new Seventh Ward.

Mr. Summers is a southside barber supply salesman. He opposed incumbent Alderman Lester Hardy in the special 1951 city primary to choose representatives from the then new Ninth Ward.

In the mayor's race—still confined only to Charlie Brown and Mayor Hartsfield—the only new development Saturday was an announcement by Mr. Brown that he will open campaign headquarters Tuesday. The headquarters, in the Bona Allen Building, will be managed by W. O. Cheney, retired city high school principal.

Both Mr. Brown and Mayor Hartsfield indicated they will withhold platform and campaign announcements until they qualify. Qualifications by the City Executive Committee open Monday, March 23.

AN EXPECTED new development in aldermanic races may be an announcement by Alderman Dowse Donaldson that he will change his mind and run fo. the Fifth Ward second bracket post.

Mr. Donaldson said last week he would retire from politics. His announcement, however, produced wide—and reportedly successful—appeals from friends that he reconsider.

At the week's end a number of incumbent City Council members still had not announced. As is already the case in several wards, there will be new contests between incumbents in the aldermanic races.

Mayor Hartsfield said Saturday that he will steer clear of the aldermanic races insofar as giving his support to individual candidates.

* * *

MOST CANDIDATES from the present council have made overtures to the mayor for his support. His hands-off decision—if it holds—is seen as a means of preventing the development of charges of favoritism in the forthcoming campaign.

New announcements in the race for Board of Education positions still were not forthcoming. Mrs. Clifford N. Ragsdale and Mrs. Lyman Johnson have announced in the Eighth Ward. Franklin Rodgers will be a candidate from the Fourth Ward.

J. Austin Dilbeck, past president of the school board, said he would have a decision in a few days on whether he will run from the Sixth Ward or from the city at large. He and Devereaux McClatchey, another incumbent, will decide, he said, which is to seek the at-large position.

* * *

SOME RELIABLY reported candidates for other school board posts were W. M. (Bill) Teem, in the Eighth Ward; Ed Norton, in the Second Ward, and John Cason, in the Second Ward.

On another front, the City Executive Committee will meet Monday at 8 p. m. to set fees which will be paid by all candidates who enter the primary.

Mrs. Margaret MacDougall said she also will ask the committee to maintain an office in City Hall during the entire campaign to provide information to candidates and the public. In the past such a headquarters was kept open only during the qualifying period.

* * *

BEFORE THE executive committe is a proposal to hire Neill Leach, Fulton County voting manager, as a special elections superintendnt. The committee secretary formerly served in this capacity.

The committee also must decide how many poll managers and poll clerks it must employ for the election and what their salaries will be.

2 Negroes Offered for City Posts

The West Side Voters League Thursday night voted to enter two Negroes in the city primary election as candidates for the City Executive Committee posts from the Third Ward.

They will be the first Negroes to seek public office in Atlanta in modern history. The posts they seek are not administrative, but are concerned with setting rates for elections.

Unanimously supported by some 60 members at the meeting, Roderick Harris, 609 Hunter St., N. W., an automobile salesman, was nominated as one candidate for the executive committee positions. Another candidate will be chosen.

The executive chairman of the West Side group, Harris accepted the nomination and said he would qualify "before the end of the week."

"The quickest way to get attention to Negro problems in Atlanta is to get Negro representation in city government," Harris declared. "The time has arrived for it."

The meeting was called primarily to shape plans for getting 20,000 voters to register before the April 13 deadline. "If we can get enough of our people to vote, we will get attention, and we can get them registered if they have something to vote for," Harris said.

League members Thursday night also verbally agreed to sponsor candidates in the general election for the board of education and an aldermanic post. It was not stated under which party label the candidates would seek election.

Third Ward May Elect 2 Negroes

City Executive Committee members have said they believe two Negro candidates may be elected from the Third Ward to the committee in the May 13 primary unless the preponderant Negro registration is offset.

Committee members believe that although the two Negro candidates have been endorsed by opposing bodies, election of both is still a strong possibility.

Austin T. Walden, Atlanta attorney and frequent spokesman for Negroes here, Saturday became the second Negro to announce he would qualify for a Third Ward committee position. Walden said his candidacy had been endorsed by the Atlanta Negro Voters' League and the Fulton County Citizens' Democratic Club, a Negro organization.

The West Side Voters' League announced Thursday that it had selected Roderick Harris, 54, of 609 Hunter St., N. W., as a candidate for the executive post.

OUT FOR SCHOOL BOARD

Meanwhile, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, has declared for the one school board post available from

the Third Ward. While the school board position will be decided by the voters of the entire city, the city executive posts will be limited to voters of the Third Ward.

Several members of the executive committee have begun a study of some means to avert what is regarded as the certain election of Negro candidates.

City Atty. Jack Savage has ruled that legislative acts reducing wards and city council do not apply to committee positions. He holds, therefore, that two committee members must be elected from each of the old nine wards.

2-1 NEGRO MAJORITY

That means also that Howard Monroe and Charles Woodward, incumbent committeemen, will be in an election from the old Third Ward in which Negro registrants outnumber whites more than two to one.

In 1952 elections, 7,701 Negroes were qualified to vote in the old Third Ward compared to 3,244 white persons. The 1953 registration lists will not close until April 15 and the figures will be changed, especially with the voters' league conducting a vigorous campaign for additional registrants.

Even if Savage changes his opinion after a further study of the law and holds that executive committee members must be named from the new wards, a bare majority of white voters will be placed in the ward on the basis of 1952 registration figures.

SLIM WHITE EDGE

If the Third Ward is expanded to include present old Eighth Ward precincts "D," "E," and "F" under a revised opinion, there would be 8,203 white registrants compared to 8,159 Negroes or a white majority of 44, based on 1952 registration. In all races except for committee posts the new ward lines apply.

Sen. G. Everett Millican and Mayor Hartsfield had no comment on the development.

Unit Cancels Committee Candidacies

Denics Negro Bid Linked to Freeze

By HERMAN HANCOCK

The City Executive Committee Monday night spurned legal advice of J. Charlie Murphy, assistant city attorney, and established itself as a de facto group until Jan. 1, 1954.

Under the action, the committee which sets rules governing primary elections here, will qualify no candidates in the May 13 primary for 18 committee posts.

Watson Cary, author of the move, denied that the resolution was influenced by the announcement of two Negroes—Austin T. Walden and Roderick Harris—for the two committee posts from the predominately Negro Third Ward. He said the Legislature "forgot our committee in writing Plan of Improvement legislation and this will give our esteemed delegation time to solve our dilemma."

10-4 VOTE

Vote on the issue was 10 to 4 with Mrs. Robert L. MacDougall, Francis Craft, Howard Monroe and Charles Woodward voting no. Monroe and Woodward now represent the Third Ward on the committee.

Decision to eliminate the 18 committee jobs from the May primary forced an increase in fees for remaining candidates. The committee fixed fees as follows:

Mayor, $1,450; aldermanic board president, $800; alderman, $550, and board of education, $450.

MONDAY QUALIFYING

Candidates may begin qualifying next Monday at offices on the second floor of the City Hall. The office will be staffed with a secretary and will be open daily from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. until Saturday when lists will close officially at noon.

The entire committee will meet at 1 p. m. Saturday, March 28, at the City Hall to certify candidates.

In other actions the committee:

1. Turned down another Watson proposal to reverse a previous stand and reinsert the word "Democratic" in the name of the committee. The action followed an attack on the proposal by Monroe, who said "It is time for this committee to settle down."

2. Empowered Chairman Elton Drake to employ Neill Leach, who has handled election city elections since voting machines were introduced, as an election manager to assist Secretary N. T. Chambers.

3. Referred to committee members of the various wards a petition filed by the Atlanta Civic Action Committee urging that Negro poll workers be employed in areas where the registration is predominantly Negro. S. S. Robinson, attorney, presented a resolution pointing out "Negro citizens are entitled to first-class representation in all phases of Atlanta's political life." He asked that Negroes be assigned to the following precincts: Third Ward, precincts, A, B, E, and H. Fifth Ward, H, and Ninth Ward, A.

4. Decided to permit the next of kin to apply for absentee ballots for the May 13 primary for persons in any branch of the service.

Atlanta Threatens To Cancel Election

By C. W. GREENLEA

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP) — Unpredictable Georgia! Faced with the prospects of three colored citizens being elected to public office in the May 12 Atlanta city primary, the city executive committee, which has responsibility for conducting elections, came up last week with this solution: Cancel the election!

The committee's action came after a heated session in city hall following the announcement of the Atlanta Negro Voters League that Atlanta University President Rufus B. Clement would seek the Third Ward post on the board of education and Atty. A. T. Walden would run for one of the two executive committee seats from the ward.

Two days earlier, Roderick B. Harris, an auto salesman, had been set forth as a candidate for the other Third Ward committee seat by the Westside Voters League, another colored organization.

Assured Of Winning

The executive committee posts are decided on a "ward" basis, and observers pointed out that Walden and Harris were practically assured of winning since more than 70 percent of the voters in the ward are colored.

The board of education race is conducted on a city-wide basis and Dr. Clement would have to get a sizable portion of votes from white citizens to win. The total city registration, is about 100,000 white to 20,000 colored voters.

The city executive committee, meeting to set rules and fees governing the primary, resorted to fast maneuvering to eliminate the threat of Walden and Harris. They declared themselves, the present committee, a "de facto" committee to serve until January; 1953, the date of the next election.

Denies Action Against 3

Watson Cary, fifth ward committee member who made the motion which carried 10-4, said the action was not aimed at thwarting the colored candidates but to give the state legislature time to "clear up confusion" as to the status of the committee under a rearrangement of city wards this year.

Colored leaders pointed out that the real motive apparently is to stall for time so that the legislature could be pressured into changing the committee election to a city-wide basis, decreasing the chances of a colored man's election.

City attorney Howard Murphy, asked for an opinion before the committee took its unprecedented action, said such action was "clearly illegal." The Atlanta Constitution, local white daily, commented editorially that if not illegal, the action was surely "unfair and unwarranted."

Take Court Action

J. W. Dobbs, co-chairman of the Voters League with Walden, declared that the committee's action wouldn't be contested in court immediately.

In addition to the city committee, Atlanta voters will elect a mayor, vice-mayor, 18 members of the board of aldermen and 8 members of the board of education. Announcement of a colored candidate for at least one of the Third Ward aldermen seat is expected before entry books close on March 28.

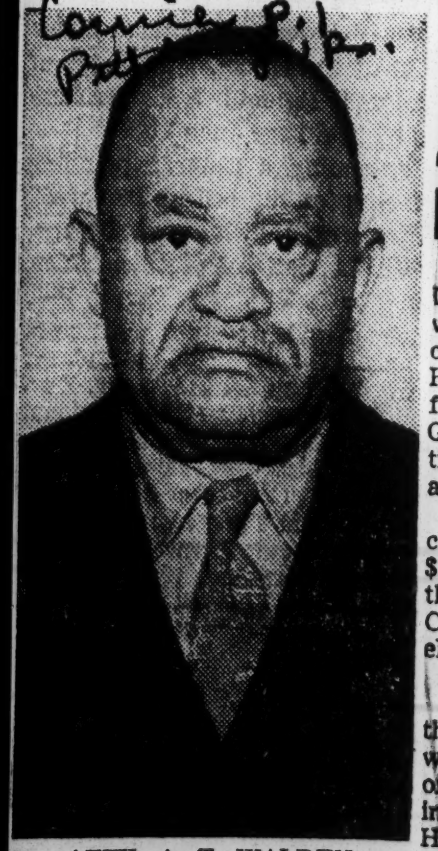
During the last city primary election in 1949, colored voters, welded together as a bloc by the Voters League, proved to be the balance of power and elected their favored candidates for mayor and 17 out of the 18 aldermen.

34a(2) 1953

Georgia



DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT
. . . a spur to registration



ATTY. A. T. WALDEN
. . . a vigorous campaign

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two of Atlanta's most prominent Negro citizens have been drafted to run for office in the city's May 13 primary election.

Named as candidates were President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University and Atty. A. T. Walden, one of the most powerful figures in Negro Democratic circles.

Dr. Clement was drafted to run for the Board of Education and Attorney Walden has been named as a candidate for the city executive committee.

BOTH DRAFTS were made through the Atlanta Negro Voters League, an organization which has been very active in "getting out the vote."

Spokesman for the organization said that it is felt that the naming of Negro candidates will spur the registration among Negroes, particularly in the southwest, southeast and northeast sections of Atlanta.

Previously, Rod Harris, an automobile salesman, had been drafted for a city executive post by the West Side Voters League, another Negro group. All three candidates have promised a "vigorous campaign."

In Macon, Ga.

Whites Upset As Negro Enters Race

MACON, Ga. — William R. Dunn, a licensed electrician, last week qualified to run for the post of Macon Water Commissioner. He was the first Negro to run for public office in this central Georgia city since Reconstruction Days. Municipal elections are slated March 25.

Dunn was the seventeenth candidate in the race for the $1,500 a year post. A member of the Middle Georgia Democratic Club, he was licensed as an electrician in Macon in 1935.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS said that Dunn's chances to be elected were good with a large turnout of the Negro voters, especially in the large field of candidates. His white opponents, however, moved to get together to defeat him, accusing him of having a police record.

Dunn is the father of eight children, two of whom are Morris Brown College students in Atlanta.

Harris, Walden, Clement Seek Elective Posts

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — The Atlanta Negro Voters League Saturday unanimously drafted Attorney A. T. Walden and President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta university to run for the City Executive committee and the Board of Education, respectively, in the forthcoming May 13 primary.

John Wesley Dobbs, co-chairman of the Voters league, made the announcement. He said the two prominent citizens will run as candidates from the predominantly Negro Third Ward.

PLEDGE EARNEST CAMPAIGN

Both men promptly accepted the draft and pledged an intensive, forthright campaign. The May 13 election will mark the first time in modern history that Negroes have sought public office in Atlanta.

The league also voted to consider any recommendations for a possible candidate for the City Council."

Rod Harris, car salesman, has already announced for a candidate post. He was drafted Thursday night for the City Executive committee by the West Side Voters league. Two members of the executive committee are selected from each ward with results decided on a ward basis.

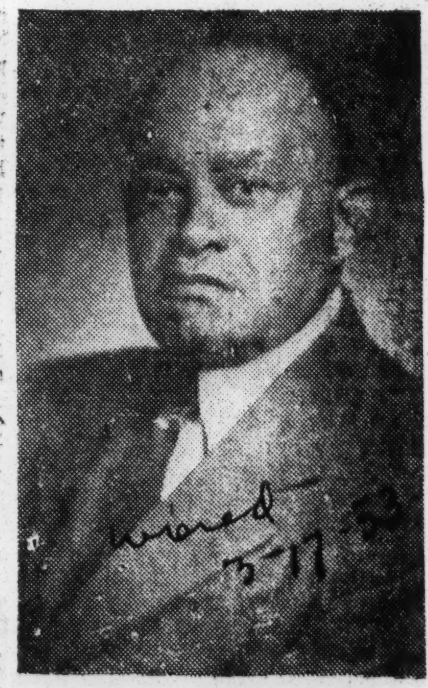
City hall attaches commented that candidates for the Executive committee are virtually assured of election as there are more Negro voters than white voters in the Third Ward. A recent survey lists 7,701 Negro voters and 3,244 white voters in the Third Ward.

Dr. Clement, nationally known president of Atlanta university, will run for election in the city-wide race for the Board of Education. He announced yesterday.

"As a strong believer in education, I would like to see the schools of our city second to none. I pledge myself, if elected, to work untiringly toward this end. I humbly solicit the support of all qualified voters of Atlanta."



PRES. RUFUS B. CLEMENT
For Board Of Education



ATTY. A. T. WALDEN
Seeks Committee Post

URGES REPRESENTATION

Dr. Clement said the time has come "when Atlanta's large Negro population should be represented by one of its own group."

Dobbs also announced that Walden and Clement had previously been endorsed for the city jobs by the Fulton County Citizens Democratic club of which W. H. Aiken is president. He said the Voters league voted to consider any further recommendation from the Fulton county group "regarding another candidate from the Third Ward."

Attorney Walden is a co-chairman of the Voters league and one of the top lawyers in the country. He holds membership in numerous Atlanta and national organizations.



RODERICK B. HARRIS
Seeks Committee Post

Dr. Clement is a member of the board of executive committee of the Atlanta Urban league, Citizens Trust Company, Southern Regional council and the Georgia Committee on Interracial relationship. He is also a member of the national program committee of the USO and the committee on academic freedom of the Association of American colleges.

Members of the executive committee make the rules for local elections, set the date, the amount of entrance fee each candidate pays, select the people to serve at the polls, and plan for voting, print the ballots, total the count, and announce the winners.

The two third ward incumbents were Arthur Johnson and J. Noward Monte, both whtie. Johnson, however, was elevated to City Council when Councilman Archie Lindsey resigned. Members, elected for four year terms, receive a salary of $200.

J. O. Landers, white, is the Third Ward incumbent on the Board of Education. Board members receive $150 a month.

DR. CLEMENTS STATEMENT

Dr. Clement's complete statement follows:

"In response to the urging of many friends I have decided to enter the race for membership on the Atlanta Board of Education. Many good citizens feel that the time has come when Atlanta's large Negro population should be represented by one of its own group. My friends believe that I have such qualifications as may well fit me for membership on the board.

"My experiences as an educator living and working in the South for more than thirty years, has given me an opportunity to know various kinds of problems which we face and to appreciate the great service which public education renders to the nation as a whole.

"As a strong believer in education, I would like to see the schools of our city second to none. I pledge myself, if elected, to work untiringly toward this end. I humbly solicit the support of all qualified voters of Atlanta."

President Rufus E. Clement Makes A Bid

In keeping in tone with his mission of specialized education, his devotion to his people and his country, it is gratifying to note that Dr. Rufus E. Clement, the able president of Atlanta University, is making a bid for the Board of Education in the coming primary.

The primary will be open to all parties and people and in that we are more apt to get the best qualified individuals for the places to be filled in the coming election. Too often party lines and red tape have kept off those who would make the best contribution in a chosen field of political selection. This time we come to an open forum; openly arrived at.

Too long the places for the guidance for our children, the members of the Board of Education, have been lightly looked at; it was thought that inasmuch as these posts are filled by the voters, they were merely political places. In this age of specialized education, with its ever advancing modern trends and rigid demands, there is no reason why the best minds within the ranks should not be called into action as overseers of our educational projects.

Dr. Clement, by preparation and long experiences in the field of education, is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of educational activity. To this end he has devoted a rich and fruitful life and comes to us as no stranger to the demands now apparent on every educational front.

In addition to being a teacher of long experience, Dr. Clement has served as a supervisor in the field of higher education. In his native North Carolina, his name is still a fixture in the fields of education. He served his state long and well and when the City College of Louisville was set up, immediately attention was turned to Dr. Clement who was called to Kentucky for the presidency of this project.

The state of Kentucky and the city of Louisville were soon to realize his worth and experience in this technical field. He gathered around him the best minds and talents and soon stabilized a powerful educational system that has never been excelled.

When it was decided to set up the Atlanta University graduate school, the careful search for one to head the institution found the offer made to Dr. John Hope, who after serving a short duration passed on. The same scrutiny went out over the land to find a successor to President Hope. All eyes turned to Dr. Clement who accepted the post and who has reflected great credit upon the institution and himself ever since.

In his rigid duties as president of the Atlanta University, he finds the demands for the boys and girls of this community too important to bypass. Realizing fully that the time has come through the long years of waiting for a member of the group to represent the thousands of young people, Dr. Clement has been persuaded to make the bid for the Board of Education. He comes from a nearly all-colored ward, in a time when one close to the breasts of the populace should be called upon to represent them.

It will be recalled that nearly a generation ago, the late Dr. Sherard and Maceo Blackshear made the race for similar seats.

It is with pleasure, while on this score to commend Mr. Rod Harris and his friends for his entry into the race for an Executive committee post. Mr. Harris is well qualified for the post and bids fair to be elected.

To those who have been trying to stir up interest in registration it is highly encouraging that they now have somebody to offer the prospects for them to vote for. We are justly proud of this flurry of candidates and would be candidates for places too long neglected.

The sensible thing for the community now would be, the gathering in of every eligible voter for registration. The PTA, the churches, the fraternities and civic organization have before them now, a real worthwhile challenge.

Will they cope with it?

White Candidates Get Together To Stop First Negro Seeking Public Office In Ga. Town

Macon Negro Is Candidate For Water Commissioner

MACON, Ga., Mar. 16 — The announcement that a Negro would run for public office in this southern city for the first time since Re-construction days, set off a wave of protest from 15 other candidates who met last night in a move to end or decrease his chances.

William R. Dunn, 47-year-old electrician and father of eight children, announced Tuesday that he will be a candidate for Water Commissioner in Macon's March 25 municipal elections.

Mr. Dunn's announcement came as a bombshell on the local scene and an immediate call was sent out to stop an alleged Negro bloc vote which would sweep a candidate into office.

The stir was begun by E. L. Dyer, himself a candidate, who announced plans to challenge the right of a Negro to run against him and the other 15 hopefuls.

The reason given by the opposition was that Mr. Dunn has an alleged police record in Macon and with the Federal government.

But Dunn replied yesterday that none of the charges against him are "fully true."

Declaring that he had no statement to release on the charge, Dunn said, "I don't intend to withdraw." However, he added he might be forced to.

Dunn, who lives at 329 Grant Ave., qualified with the city clerk Tuesday and said he was out to win, "unless someone drives me out." But the opposing candidates call for a meeting of the other candidates last night at 8 p.m. where he said he would ask the white hopefuls to get together and choose one or two men to oppose Dunn should he be allowed to run in the special election to fill the vacant seat of Linton M. Solomon who resigned.

When the election comes the old registration list which carried 2,256 Negroes names and 8,104 white voters, will be used.

Meanwhile, Chairman Herbert Smart of the Water Board mused, "I don't know whether I'm surprised or not upon learning of Dunn's candidacy." He added that "legally, he can run."

It was pointed out that the only qualification for the board is to be at least 21 years old and live in Bibbs county.

White Candidate Withdraws From Macon Race

MACON, Ga., Mar. 15.—William H. Dunn, candidate for water commissioner will remain in the race.

Meanwhile, W. W. Grant, one of the 16 white contestants has withdrawn. The ballot will go to the printers Monday with only 16 names including Dunn's.

The raising of the white supremacy banner by E. L. Dyer, another contestant, failed to remove the 49-year-old Negro's name from the list but a man described as a very influential member of the Negro race was quoted as saying "the leading Negroes are not in favor of Dunn."

Dyer first called a meeting of the white candidates and asked them to narrow their ranks to prevent the possibility of a Negro bloc vote. White opposition was officially labelled as reaction against an alleged police record Dunn was said to have.

However, the Negro businessman, who asked that his name not be used, said there was little danger of a Negro bloc vote. He added, however that "Dyer has hurt himself—killed himself as far as the Negro vote is concerned."

But others said that Negroes will vote for Dunn, "glorifying in his spunk, nerve to get out into the race." But others were quoted as saying that Negroes "are very sorry that he entered."

T. B. Hooper, president of the Middle Georgia Democratic Club, a Negro political group, said that "we eventually will go into the record of Dunn." He added, "next week we will be in a position to say something in regard to his candidacy."

About 30 Negroes met with Hooper and charted plans to increase Negro registration before the May 12 deadline. This registration will not apply to the Water Commissioner ballot because an old list is being used for it.



CLEMENT SUPPORTERS — Leaders of the West Side Voters League gather around Dr. Rufus E. Clement, center, at the Mason-Turner Presbyterian Church. The Atlanta University president addressed the group after accepting its nomination as a candidate for the Board of Education in the May 13 primary. The above group includes Attorney Cassandra Bernie, Rev. T. J. Flannagan, J. C. Long, Rod Harris (candidate for Executive Committee), Rev. R. B. Shorts, E. M. Martin, Rev. A. L. Fisher, W. L. Greenwood, C. P. Cole, Father S. C. Usher, Freddy Brooks, and Rev. M. Thom. — (Perry Photo)

Group To Escort Candidate To Register At City Hall

Rod Harris, candidate for the City Executive committee, will attempt to register tomorrow morning at City Hall.

Harris, who is backed by the West Side Voters League, will be accompanied by a committee headed by J. C. Long, president of the organization. Long announced yesterday that Attorneys Cassandra Maxwell Birnie, E. E. Moore and A. T. Walden are members of the committee.

The City Executive committee voted Monday to bar all candidates for the City Executive Committee, ruling that incumbents would sit as a defacto committee until the next election. Both the West Side Voters League and the Atlanta Negro Voters League have promised legal action if the group does not participate in the primary election.

Long commented yesterday that he "understood" the committee had another meeting since Monday night. He expressed the hope that the committee had reversed its earlier action in order to "prevent possible litigation."

Should the committee refuse to accept Harris' entrance fee, a suit will probably be instituted.

Attorney A. T. Walden, the other announced candidate for the committee from the Third Ward, said yesterday that he too "probably" would attempt to register as a candidate tomorrow.

President Long also announced a meeting of the West Side Voters League Tuesday night at Mount Moriah Baptist Church, Fair and Ashby Streets. At that time, he said, the Committee on Entering Candidates will report. The group will also lay plans for a complete campaign organization.

Watson Cary sponsored the motion exempting the city committee from the primary election. He has denied that the action was aimed at Negro candidates.

Cary charged that legislative action, reducing the wards from nine to eight as of January 1, 1954 was not clear on the future makeup of the executive committee. He observed that the charter amendment "confused" the committee's status.

Negro leaders, however, saw in the move an attempt to bar Negroes from sitting on the executive committee.

Suit Filed To Bar Macon Man From City Race

Police Investigates Cross Burning Near Electrician's Yard

MACON, Ga. — (INS) — Court action was filed Monday seeking to remove the name of a Negro candidate from the ballot for Macon city water commission member in the March 25 election.

E. L. Dyer, another candidate for the commission, filed suit in Bibb Superior Court Monday afternoon, charging that William H. Dunn was not qualified to serve. His suit asks the court to remove him from the ballot.

Judge Mallory C. Atkinson set a hearing for Saturday morning, meantime issuing a temporary injunction barring the city from holding an election with Dunn's name on the ballot until the matter is settled.

CROSS BURNS IN YARD

Monday night a cross was burned in front of Dunn's yard and Macon police launched an investigation of the incident.

Dunn's announcement that he would be a candidate touched off a wave of hurrahs and white citizens sought various possible means of stopping him.

First member of his race to announce for public office in the county since Reconstruction, Dunn declared, "I don't intend to withdraw," but admitted he might be forced to.

City Attorney Ed S. Sell, Jr., said: "It seems doubtful the city as an agency has the right to contest an individuals right to seek office, but some individual might have the right."

The raising of the white supremacy banner by E. L. Dyer, another contestant, failed to remove the 49-year-old Negro's name from the list but a man described as a very influential member of the Negro race was quoted as saying "the leading Negroes are not in favor of Dunn."

Dyer first called a meeting of the white candidates and asked them to narrow their ranks to prevent the possibility of a Negro bloc vote. White opposition was officially labelled as reaction against an alleged police record Dunn was said to have.

White Candidate Withdraws From Macon Contest

MACON, Ga.—William H. Dunn, candidate for water commissioner, will remain in the race.

Meanwhile, W. W. Grant, one of the 16 white contestants has withdrawn. The ballot will go to the printer Monday with only 16 names including Dunn's.

The raising of the white supremacy banner by E. L. Dyer, another contestant, failed to remove the 49-year-old Negro's name from the list but a man described as a very influential member of the Negro race was quoted as saying "the leading Negroes are not in favor of Dunn."

Dyer first called a meeting of the white candidates and asked them to narrow their ranks to prevent the possibility of a Negro bloc vote. White opposition was officially labelled as reaction against an alleged police record Dunn was said to have.

However, the Negro businessman, who asked that his name not be used said there was little danger of a Negro bloc vote. He added, however that "Dyer has hurt himself—killed himself as far as the Negro vote is concerned."

But others said that Negroes will vote for Dunn, "glorying in his spunk, nerve to get out into the race." But others were quoted as saying that Negroes "are very sorry that he entered."

T. B. Hooper, president of the Middle Georgia Democratic Club, a Negro political group said that "we eventually will go into the record of Dunn." He added, "next week we will be in a position to say something in regard to his candidacy."

About 30 Negroes met with Hooper and charted plans to increase Negro registration before the May 12 deadline. This registration will not apply to the Water Commission er ballot because an old list is being used for it.

Assistant City Attorney Says Action Is 'Illegal'

Faced with the prospects of two Negro committee members, the City Executive committee voted last night that its members will not participate in the forthcoming May 13 primary.

In a stormy, city hall session the committee decided:

1. There will be no election of committeemen this year.
2. Ballots for the primary will not include the names of committee members.
3. The present executive committee will serve as a defacto committee until the next election.

Assistant City Attorney Charles Murphy appeared at the meeting and advised the members that, in his opinion, it would be illegal for the city committee not to participate in the primary. He said:

"I think the courts will compel the election."

He cited a state law which, he said, "clearly" requires members of the city committee to offer themselves for election during the regular primary "from wards existing at the time of the primary."

Committee members officially said that legislative action reducing the wards from nine to eight as of January 1, 1954, was not clear on the future make-up of the executive committee. They said that the charter amendment "confused" the Atlanta situation.

Two Negroes have announced for the city executive committee. They are Rod Harris and Attorney A. T. Walden. City hall attaches have pointed out that the election of Walden and Harris was virtually assured as Negro voters predominate in the Third Ward.

Negro leaders saw in the committee's move an attempt to bar Negroes from sitting on the executive committee. Unofficially, they declared that if necessary the decision will be contested in court.

Rod Harris, announced candidate for the post and chairman of th executive committee of the West Side Voters league, said that group will air the controversial decision at a meeting tonight. The group will meet at 7:30 P. M. in the Mayson-Turner Presbyterian church.

Watson W. Cary, fifth ward committee member, offered the motion against participation in the primary. The motion was carried, 10-4.

The committee also voted to refuse refunds or entrance fees to candidates who withdraw from the race after entering it. The qualifications dates were cited as 8 A. M. March 23 to noon, March 28.

Entrance fees were set at $1,450 for mayor, $800 for vice mayor, $550 for the alderman's race and $450 for the board of education.

At the same time the committee received a proposal, submitted by the Atlanta Civic Action committee, which "petitions the City Executive Committee to appoint Negro precinct workers and supervisors in all precincts where Negro voters outnumber white voters."

The petition pointed out that Negro poll workers have been used in past Atlanta elections, and are "entitled to first-class representation in all phases o fAtlanta's political life."

Negro Candidate Accused in Macon

Faces Court Test; Cross Is Burned in Front of Home

MACON, Ga., March 17 (AP).—William H. Dunn, first Negro to seek public office here since Reconstruction days, today faced a legal test of his right to run for Water Commissioner as police investigated a fiery cross placed in front of his house last night.

Judge Mallory C. Atkinson signed an order in Bibb County Superior Court restraining the City of Macon from holding the special election March 25 with Mr. Dunn's name on the ballot. A hearing on the petition filed by E. L. Dyer, another Water Commissioner candidate, was set for Saturday.

Mr. Dyer requested an injunction against the city and a declaratory judgment stating Mr. Dunn was ineligible to seek the office. He based the challenge on a Federal mail theft charge on which records showed Mr. Dnnn served a prison sentence in 1945. Mr. Dyer said this conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude prevents Mr. Dnnn from holding public office.

Police were called to Mr. Dunn home about 9 p. m. yesterday t investigate a six-foot-high cros burning in front of the house Neighbors told the officers they had seen a "long black car" in the neighborhood before they saw the cross but could not identify its occupants.

Mr. Dunn was not at home when the cross was placed there and his wife said she did not see it until it was fired.

A Shocking Action

The City Executive Committee in voting not to participate in the May 13 primary shows flagrant disregard for the public interest. Their action is deplorable and shocking. Few would question that a shadowy subterfuge has been raised to bar Negro candidates from running for seats on the body.

The Committee by its refusal to hold an election and by its intention to serve on as a de facto body raises the racial issue. Injecting the racial issue is ill-timed and regrettable. Progressive Atlantans and Southerners have worked unceasingly towards the elimination of such ideologies from the election process. We deplore using such tactics now.

Nothing more strongly shows the need for Negro representation on the City Executive committee than the action of a majority of the members themselves. We hope the group will voluntarily rescind its decision not to submit themselves to the electorate. Such a decision would work for racial amisty instead of the discord and challenge now evident. The contrary would not be helpful to racial understanding.

The Atlanta Negro Voters League and the Westside Negro Voters League are to be commended for their forthright decision towards seeking mandamus action to compel an election.

Let us remember that competent legal advice has shown it will be illegal for the city committee not to participate in the primary. State law requires members of the body to offer for election during the regular primary. Although legislative action reducing the wards from nine to eight was not clear on the future makeup of the body it is in the public interest that they seek reelection under provisions of the old law.

The reason why, is that members of the executive committee make rules for local election, set the date, the amount of entrance fees each candidate pays, select the people to serve at the polls and plan voting, print the ballots, total the count, and announce the winners.

These are functions that should not be taken lightly. Neither should they be forever delegated to any one group or faction.

That is why we believe any Executive Committee decision not to participate in forthcoming election is contrary to the public interest.

The Final Decision Is Today

There is an old expression which runs:

"There is many a slip between the cup and the lip," this expression may or may not be true. But certainly let us prevent it from being true as far as the city election is concerned here today. Coming down to one of the most important city election in our political history, let it not be said that we did not go out on election day and do our full duty.

"One of the saddest words of tongue and pen, is that — it might have been" runs an old rhyme.

Be it remembered that during the last primary election in this city we came out in full colors to do our part in this important election.

We won a great victory in that event and great gains were noted in the manner in which our people turned out to vote.

Now, between the cup and the lip, let us not go to sleep at the switch and miss the boat.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement was nominated for a place on the City Board of Education. He along with other nominees will be up for election. Also there are some independent candidates in the contest.

We must not let this important feature go by default. We might lose all that we gained if we fail to come out and vote today.

Now, let every voter make of himself a committee of one to get other qualified citizens to the polls. Those who cannot go to the polls in the morning will have plenty of time after getting off from work to vote.

You will show your interest in the great victory you have won by going out and casting your ballot today!

The polls open at 7 A. M. and close at 8 P. M. The voters will go to the same polling places where they went in the May Primary.

Negro Seeks Writ To Get Ballot Spot

A Negro candidate for the Atlanta executive committee sought a court order to force the committee to call an election for its members Monday while 35 candidates qualified for municipal posts at stake in the May primary.

Roderick B. Harris of the Third Ward asked for the order in a petition to Fulton Superior Court after Committee Secretary N. T. Chambers refused to qualify four candidates, three of them Negroes. The committee voted last week against holding a committee election in May and voted to hold office "de facto" members until Jan. 1, 1958.

Terms of the 18-member committee normally expire on Jan. 1, 1954.

Harris said he "has a public right to the election" and to have the names of candidates appear on the voting machines. A hearing before Judge Walter C. Hendrix has been set for April 6.

The would-be candidate also said Monday he was considering filing a damage suit against the executive committee on the grounds that its decision not to call an election, made after he announced his candidacy for a place on the committee, resulted in "personal embarrassment as well as expenses incurred in preparation for the race."

Meanwhile, the 35 candidates paid $18,600 as entrance fees for 24 of the 27 posts to be filled in the May 13 primary.

Shortly after Chambers opened the office at 9 a. m. in committee room No. 3 on the second floor of the City Hall, A. T. Walden, Negro attorney; Miles G. Amos, Negro druggist, and Harris, a Negro, attempted to qualify for committee posts from the Third Ward. Chambers refused their applications along with W. W. Adams, white, who said he wished to run for the committee position from the Sixth Ward.

BROWN DUE TODAY

Hopefuls entered all but three of the 27 contests for which the committee is accepting qualifications. No candidate has yet qualified for mayor, but former Fulton Commission Chairman Charlie Brown said he plans to do so Tuesday morning. Mayor Hartsfield says he will run, but has not announced his plans.

No candidate has entered for the second bracket aldermanic post from the Third Ward or for the Board of Education from the Second Ward, a post now held by Board President Charles C. Rife.

10 NEWCOMERS

Of the aspirants qualified, only 10 are not now in the government, the remaining 25 now holding office.

Entry lists will be open for new qualifications until noon Saturday, and Chambers announced office hours will be from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. through Friday with the short day set for Saturday, the closing day.

Although Chambers said the first day's collections were larger than for any previous single day, he said the amount collected is only slightly more than one-half the $31,000 estimated cost of the original primary and the runover.

VICE-MAYOR ENTRY

Ex-Ald. Lee Evans was the sole entry for the vice-mayor's post.

Entries for the aldermanic races stood as follows when the ofifce closed Monday:

First Ward, No. 1—James E. Jackson and Joe Salem, who ran for mayor four years ago; No. 2—L. O. Moseley and Robert S. Dennis.

Second Ward, No. 1—Ed A. Gilliam; No. 2—R. E. Lee Field.

Third Ward, No. 1—Tom Couch, a newcomer, and William T. Knight; No. 2—Colie B. Whitaker.

Fourth Ward, No. 1—Lester Hardy and Doug Wood; No. 2—Dean Callaway, Charlie Leftwich and Jess H. Watson, an attorney.

Fifth Ward, No. 1—John A. White; No. 2—Jimmy Vickers and George H. Kasper, an attorney.

Sixth Ward, No. 1—Raleigh Drennon; No. 2—Ralph A. Huie.

Seventh Ward, No. 1—Jack Summers, a newcomer; No. 2—Milton Farris.

Eighth Ward, No. 1—Jesse Draper; No. 2—Bob Clark, Cobb C. Torrance and Sam Jones, a newcomer.

Two women will battle it out for the Board of Education post from the Eighth Ward in the only board race thus far assured.

Mrs. Cliff Ragsdale, daughter-in-law of the late Mayor Ragsdale, and Mrs. Lyman (Monk) Johnson, prominent in parent-teacher circles, entered that contest.

D. F. McClatchey entered for the post as president of the board.

Other first day entries for the board were:

First Ward, Ed S. Cook; Third Ward, J. H. Landers; Fourth Ward, Franklin C. Rodgers; Fifth Ward, A. C. (Pete) Latimer; Sixth Ward, J. Austin Dilbeck, and Seventh Ward, P. L. Bardin.

Race-Baiting Hit As Hartsfield Enters Contest

Mayor Is Second To Announce Candidacy; Brown Also In Race

Mayor William B. Hartsfield threw his hat into the May 13 Primary yesterday at 4:25 P. M., thereby becoming the second candidate to qualify for the Mayor's race, N. T. Chambers, secretary of the City Executive Committee said Thursday.

Former Fulton Commissioner Charlie Brown qualified for the race for mayor Tuesday, the second day for qualification in the City Primary.

In qualifying in the executive committee headquarters, Mr. Hartsfield said "I am submitting my candidacies to the voters at the request of many good people who want carried out the progressive program we have started, looking toward the greater city of the future."

The mayor sent out an appeal to keep racial strife out of the issue. He said that "since we have a clean city whose good reputation is nationwide I sincerely hope that all of the city campaign will be conducted on a high and dignified plane as befits the high character of Atlanta citizenship."

The incumbent mayor asked that the campaign be kept "free of false accusations, race baiting and wild charges tending to lower Atlanta's good reputtation." He said that "if accusations are necessary let them be made not at least moment but in good time for ample consideration and full discussion by our citizens.

"As for me I will have no last minute charges to make against any candidate and expect to run upon a record of achievement apparent to all our citizens. I humbly ask the support of all good citizens who wish the present, progressive program to be carried out."

Mr. Hartsfield's statement followed a much stormier one by Mr. Brown, who declared Tuesday that "the important office of mayor belongs to the people of Atlanta and they are entitled to a voice in their government."

He asserted that "the present administration, after 16 years in office, has grown tired and worn. It has lost all feeling of humility and friendliness.

"These are essential to good, progressive government. Power too long sustained does something to a party who stays in power, or a person who stays in a public office too long."

Further levelling his blast at the present administration. Brown declared, "Atlanta needs new leadership."

Mr. Brown said he would make an official announcement Sunday in which he will disclosed what he plans to do if the is elected mayor of Atlanta.

Negro Is Third In Macon Contest

MACON, March 25—(INS)—The first Negro candidate to seek a city office in Macon since reconstruction days emerged third tonight in a field of 16 candidates seeking a city water commission post.

William H. Dunn received a total of 460 ballots of 3,925 cast.

Winner of the race was veteran civil engineer, Thomas Winchester, who polled 829 votes. Stuart Windt, a farm implement company official, was second with 590.

Rod Harris Files Petition; Westsiders Meeting Tonite

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

Roderick B. Harris, whose attempt to qualify for the May 13 City primary, was rejected yesterday by the City Executive Committee, filed a petition for a mandamus against the committee members in Superior Court a few hours later, while two other Negro aspirants who suffered the same refusal announced they would file similar petitions this morning.

The peition of Mr. Harris, who sought to qualify for City Executive Committeeman from the Third Ward, was filed by Attorney Cassandra E. Maxwell and E. E. Moore, Jr., and sanctioned and ordered filed by Superior Judge George P. Whitman. The West Side Voters League is sponsoring Harris' suit.

The sanction ordered all members of the Executive Committee to appear before the non-jury division of Fulton Superior Court April 6 at 9:30 a. m. "then and there to show cause why a mandamus absolute should not be issued against it and them, as prayed for in the petition, and further relief be granted as the facts of the case may warrant."

The judge's order also advised the committeemen that failure to appear would make it mandatory that the petiioners be accorded "such relief as it may show it is entitled to."

SECOND SUIT SEEN

Attorney Austin T. Walden and Dr. Miles G. Amos, who also sought to qualify for the executive committee representing the Third Ward, said last night that they will file petitions today in Superior Court.

The City Executive Committee is composed of two representatives from each ward. Elected by ward races committeemen hold office for four years. The present committee's term will expire January 1, 1954.

The move which, blocked the three Negro aspirants and a white hopeful from the Sixth Ward from participating, came a week after Harris announced his candidacy for the post.

The announcement was immediately followed by Walden statement, and the group faced for the first time with prospects of two Negro committee members, voted in a stormy session not to participate in the forthcoming primary.

NO ELECTION

The committee voted that there would be no election of committeemen this year, and the present group would serve as a defacto committee until the next election.

However, Assistant City Attorney Charles Murphy said in his opinion that it would be illegal for the committee not to participate in the primary because the state law "clearly" requires members to offer themselve for election during the regular primary "from wards existing at the time of the primary."

But the committee disregarded his advise, and aspirants for the committee not knowing whether or not they would be accepted to qualify attempted to get their names on the list the first day for qualification

WHITE CANDIDATE

W. W. Adams, white, would-be-contestant from the Sixth Ward, who was also turned back, questioned the position the committee took to "perpetuate itself in office."

The petition, in which Harris named all executive committeemen individually laid down the following:

1. That Harris is a "citizen of the said state and county, and of the City of Atlanta."

2. That the defendants are "duly elected" members of the City Executive Committee.

3. "That said committee so constituted is a public office by virtue of code section 2-217 of the code of the City of Atlanta."

4. "That petitioner has a public right and a specific legal right to have the candidates for the Executive Committee to appear on the voting machines and ballots in the City primary election in May of 1953."

5. That one of the committee's duties is "to provide an official ballot with the names of all candidates who have properly qualified, and to submit to the electorate in the manner as in the general election."

6. That the committee has failed and refused to "perform the duties alleged" in the petition.

N. T. Chambers, secretary of the committee, in refusing the four names for the primary, said "the committee has made no provision to qualify any candidates for committeemen from any ward."

Nearly 30 people qualified for city wide election, including Board of Education, Alderman, and Councilman posts. There were no Negroes in his group. Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, previously announced he would seek a Board of Education post, but has not attempted to qualify so far.

The West Side Voters League, which is sponsoring Mr. Harris' efforts will meet tonight at Mt. Moriah Baptist church. At that time, the group will complete plans for a campaign organization. Mr. Harris said last night at L. D. Milton, president of Citizens Trust company will address the group

3 Qualify for Primary; Negro Asks Board Seat

By HERMAN HANCOCK

Three candidates Wednesday primary.

Meanwhile, B. D. (Buck) Murphy, attorney, declined to defend the City Executive Committee against suits to force election of 18 committee members. Murphy said he could not accept the case because of pressure of other business.

Committee Secretary N. T. Chambers qualified the first Negro entrant in recent history —Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University — who announced he will oppose veteran third ward board of education member J. H. Landers. Also qualified were Dr. Charles C. Rife, president of the board, who will run again from the second ward, and Lee Watson, seeking the second aldermanic position from the fifth ward. Rife thus far has no opposition, and Watson will oppose incumbent Jimmy Vickers, and George H. Kasper Junior.

QUALIFIED TALENT

Chambers said qualified legal talent will be employed to defend the executive committee against suits brought by three Negroes, and that the committee expects to be sustained in its decision to forego the scheduled election and hold office as de facto members until Jan. 1, 1958.

qualified for the May 13 city

Trial of the mandamus suits is set for April 6 in Fulton Superior Court. In the meantime, the committee refuses to accept qualifications for executive committee posts.

A. T. Walden, Miles G. Amos and Roderick B. Harris, Negroes, who were refused qualification contend the election is mandatory and are asking the courts to order the committee to hold it.

41 QUALIFIED

Qualifications recorded Wednesday pushed the total to 41 with candidates paying $22,600 for the privilege of running in the primary.

In another political development, the Atlanta League of Women Voters called Wednesday for a political campaign "free from appeals to racial or religious prejudice."

The league noted that in 1952 more than 30 state-wide organizations joined in a similar appeal.

The group also announced that in its work for improvement in all branches of city and county governments this year it will concentrate on a study of tax structures and budgetary procedures, an evaluation of the role of citizen boards in government and continued efforts to obtain home rule for Atlanta.

The City Committee Persists

The City Executive Committee which is charged with the responsibility of conducting city elections stood by a previous decision made not to open the May 13th primary to selection of its members as provided by law. N. T. Chambers its secretary refused four applicants, who attempted to qualify for committee posts Monday when the entries were open for this May's election. The refused Negro applicants immediately took court action with the view of compelling election for committeemen. While a spokesman for the committee has stated that the decision not to open the election for the selection of committeemen was not due to the announced intention of Negroes to seek election in the Third Ward where the registered voters are predominantly Negroes, the group has not explained why they had planned to participate in the election when tentative plans were made but only changed that position after the announcement of the prospective candidacies of members of our race.

It will be interesting to hear them try to explain the justness and legality of their action when they appear before a Superior Court Judge on April 6th. It would be so much better and wiser, it seems to us, for the committee to reverse its action voluntarily.

Nevertheless, and despite the committee action, we hope that the primary will be conducted on a high plain free from blind partisanism and appeals to racial prejudice. We don't hesitate to state that it is our sincere hope that all the candidates who qualify will observe the high principles of Americanism and not stoop to demogougery and racism. And any and all who violate this principle, it is likewise our sincere hope that he or they will be defeated at the hands of the voters.

We shall see what we see!

Dr. Clement Qualifies

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, last week qualified as a candidate for City Board of Education from the Third Ward in the May 13 primary.

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Kentucky

Frankfort Negro Files For City Council Post

Frankfort, Ky. March 20 (AP) —The first Negro ever to file for Frankfort's City Council, according to veteran political observers, today entered declaration of his candidacy for the Third Ward post.

The candidate is E. O. Marshall, Sr., a railroad dining car waiter for 28 years. He is a Democrat.

FIRST IN BIG CITY HISTORY:

Hulan Jack new borough president; 2 judges win

NEW YORK (ANP) — As a result of last week's election results, Hulan E. Jack, an immigrant, became the highest ranking elected person of his race in municipal government of any city in the United States.

It had long been known that a colored person would win the race for Manhattan Borough president, a $25,000 job, but four in this election were on as many individual party tickets seeking that spot.

Elmer A. Carter was the Republican candidate, the Rev. James Robinson, the Liberal Party candidate and Adronicus Jacobs, the American Labor Party candidate. And they finished in just that order. Here are the votes:

Jack	214,302
Carter	135,429
Robinson	87,293
Jacobs	17,057

For the City Council, Earl Brown, endorsed by the Democrats and Republicans, polled 41,604 votes to defeat Ella Baker, former NAACP representative Liberal Party, with 7,750 votes.



HULAN E. JACK
Elected Manhattan president

Rivers Unopposed

Justice Francis Rivers, one of the few candidates with the triple endorsement of Republicans Democrats and Liberals, was unopposed for the City Court in Manhattan.

In Brooklyn Lewis Flagg won over his opponent for Municipal Court judgeship, polling 25,913 votes.

For mayor, Robert S. Wagner defeated the field, thereby insuring a continuation in power of Tammany Hall.

Every daily paper in New York, with one exception, ran editorials favoring the election of the Republican ticket, headed by Harold S. Rigelman, former N.Y. City postmaster.

Election day here was slightly darkened with a full page ad in the Daily News — the paper with the largest circulation in New York City — appealing to voters to write in the name of white independent Harry L. Brumond for Manhattan borough president.

BWI Background Noted

Appealing to voters for election as president of the borough of Manhattan, the job four colored candidates sought — Brumond pointed out that Jack, a "paper box employee," was born in the British West Indies; the same birthplace was given for American Labor candidate Jacob, "longshoreman."

Elmer Carter, Republican, was called a "teacher" born in Rochester, N.Y.; and the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Liberal Party candidate, was "born in Nashville, Tenn."

The huge ad was sponsored by the Citizens Civic Committee for Harry L. Brumond, listed as New York born, an unbossed independent, architect, management consultant and industrial engineer, "the only qualified candidate."

Voters were urged to bring pencils to the voting booth and to take their time to write in the name of Brumond.

Flagg Beats Law Partner

In Brooklyn, insurgent Democart Lew Flagg beat his law partner, Republican William Staves, 25,913 - 10,332, for the municipal judgeship of the 2nd District.

Schor Democratic incumbent, whom he defeated in the primaries, came in third with 6,332. It was almost a personal victory for Flagg, who won over the regular party in the primary to get his chance to become the first person of his race to win an elective judgeship in the borough.

Jack, who came to this country 30 years ago from St. Lucia, B. W. I., is 46 years old. He majored in business administration at New York university and is now vice president of the Peerless Paper Box Co. In politics he began as a doorbell-ringing ward politicians and was elected State Asssmblyman from the 14th District in 1941.

He has held the office ever since and has been constant contender for liberal legislation. He is a prominent Catholic, and resides with his wife, the former Almira Wilkinson, and their 18-year-old son, Edwin, at 45 W. 110th st.

175 Appointments

As Manhattan president, Jack will have two votes on the important Board of Estimates. He will receive $25,000 annually and have appointments for 25 regular jobs and more than 150 provisional jobs His term of office will be four years.

Municipal Judge Flagg will receive $15,000 annually. He is the organizer of the Brooklyn and Long Island Lawyers Association, past chairman of the Brooklyn NAACP legal redress committee, officer of St. John's AME Church, member of the Sons of N.C., and member of the Paragon Federal Credit Union.

His wife is Mrs. Marie Flagg. They have two sons, Lewis III and Gordon, a daughter, Elinor, and a grandson, Maechal Gordon (67)

Simmons Regains Seat

James B. Simmons Jr., an attorney, last week regained a seat in the Toledo, Ohio, City Council that he lost two years ago.

Simmons, 55, polled 44,349 votes in the city-wide councilmanic race, a showing regarded by astute political observers as impressive. He finished sixth in the race for nine seats. There were 18 contestants in the field.

Actually, only about 10,000 of the votes cast for Simmons were counted in predominantly colored precincts. He made a substantial showing in other polling places throughout the city.

Two years ago he was edged out for ninth place when a snowstorm in the later afternoon deterred many voters from exercising their franchise. The newly elected council, regarded as far more liberal than the present one, will take office in January.

5 Republicans Unseated

Simmons had served three previous terms in city council, but this was the first time he was elected on popular city-wide balloting. His success from 1945 through 1949 was under the proportionate representation system.

Another important feature of the election, from the standpoint of the colored voters, was the unseating of five Republican first - year councilmen.

These men led the fight against additional public housing here and went on record, during the heated public housing nonsegregation controversy earlier this year, as favoring racial segregation in Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority projects.

The makeup of the new council will include five Democrats and four Republicans, most of whom have indicated support for public housing and slum clearance.

Three seeking office last week failed in Chicago elections.

State Rep. Charles J. Jenkins (Rep.) and Judge Henry Ferguson (Dem.) lost in the voting for 29 judges in the Superior Court, and John Ragland lost in his attempt to become the first colored alderman from the west side in the 24th ward.

Rep. Jenkins, possibly the top man in the Illinois state legislature, however, is likely to be appointed by Gov. William Stratton to fill a vacancy in Chicago's Municipal Court.

This appointment could be considered a reward for his great work in the General Assembly where he is the only colored legislator to head a committee, the important committee on appropriations which controls the state's purse strings.

Rep. Jenkins wrote the law which has virtually ended segregation in the state's public schools. His famed "amendment" calls for the withholding of funds from any local school district that practices racial segregations in their schools.

After completing his current term in the legislature, Jenkins plans to retire from the General Assembly.

Louisville Cleric Elected

A colored minister was among 15 Democrats in Louisville and Jefferson county to ride into the state legislature on a party sweep last week in local elections.

The Rev. Felix S. Anderson outpolled Republican C. Eubank Tucker to win the seat from the 42nd District.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson is succeeding Jesse S. Lawrence, a Republican, to this post. The minister is pastor of Broadway Temple AME Zion church, 62 years old, and a newcomer to local politics.

Lawrence ran for the Louisville board of alderman, but lost.

School Board Member

The Rev. J. Welby Broaddus, who garnered 19,199 votes, became the first colored person in the history of Dayton, Ohio, to be elected to the school board.

Theodore Berry, councilman of Cincinnati, was re-elected by polling over 10,000 votes; while in Akron, Ohio, Raymond Brown although gaining 24,333 votes, placed only fifth in his bid for membership on the school board.

The Montgomery County Democratic machine gave little help to Judge Russell Carter of Dayton, who, although polling 20,299 votes, lost out as a candidate for municipal judgeship by some 2,000 votes.

4 Cleveland Councilmen

The four colored councilmen in Cleveland retained their seats in Tuesday's election. They are Councilmen:

Theodore M. Williams of the 12th Ward, who had been appointed to his post upon the death of Herman Finkle;

John W. Kellog, Republican, 8th Ward;

Charles V. Carr, Republican, 17th Ward; and

Mrs. Jean M. Capers, Democrat, 11th Ward.

J. Amos Harris, the only colored candidate for magistrate among the 11 who vied for the position in Philadelphia was elected to the post last week.

Walter Gay jr., candidate for Municipal Court judgeship, went down to defeat.

In New Jersey, Assemblyman Edward T. Bowser of Orange was re-elected to his second term on the GOP ticket; and James Hunt was elected as one of the three Republican coroners in Monmouth county.

James Keyes Democrat, won an alderman's seat in New Haven, Conn.; while Richard D. Brown, also a Democrat, was re-elected as a selectman of the same city.

Howard Moore tallied over 35,00 votes to become the first colored constable in New Haver.

Leland Jones was re-elected to the post of city councilman in Buffalo, N.Y.; while King Peterson, also a Democrat, won the post of Fifth Ward supervisor.



FRUITS OF VICTORY—Hulan Jack receiving the fond services of his wife, Mrs Elmira Jack, after his victory last week in the election for president of the Borough of Manhattan, richest in the world



AMOS HARRIS
Won magistrate's post

Wagner Sure Of 15 Votes To 1 in Board

Lundy Will Be Only Republican; First Negro Member Swept In

By NORTON MOCKRIDGE,
Staff Writer.

When Mayor-elect Robert F. Wagner Jr. convenes meetings of his all-powerful Board of Estimate next year he won't have to do any log-rolling to win enough votes for his favorite measures. There are 15 Democratic votes on the board, and one Republican.



HULAN JACK.

The lone Republican is Queens Borough President James A. Lundy, who was re-elected yesterday by 27,049 votes over the Democratic candidate, James A. Phillips. But Mr. Lundy's function will be more in the watchdog category than anything else.

Stark Leads Ticket.

The Mayor, who is a member of the board, has three votes, and so have the newly elected Comptroller Lawrence Gerosa and Council President Abe Stark. Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore and Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack have two votes each and James J. Lyons, Borough President of the Bronx; Edward G. Baker, Borough President of Richmond, and Mr. Lundy have one each.

With this 15-to-1 lineup, a veteran political reporter sagely observed today that Mr. Lundy's position could be summed up as: "Present but not voting."

Comptroller Gerosa ran up a heavy vote, getting 978,389 votes to 627,747 for his Republican adversary, Rep. Paul A. Fino. But Mr. Stark led the entire Democratic ticket, rolling up 1,034,886 votes, against 626,883 for Rep. Henry J. Latham, Republican, in the race for City Council President.

The most interesting feature of the new board is that it contains a Negro for the first time in the history of the city. Hulan E. Jack, Democratic Assemblyman from south Harlem since 1941, has that honor.

Mr. Jack, a native of the British West Indies who has been in this country 30 years, has been in the State Legislature since 1940. He received the Democratic nomination for Manhattan Borough president in an 11th-hour switch last August after the Republican party selected Elmer A. Carter, Negro educator, as its candidate for the post.

Tammany then decided to drop Assemblyman Herman Katz, already chosen to run for Manhattan borough president on the Wagner ticket, and Mr. Jack was named for the $25,000-a-year job.

Rides in on Sweep.

Forty-six years old, married and the father of an 18-year-old son, Mr. Jack lives at 45 W. 110th St. He is a vice president of the Peerless Paper Box Co., Inc., 149 Wooster St. He majored in business administration at New York University.

Pulled along by the Wagner sweep, Mr. Jack rolled up 214,302 votes to defeat Mr. Carter, who got 135,429, and the other Negro candidate for the post, the Rev. James H. Robinson, Liberal-Independent, who got 87,293.

The race in Queens was the closest, with Mr. Lundy getting off to a slow start but then pulling away from his Democratic opponent, Mr. Phillips, as the late returns came in.

Sewer Expose Pays Off.

Mr. Lundy's victory appeared to be primarily a result of his own record of exposing sewer construction scandals in his borough and of fighting against the mounting cost of city government. But he also was aided by a certain amount of dissension in the Democratic party which came when Mr. Phillips, supporting Mr. Wagner, knocked Democratic leader James A. Roe out of the picture in the August primary.

In the Bronx, the perennial president, James J. Lyons, romped home for his sixth term with a total of 207,271 votes. Ira J. Palestin, Liberal-Independent, who has jousted with Mr. Lyons before, came off second best with only 114,619. The third major candidate, John M. Diserio, Republican, got 87,198.

The affable and popular Mr. Lyons, who epitomizes the baby-kissing type of politicians, has been bossing his borough since 1934.

All Quiet in Brooklyn.

In tiny Richmond, there was little fuss and bother. The Democrats turned out in sufficient strength to reelect Edward G. Baker, 46, the former Municipal Court Justice. They gave him 40,117 votes while Republicans were able to muster 14,453 for Harold A. McCormick. Harry Cassidy, Liberal, got only 4214.

The situation was all quiet in Brooklyn, too, where Borough President John Cashmore carried both Republican and Democratic indorsement. He got 526,284 votes to 146,009 for John F. Kelly, Liberal-Independent.

EARL BROWN BARELY WINS

New York (CNS).—Councilman Earl Brown, on encountering stronger opposition than he had anticipated, barely won in the Democratic primary Tuesday. The Life magazine writer defeated Herbert R. Evans for the Democratic nomination for councilman from the 21st District with a total of 7,607 votes to 5,941 for Mr. Evans.

JACK HAS BIG LEAD IN MANHATTAN VOTE

Appears Due to Become First Negro Borough Head—Lyons Seems to Be Bronx Victor

By PETER KIHSS

Hulan E. Jack, Democratic Assemblyman from South Harlem since 1941, took a wide lead in last night's voting counts and appeared due to become the first Negro Borough President of Manhattan next Jan. 1.

In the Bronx, Borough President James J. Lyons appeared safely on the way to his sixth successive term.

The most bitterly fought of the Borough Presidential races in the early returns was the contest in Queens, where Borough President James A. Lundy, the Board of Estimate's only Republican, seesawed with James A. Phillips, the Democratic nominee.

Borough President John Cashmore of Brooklyn, a Democrat who this time had Republican endorsement, was assumed to have triumphed easily in his fifth election for his borough's top post. Tally of his actual vote against John F. Kelly, Liberal-Independent, was deferred.

Richmond results were late. After considerable primary dissension Borough President Edward G. Baker, Democrat, who took office last Feb. 20, was in a three-cornered struggle with Harold A. McCormick, Republican, and Harry Cassidy, Liberal.

With fifty election districts talied out of 940 in Manhattan, Mr. Jack had 13,087 votes. Elmer A. Carter, Republican, was runner-up, with 5,151; the Rev. James H. Robinson, Liberal - Independent, had 3,947, and Andronicus Jacobs, American Labor, 1,086.



LEADING: Hulan E. Jack, who took a substantial lead early last night for office of Manhattan Borough President.

In the Bronx, when 100 of 848 district had reported, Mr. Lyons led with 24,879 votes tot 12,847 for Ira J. Palestin, Liberal-Independent. John M. Diserio, Republican, lagged with 9,737, and Carl Trost, American Labor, had 1,580.

Both Mr. Lundy and Mr. Phillips had taken the lead at various points in the Queens count. With 100 districts counted out of 340, Mr. Lundy had a meager edge of 23,069 to Mr. Phillips' 22,600. John F. Rapp, Liberal-Independent, had 4,646, and Herbert A. Shingler, American Labor, had 615.

The first report from Richmond counted 10 districts out of 115, and Mr. McCormick, who won the Republican primary as an insurgent, was leading Mr. Cassidy, the Liberal nominee, by 1,080 to 327. Borough President Baker had 316, and Gilbert Wasserman, American Labor, had 21.

Elected to 4-Year Terms

The Borough Presidents hold four-year terms and serve on the Board of Estimate, the city's top administrative and legislative body. The Manhattan and Brooklyn Presidents cast two votes each, and the others one each in the sixteen-vote body. In addition, the borough executives build and maintain streets and sewers in their areas.

With Borough President Wagner of Manhattan giving up that post to make his Democratic run for Mayor, the choice of his successor had been expected to parallel the fortunes of each party's Mayoralty candidate.

For the first time Negroes had been nominated by all the parties contesting on the voting machine for the Manhattan post. Nearly one of every five Manhattan residents—391,000 out of 2,004,000—is estimated to be non-white.

In Queens, the county Republican organization went all-out for reelection of Mr. Lundy, only the second Republican Borough President among eleven chief executives in Queens history. He had been expected to run ahead of his party ticket on the basis of his crusades against high assessments and faulty construction of sewers.

On the Democratic side, Mr. Phillips, now secretary to the Controller's Department at $8,000 a year, faced hidden dissatisfaction within his own party. Running as a Wagner ally, Mr. Phillips had won nomination in the Sept. 15 primary by upsetting the Queens Democratic organization headed by James A. Roe.

Change for Cashmere

In Brooklyn, Borough President Cashmore came back to his triumphant political habits after an unhappy state foray last year in which he was defeated as Democratic candidate for United States Senator by the Republican incumbent, Irving M. Ives. Even in that race, however, Mr. Cashmore, a former Assemblyman, Alderman and Councilman, had carried Brooklyn by 125,000 votes.

In the Bronx, Borough President Lyons had sided with Mr. Wagner in this year's Democratic primary, although formerly he had praised Mayor Impellitteri, whom Mr. Wagner defeated in that contest. It was the first campaign under Representative Charles A. Buckley as full-fledged Democratic county leader, and Mr. Buckley strained every sinew for a down-the-line victory for his ticket.

The Richmond campaign had been a maze of complications. Borough President Baker, a former Municipal Court Justice, assumed his post when Mayor Impellitteri broke a tie to elect him last February as successor to Cornelius A. Hall, who resigned. Mr. Hall had been elected in 1949 with both Republicans and Democratic backing over Mr. Cassidy, as Liberal candidate.

In the September Democratic primary, Mr. Baker won nomination as an Impellitteri supporter over Mr. Cassidy, who had Mr. Wagner's backing. Mr. Cassidy then stayed in the race as Liberal nominee. On the Republican side, Mr. McCormick, a laundry owner, had rallied Taft Republicans as an insurgent to defeat the Republican county organization's choice in the primary.



Don Rice

Hulan E. Jack, Democrat, the first Negro to be elected Manhattan Borough President . . . this post makes him a member of the Board of Estimate, the top policy-making body of the city government . . . the Borough President, who directs 1,721 employees, has as one of his main tasks the upkeep of Manhattan's 500 miles of streets and its sewers; the salary is $25,000 a year . . . Jack was born forty-six years ago in the British West Indies and came here as a youth . . . took night classes at New York University, then went into the paper box manufacturing business; now is vice-president of a paper box company . . . for thirteen years has been a member of the New York State Assembly, elected from the 14th District in south Harlem . . . in the Legislature he is the ranking Democratic member of the Committee on the Affairs of the City of New York . . . has worked for the passage of bills aimed against discrimination in employment and in housing; and for better housing and educational facilities for the city . . . he and his wife and son live at 45 W. 110th St.

PETERSON NEW SUPERVISOR:

Leland N. Jones Jr. is re-elected in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N.Y— Democrats swept into office in Tuesday's election. Leeland N. Jones Jr.



LELAND N. JONES JR.
Re-elected To Council

was re-elected to the City Council for a two year term defeating John Perrone, white, by only 825 votes. He represents the Ellicott District which consists of the 4th, 5th and 8th Wards.

Jones was first elected to the Council two years ago, becoming the first of his race to serve in that capacity and the youngest councilman in the city's history. He was only 30 years old.

Peterson Beats Crawford

King Peterson, Democrat, defeated Thomas Crawford for 5th Ward Supervisor by 1,593 votes. This was the post formerly held by Jones before he was elected to the Council.

Peterson and Jones conducted a joint campaign.

Cecil Brown, Democrat, was defeated for 12th Ward Supervisor by a bare margin of 232 votes. The incumbent, James Hayden, was re-elected.

N. Y. Negro Voters Score In 3 Precedent-Setting Wins in Democratic Sweep

New York City.—(CNS)—Negro voters here scored three precedent-setting victories in the Democratic sweep of the city-wide election on Tuesday (Nov. 3) when their support placed Negroes into top positions they never held before.

Top prize went to Hulan E. Jack (D), who was elected President of the Borough of Manhattan—the richest island in the world. Jack will be the first Negro to hold this post, which pays $25,000 for a four-year term, and is the highest elected post ever won by a Negro.

Attorney Lewis S. Flagg (D) was elected to the Municipal Court bench in Brooklyqn for a 10 year period at $15,000 per year.

Walter H. Gladwin (D), the first Negro ever to receive a major party nomination in the Bronx, won the State Assembly seat for the Seventh District. The job pays $5,000 annually for a two-year period.

Rivers, Brown Re-Elected

Negro public officers re-elected were Judge Francis E. Rivers and City Councilman Earl Brown. Judge Rivers, who ran unopposed on the Republican, Democratic and Liberal slates, was re-elected for a 10 year period at $20,000 a year.

Brown, an editor of Life Magazine and columnist of the N. Y. Amsterdam News, who created national headlines four years ago when he defeated the popular Negro communist, Ben Davis (now in a federal jail), was re-elected to the city Council from the 21st District of Manhattan for a four-year period at $7,000 a pear.

Brown's unsuccessful opponents were two Negro women—Ella J. Baker, a Liberal, who received 7,750 votes, and Ramona Garret of the American Labor Party (ALP), who got 1,726 votes. Brown, running on both the Democratic and Republican lines, picked up 41,604 votes.

Other unsuccessful Negro candidates include Elmer A. Carter (Rep.), 63-year-old Commissioner of the State Commission Against Discrimination, who was runnerup to Jack with 135,420 votes. Jack received 214,302 votes. Third and fourth, respectively, were the Rev. James H. Johnson, Liberal-Independent, with 87, 293, and the LAP's Andronicus Jacobs with 17,057.

The race for Borough President of Manhattan this year was unique. It marked the first time Negroes were named as candidates for the post by any major party. After the GOP's first named Carter, the other parties followed with Negro candidates.

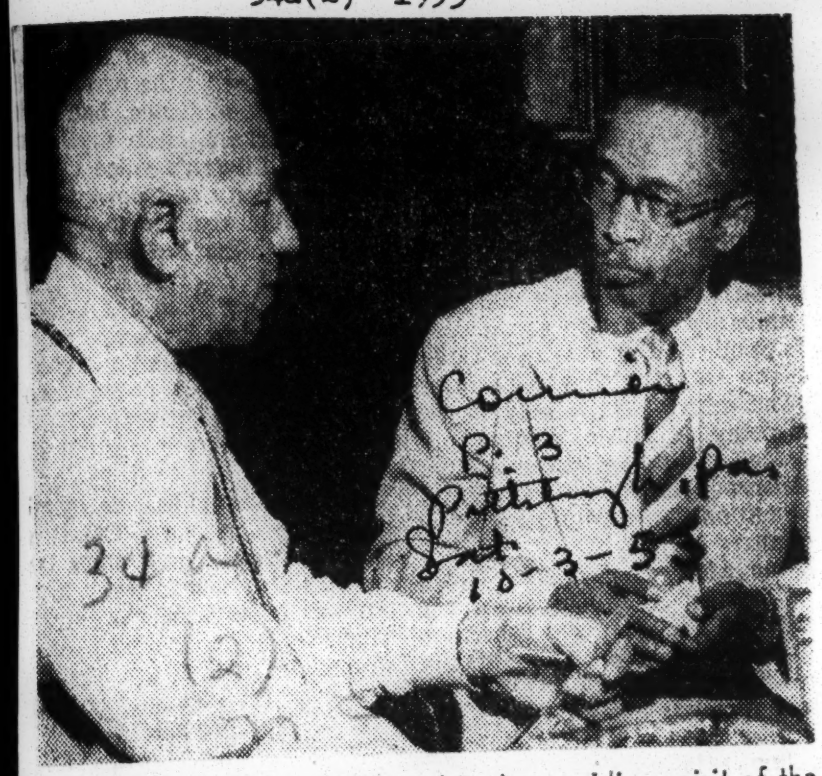
Mr. Jack, the Borough President-elect of Manhattan, has been a State Assemblyman from Harlem since 1941. He sas to give up that position to assume his new duties on Jan. 1, 1954, when the New Democratic Administration, headed by Mayor-elect Bob Wagner, Jr., takes office.

Born in the B. W. I. 46 years ago Mr. Jack has been in Harlem for 30 years. A former student of the city's public schools and New York University, he has served faithfully and well in the State Assembly for the last 13 years, and was considered one of the best speakers in the Assembly. His bills have included many anti-discrimination measures, particularly the bill for a state study of discrimination in housing for which a statewide drive is in progress. He is familiar with city problems and in his discussion of them emphasizes economy.

A devoted family man, Mr. Jack is married and has an 18 year old son, Hulan E. Jr.

Unsuccessful Candidates

Other unsuccessful Negro candidates in the election included Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, who ran for a City Coupncil post from the Borough of Queens on the Liberal-Independent slate. He polled 10,498 votes, but his white opponent, incumbent Eric J. Treulich won with 41,276. Also, a Negro, Ramon A. Martinez (Rep). and William H. Staves (Rep.) was runner-up for the Municipal Court seat in Brooklyn. He got 10,332 votes, while the winner, Justice-elect Flagg received 25,913 votes.



Inside Story—Nathaniel Barber, guiding spirit of the nation's largest Negro co-op, tells John L. Clark how he was elected a city councilman in Gastonia, N. C. Barber is now treasurer of the city.

* * *

Gastonia, N. C. Registers 'First'

GASTONIA, N. C. — Gastonia registered an unexpected "first" for North Carolina this year.

Nathaniel Barber, who never aspired to public office, was elected a member of City Council.

He had the support of the Ministerial Interdenominational Alliance and the Democratic party, along with businessmen of Gastonia.

He ran on the People's ticket, which elected the incumbent Mayor and four members of City Council. Six were up for election.

* * *

MR. BARBER finished third, polling more than 1,800 votes from white sections for a winning total of 3,059.

Although Gastonia is the textile center of the world, no organized labor appeared on the scene during the campaign.

The Fourth Ward, strongest Negro section in Gastonia, swung the election.

He was supported by one daily newspaper and opposed by the second. White "die-hards" are moaning and are joined by a few jealous Negroes.

Mr. Barber was well received by white and colored audiences throughout his campaign, but heckled by crowds opposing the city governmental change—an important issue in the campaign.

* * *

BARBER IS especially suited for the councilmanic post because of his position as secretary-treasurer of the Excelsior Credit Union of Gaston County.

Because of his position with the Excelsior Credit Union, Barber was appointed treasurer of the city after his election to Council.

Only other candidate for City Council in recent years was Dr. W. P. Carter, who could have won if political workers had put forth all efforts for the doctor.

Generally, the first Negro Councilman in Gastonia is being well received and is highly respected.

2 Campaigns Won by Medic

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Greensboro, with a population of 75,000, provides the most astonishing political position in North Carolina, and probably the entire South.

Dr. William H. Hampton was returned for a second two-year term in City Council in the 1953 city-wide spring primaries.

What makes Dr. Hampton's two successful campaigns astonishing is that the Democratic administration did not oppose him in 1951, and accepted his second bid as a matter of course — again without opposing him.

ON THE personal side, Dr. Hampton is a native of Englewood, N. J., graduate of Alfred University, Meharry Medical College, and has practiced medicine and surgery in Greensboro for fourteen years.

He had no political ambitions at the outset, but his wide civic activities qualified him for public office.

As soon as he started medical practice in Greensboro, he decided to get acquainted with all sections of the population — white and black — and joined every worth-while organization, civic, fraternal and religious.

By 1951, the Greensboro Citizens Association, after operating for four years, proposed the well-known and well-liked doctor for City Council.

* * *

THIS ORGANIZATION attracted 5,200 votes for its candidate (2,700 of them in white sections) and elected him.

The small city is divided into nineteen precincts, with the fifth and ninth predominantly Negro and seventh and eighth predominantly white with scattered Negro voters.

He ran fifth in a field of thirteen for the first election, first in a field of fourteen in his second try, but went before the people to say that he had no ambitions to be Mayor because of leading the ticket, and ended up fifth in the runoff.

Caste System Rules Raleigh

RALEIGH, N. C.—The caste system rules here, where Atty. Herman L. Taylor was an unsuccessful candidate for City Council this year.

The young lawyer was also a candidate in 1951.

This year he was opposed by the Rev. Charles Jones, a teacher in the county public schools.

While whites in Raleigh have come to respect Negroes who will fight for the constitutional rights, Negro leaders say this action should be taken by "native sons" and not by "Johnnys-come-lately."

Taylor was born in Durham.

* * *

A PROMINENT doctor stated that he "didn't know why Taylor would presume to run for office—he's just come to tow."

Attorney Taylor conducted a spirited campaign this year, finishing ninth in a field of twenty-seven were to be elected.

His bid two years ago brought about the appointment of T. J. Carnage to the school board.

But Taylor says that Mr. Carnage has never taken part in controversies involving whites and blacks, and the school system has shown no improvement through Carnage's efforts or influence.

* * *

THIS EASTERN section of North Carolina has been frequently labeled the "Little Mississippi."

It is an agricultural country with a majority of Negroes who are backward tenant farmers.

Raleigh is controlled by the "Hays Bottom" Single Interests, which dominates white farmers and Negro sharecroppers.

The NAACP has attempted registration drives.

Teachers register and vote.

But the untutored Negro population is easily intimidated and shows no inclination to qualify, or vote independently after qualifying.

They fear losing contracts with white farmers or being cheated out of profits at harvest time.

* * *

ONE POLITICAL organization, known as the Raleigh Citizens Committee, operates during elections but holds no regular meetings between elections.

While this organization wields influence, it has made no attempt to organize sharecroppers or protect them from being exploited every year.

The outlook is poor.

Whites are convinced that Negroes should have representation in City Council but contend this representative should be elected by Negroes.

Attorney Taylor has been under fire ever since he arrived in Raleigh.

In 1945 he represented the NAACP in a school suit.

He was to discover six years later, 1951, after his first bid for Council, that some Raleigh citizens wanted no equalization in schools.

Most of all, they did not want Taylor to fight for that change.

* * *

ATTEMPTS WERE made that year to disbar him from practice, but his enemies failed.

Other Negroes who have sought public office in Raleigh were:

1947—T. J. Carnage, City Council;

1947—George Mitchell, City Recreation Department;

1949—C. A. Haywood, City Council.

Apparently, a solid turnout of Negroes could elect a City Councilman.

Raleigh has twenty-six precincts. The twentieth and twenty-sixth are predominantly Negro.

The first and twenty-fifth have few Negroes.

But the heavy precincts, the twentieth and twenty-sixth, have control of election machinery with Negro judges, registrars and counters.

Two Masonic and one Elks lodges function on purely fraternal and social levels and take no active part in politics.

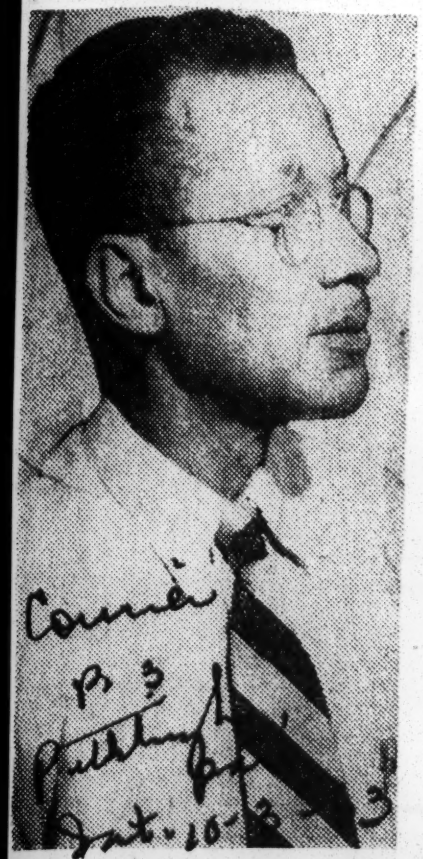
Negro Runs For City Post In Greensboro

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 9.—J. Kenneth Lee, 29, local attorney, filed last week for the City Council race. He is one of the Negroes recently graduated from the University of North Carolina law school.

Lee was the third person to enter the council race. The others, both white, are William B. Burke.



Testimonial—The Rev. Kenneth Williams of Winston-Salem, and his wife are shown as they appeared at a testimonial banquet given him when he decided not to run for a third term as alderman. To the right of Mr. and Mrs. Williams is Atty. Oliver W. Hill, first Negro to win a council seat in Richmond, Va.—Rivera Photo.



Elected—Hubert Robinson, custodian of the University of North Carolina's Planetarium, Chapel Hill, N. C., was elected alderman last May to become the first of his race to win public office at the seat of the university. Robinson was supported by Frank P. Graham, former UNC president and U. S. Senator.—Rivera Photo.

Negro Mayor for Cincinnati?

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

CINCINNATI, Ohio — This town, with one foot in Dixie, is in the midst of a raging controversy that will have its repercussions felt politically throughout the nation, regardless of which way it steps.

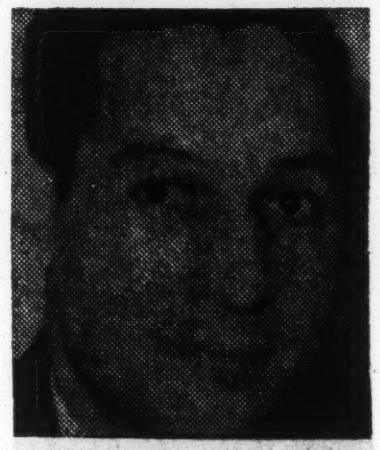
Cincinnati, the nation's southernmost Northern city, or northernmost Southern city, according to the way you look at it . . . is faced with the problem of whether or not to elect the first Negro mayor of a major municipality.

The problem is splitting liberals, conservatives, middle-of-the-roaders, Negroes, whites, Jews and gentiles right down the middle.

Center of the controversy is Atty. Theodore Berry, militant and progressive young Negro, who in being elected to his third term to the nine-man council led the Charterite party in this city's unique P-R election two weeks ago.

The Charterites, a fusion, good government party, composed of New Deal Democrats, Independent Republicans and those who will tell you they are of liberal leanings, as opposed to the old-line Republicans made up of the Taft followers, yclept in Cincinnati, "The Ninth Street Gang," captured the majority in the Council seating with five of their candidates winning as against four Republicans.

It has been a precedent in Cincinnati, which operates on the City Management Plan, that the member of the majority party who polled the largest number of votes, be named Mayor . . . a strictly honorary position although it does pay $1,000 more than a regular councilman . . . and carries with it a few appointments . . . and, of course, the prestige of being mayor of a city of approximately 600,000 population.



ATTY. THEODORE BERRY

Only three times since 1925 has the top vote-getter in the majority party failed to be elected Mayor in the organization of the City Council . . . which is elected every two years . . . but on all three of these occasions the top man was offered the post and then stepped aside in favor of the person who was ultimately named presiding officer of the Council.

THE CHARTERITES have almost publicly admitted that they just aren't ready to name Theodore Berry . . . admittedly one of the most able men ever to sit in the Council . . . simply because he is a Negro.

Voicing the opinion of this city's pseudo-liberal element is Lawrence Seigal, who writes a widely-read column in the city's Cincinnati Post, daily newspaper looked upon as the voice of the liberals. Seigal wrote on three different occasions to the effect that it would be the best thing for all concerned if Berry stepped aside as the most logical candidate for Mayor.

In one column he writes: "Cincinnatus is mindful of the thirty-year-old good government movement here and what would certainly happen to it if a Negro, however worthy, was made Mayor by the Charterites; considering the climate of prejudice that prevails in the summer and the winter, the spring and the fall.

"The Charterites party would be destroyed by prejudice and the light of good government would fail. Cincinnatians wince to remember all the municipal evil that prevailed here before the Charterites took hold in 1926. Isn't a great and good ideal more important than the political destiny of any individual? With all due respect for Mr. Berry, who has been an excellent Councilman, Cincinnati favors Ed Waldvogel for Mayor. (Waldvogel ran second to Berry among the Charterites.)

"Cincinnatus hopes to be here 100 years from now when race prejudice will be so far out of date that there can be no question of any worthy man's right to be Mayor, regardless of the way his skin is tinted."

* * *

THERE WERE substantial white citizens who disagreed with Seigel and maintained that for the sake of integrity of the Charterites party and the good-government party, that Berry should be offered the mayorship.

One outstanding community leader had this to say in a letter to one of Berry's colleagues: "I believe Ted Berry to be entitled to the Mayor's seat in our City Council, not only because he led our ticket in the count, but chiefly because he has proved himself to be thoughtful, constructive, able and dedicated to the welfare of our whole city, not just the narrow minority composed of our Negro neighbors.

"These are the chief reasons why I favor Berry as Mayor. In addition, I consider him to be so strong and so able that I believe, in all conscience, that he would not only make Cincinnati proud of him as our chief magistrate, but proud as well of a party leadership with the bold courage to take this unprecedented step.

"There are other reasons, too, why I think this move would be constructive as an act of high-level community leadership, reasons I am sure thoughtful Cincinnatians recognize as obvious and which cen be summed up as follows:

"Berry as Mayor would score for this 'southernmost' Northern city and 'northernmost' Southern city a 'first' of the most profound significance for the health of American democracy and of our own community.

"At the same time I am familiar with the arguments aaginst such a decision. Most of them are, I feel, rationalization and not highly relevant.

* * *

"ONLY TWO impress me: one, that to name a spokesman of Charter's liberal wing as Mayor will weaken the resolution of its conservative wing to continue to support the coalition; the other, that the day Berry takes his place as Mayor, on that day the doom of PR will be sealed. In my opinion, both are moot.

"But of this I am quite certain: it will be a political blunder of the first magnitude if the public is permitted to believe that the reason Mr. Berry does not emerge as Mayor is because the Charter party leadership considers that the choice of this well qualified citizen is inappropriate.

"There is absolutely no question but that the post should be offered in good faith, and that the decision on whether or not to accept is made by Mr. Berry alone, in the absence of any influence.

* * *

"FURTHER, THE offer should be made and his decision disclosed in a manner to leave no lingering doubts in the minds of our people that the offer was a bona fide one and the decision rendered his own."

The writer went on to say, if the Charter party and good government program was disrupted by the naming of the competent Berry as Mayor, "... it could end for no better reason than the fact that it was not big enough to maintain its integrity."

Berry, himself, has refused to make any formal public statements as the controversy rages about him. He has denied statements attributed to him that he did not want the office and would step aside.

"The matter of the mayorship will be decided with the organization of Council on Dec. 1. I have pledged my vote to no one, but will abide with the decision of the majority, as is the democratic practice, I will continue to do my best in performing my duties as an elected representative of the

people of Cincinnati. That is the pledge I gave prior to my election. It is the pledge which I will maintain during my time in office."

The Republican Times-Star has attempted to stir a tempest in a teapot by advocating the incumbent Mayor Carl Rich . . . a Republican . . . to be continued as Mayor. This can only be accomplished through a split in the ranks of the Charterites in case its membership fails to agree on a candidate.

In advocating this split, the newspaper's articles are directed toward indicating that Waldvogel, who has served in Council for sixteen years and has served as vice mayor under other Charter mayors, and Mrs. Dorothy Dolby, second woman to be elected to Council under the PR system of voting, are the best candidates.

This daily has not hesitated in indicating through its columns that Cincinnati would prefer a white woman Mayor to a competent Negro. Leading Negroes, both Democratic and Republican, have indicated, however, that they would prefer Mrs. Dolby to any other of the Councilmen, with the exception of Berry.

* * *

BERRY, TOO, must be faced with a dilemma. As stated before, the mayorship carries little else than honor . . . and an added $1,000 in salary. The only plum is the right to appoint members of the Recreation Board and Civil Service Commission . . . and there are no vacancies on the Civil Service Commission to come up during the next term.

On the other hand, if refused the mayorship, Berry stands in a much better position to demand support from his colleagues in Council and his Charter party associates in the support of his program for improved rights for the people of Cincinnati. We know that Mr. Berry has several issues which he intends to fight through to the finish and will need all the support he can muster.

If he were to accept the mayorship . . . or even the vice mayorship . . . it might be thought that all obligations had been paid off. There is a chanc also that if he steps aside in the mayorship controversy that he will be made the chairman of the powerful Finance Committee .. . one of the big Council plums. All this, of course is conjecture.

* * *

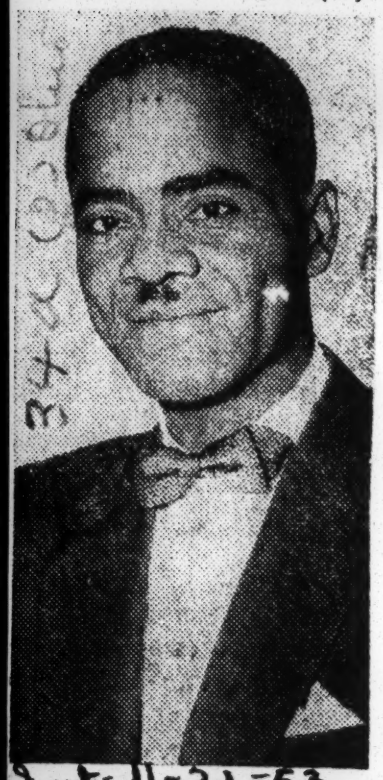
THIS FACT is true . . . never before has a Negro come so close to being made Mayor of a major metropolitan city as is the case of Berry in Cincinnati.

About Theodore Berry, native of Cincinnati . . . he has been an ardent champion for Negro betterment for almost a decade. His service as Councilman has been marked by a keen concern with the problems of community economic welfare, housing, urban redevelopment and promotion of the city's master plan in its various phases.

Prior to his election to Council in 1947, Berry waged a dramatic fight against the Republican organization's attempt to repeal PR . . . and won.

He has practiced in Cincinnati since 1932, after completing his education in the Cincinnati public schools and at the University of Cincinnati Liberal Arts and Law College.

He served as assistant prosecuting attorney for Hamilton County in 1939 to 1942. During the war he served in the Morale Division of the Office of War Information in Washington. He is 47 years of age, married and has two daughters. His wife is the attractive former Johnnie Mae Newton of Houston, Texas.



Sent- 11-21-53

Voters Choice—

James T. Henry, geography professor at Central State College, recently was elected to fill a post on the Xenia, Ohio, city commission. Professor Henry and seven other contestants ran for three vacancies on the city commission.

Negro Files For Idabel, Oklahoma City Council

IDABEL, Okla, Mar. 18—A total of 31 candidates have filed for offices in the forthcoming city election, Ernest McCombs, secretary of the county election board, said recently.

Most unusual feature of the filing to date is that a Negro, Thomas Johnson, has filed his candidacy for the office of councilman, ward 3. Johnson, the first of his race ever to seek office in this county, owns his home and a large grocery store at 800 West Washington. He is also a bus driver for the Booker Washington school.

Over two-thirds of ward 3 resident are Negroes. Six white candidates have filed for this office.

Johnson is a member of the First Baptist church, married and is a member of the Negro Chamber of Commerce and NAACP.

These Negro Candidates

Some idea of what we had in mind recently when we discussed the candidacy of a Negro running for office in Oklahoma City can be observed in the current effort of Atlanta Negroes to run two of their distinguished citizens for public office. Atlanta offers a better chance along this line for the reason the Negro vote in Georga has been disfranchised since Reconstruction, and few political tricksters as we know them in Oklahoma and in other states where Negroes vote have begun to operate.

President Rufust E. Clement, of Atlanta university, has been drafted by a citizens committee to run for the Atlanta school board of education while Attorney A. T. Walden, one of the most distinguished attorneys in the South, has also been drafted by the same committee to run for the city executive committee. Everyone in Atlanta and the South knows of the absolute fitness of these two black men for the posts for which they have been drafted, and they know if elected to the municipal posts which they seek, what these two tried and true leaders will do while in office. They are no experiments. Both white and black alike in Georgia know what these men stand for and what they will or will not endorse as representatives of the people.

Now this is the attitude Negroes in Oklahoma City should take towards office-seeking blacks. It is not wholly essential that a black man be drafted before he runs for office, but as a member of a minority group it is needful that Negroes know in advance what the black candidate has in his mind, and whether or not he will be guided by suggestions made by the total Negro community.

A great many times interested whites who happen to know the incumbent in the office they seek has a strong hold in the Negro section, will secretly induce some Negro to run for office, under the assumption any Negro candidate will alienate the Negro vote and he, the man who induced the Negro to run, can beat his white opponent among the white voters. This has been done many times in Oklahoma City, and twenty-five years ago it was common for this writer to be called over the telephone by white people, who never even took the time to identify themselves by name and address, and requested we get on the ballot and run for office.

Several years ago, when Ed Spivey was riding high on the political wave, and had the Negro vote in his grasp, a Negro was sought out who also had the name of Spivey, and he ran for county commissioner right along with Ed Spivey. Everyone knew that the only purpose of the black Spivey in the race was to confuse the black vote and weaken the candidacy of Ed Spivey.

Likewise, everyone knows that in the recent campaign a certain Negro who likes to dabble in petty politics around the town, spent several weeks getting about among the Negroes trying to get one to file for councilman in the second ward. One fairly prominent Negro business man for a week or so thought kindly of the idea and so expressed himself, but you can bet your bottom dollar this black political adventurer never spent any time trying to secure an NAACP leader in the Sooner capital to be a candidate for municipal office.

We happen to know an instance several years ago when a Negro lawyer filed for office and was off the ticket within ten days. There were rumors that the white candidate paid a considerable sum of money to dispose of the Negro candidate's ambitions, and this is one of the advantages of draft calls, such as launched in Atlanta. Under such conditions the black candidates covenants with his constituency regarding what he will sponsor if elected to office and he will agree to not retire from his candidacy unless requested to do so by the men and women who sponsor him.

We know a host of Nergoes right in Oklahoma City for whom we would not cast a ballot under any condition, and we think the most assinine thing any black man can do is to cast his ballot for a man simply because of the color of his skin. There are a host of Negroes who will vote for a man and will implore you to vote for their man simply because this particular candidate has promised them a job. But this office holder, after giving this black man a job, may be opposed to all of the basic rights of the other 30,000 Negroes in Oklahoma City.

The Atlanta system is the right method by which to selected Negroes to run for office. In the open there should be positive statements respecting all of the issues extant in the community. The questions of housing, education, health, taxes; public improvements, such as paving, water sewers, lights and police protection, should be fully explored and the proposed candidate advised as to the majority opinion of Negroes. The candidate who, in answer to these questions, comes nearer being ideal is the candidate who should be supported.

Ofttimes the man who makes the fairest promises has the least chance to be elected because people doubt his background of experience and training, or because the voters question his integrity. All of these things should be weighed in the balances while candidates are under consideration. Most of all, voters should steer away from "dark horses." We mean those candidates who jump up out of the darkness without a program or a promise, and expect you to be intrigued solely by a black face.

During these days when the light of fair play is beginning to show on the horizon we cannot permit Uncle Toms and quack leaders to get out in front, and most of all we should be guided by the philosophy of that old sage, Congressman Oscar DePriest, who on many occasions offered this word of caution, "Never selecte a hungry dog to watch your smokehouse."

Elected Committeeman

ALEXANDRIA, Va. (ANP)—Richard H. Poole last week became the first known Negro in recent years to be elected to the Alexandria Democratic Committee. He was elected a committeeman from the city's Third Ward.

Negroes in Southern Primaries

Herald Tribune
Sat. 7-18-53
New York N.Y.
P. 6

By W. D. Workman Jr.

COLUMBIA, S. C. — South Carolina Negroes have come a long way politically in the six years since the momentous "Waring decision" admitted them to participation in Democratic primaries.

That fateful decision was handed down July 12, 1947, by J. Waties Waring, then Federal judge of the Eastern District of South Carolina. The Charleston-born jurist (now a resident of New York since his voluntary retirement from the bench) ruled that Negroes could not be barred from Democratic primaries on account of their race.

South Carolina Negroes (as others) have held voting rights in general elections since the adoption of the 15th Amendment in Reconstruction days, but not until they gained admittance to the Democratic party did they begin voting in any appreciable numbers. Their voting strength has been increasingly manifest in the primary elections of 1948, 1950, and 1952.

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THERE is no way of determining the exact or even the approximate Negro vote in those elections, but in at least two instances, Negroes are credited with having turned the tide in behalf of their candidates. The most effective barometer of the Negro vote is Ward Nine in this capital city of Columbia. That ward is predominantly Negro, and it votes "down the line" for candidates and issues endorsed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In instances where the NAACP does not actively enter the political picture, the voting lead comes from "The Lighthouse and Informer," a Negro newspaper published here. In 1950, for example, that paper carried a front-page exposition of voting procedure and in that explanation selected certain candidates to illustrate the proper method of casting ballots.

When the Ward Nine votes were tallied, the candidates listed by "The Lighthouse and Informer" had almost a 12 to 1 lead over candidates not so listed. The same ratio has prevailed in other elections where Negro leaders took a definite stand.

In 1948, Negroes voted solidly for the Truman-Barkley ticket of the national Democratic party, although the state of South Carolina went overwhelmingly for the States' Rights Democratic ticket headed by then Gov. Strom Thurmond. Two years later, when Thurmond sought to unseat U. S. Sen. Olin D. Johnston, the word went out for Negroes to support Johnston (despite his past "white supremacy" outbursts) and Johnston was re-elected.

IN 1952, Negroes stood solidly behind the national Democratic ticket once more, with the result that Stevenson and Sparkman carried the state. The margin of Democratic victory was narrow, and was considerably less than the estimated Negro vote cast. Negro leaders in this and other states have claimed full credit for preventing an Eisenhower victory in South Carolina.

All indications point to continued allegiance to the Democratic party on the part of South Carolina Negroes. That attitude is put in words by George A. Elmore, the man whose lawsuit precipitated the Waring decision. On the sixth anniversary of the ruling, Mr. Elmore says:

"We have benefited so much from the Democratic party in the last 20 years that we couldn't turn our backs on the Democratic party—not as yet. I think there will be more to come to us from the Democratic party than from the Republican party."

ELMORE himself is an affable, roly-poly sort of a man who nevertheless is completely serious-minded about advancing the Negro cause in South Carolina, and elsewhere. It was he who volunteered in 1946 to serve as plaintiff in what then was shaping up as an all-out challenge of the exclusively white character of the Democratic party of South Carolina.

The groundwork for the court test was laid when he and three other Negroes of Ward Nine (including State NAACP Chairman James M. Hinton) succeeded in having their names entered on Democratic club books. Thereafter, their names were purged from the rolls because of the all-white status of the party. When Elmore presented himself at the polls in the August, 1946, primary he was denied a ballot and it was on that refusal that the suit was brought in his name.

In ruling on the case, Judge Waring knocked the props from under the party's argument that it was a private organization and could set its own rules for membership. The "private" nature of the party was argued following legislative action in 1944 repealing all statutes pertaining to party affairs. The action was taken at a special session called by then—Gov. Olin Johnston after the United States Supreme Court had ruled against white primaries in Texas on grounds that Texas law regulated primary elections. Party officials reasoned (but without convincing Judge Waring) that if there were no state laws on the subject, then the party would be a private rather than a public establishment, and thereby free to restrict membership to white persons.

WHEN that argument fell, the pattern of South Carolina politics underwent a drastic change. The voting strength of Negroes no longer could be ignored, and white politicians had to consider Negro reaction even though most office seekers still avoid anything smacking of a "deal" with Negro elements.

White South Carolinians are fully adjusted to the idea of Negro participation in primary elections, although they admittedly are concerned over the tendency toward "bloc voting" by Negroes. Whether that pattern will continue is something that only time (and the Negroes themselves) will determine.

LABOR RELATIONS

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE ACT: In the first case in which court enforcement of an order of the New York Commission Against Discrimination has been sought, the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court upheld[6] the order of the commission and the decision of a lower court enforcing it.

An employment agency was found to have discriminated by (1) including on its application form an inquiry concerning any previous change of name, and (2) making oral inquiries relating to the country, the religion of her former employer and his wife, and the national origin of the applicant's name. The court said that each such inquiry in itself may be harmless when asked under some circumstances, "But in their aggregate they have a curiously jarring effect." The commission, the court stated, was not unreasonable in considering the practices complained of as violate of the statute. The court affirmed the commission's order in its entirety.

Two judges dissented with respect to that part of the order which directed the employment agency to furnish the commission, for a period of 1 year, a report of (1) all persons who apply to it for employment, and the disposition of their applications, and (2) all job orders received and referrals made as a result thereof. The dissenting judges said that this part of the order is punitive and beyond the jurisdiction of the commission; that in effect, it places the agency on probation for a year.

(in which the applicant attended school,

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6 Holland V. Edwards (N.Y. Supr. Ct., App. Div., July 7, 1953

Monthly Labor Review. Oct. 1953 Vol. 76, No. 10
P. 1093

AUGUST 13, 1953

THE PRESIDENT, BY EXECUTIVE ORDER 10479 (Amended by Order 10482 of August 15), created a new 15-member committee to strengthen compliance with the fair-employment practice provisions of Federal contracts (see Chron. Item for Dec. 3, 1951, MLR, Jan. 1952) It is to consist of one representative each of 6 key government agencies and 9 other members. The committee is to make recommendations to contracting agencies and encourage educational programs; it may also receive co,plaints of contract violations. On August 20, the Secretary of the Navy announced a new policy calling for "complete elimination" of racial segregation among civilian employees at 43 naval shore stations in the South. (Source: Federal Register, Aug. 18 and 20, 1953, pp. 4899 and 4944; and New York Times, Aug. 21, 1953.

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Washington, D.C.

34b 1953

Fight Lost To Destroy Filibuster

WASHINGTON—By a vote of 70-21, efforts of a bipartisan bloc of liberals to change the Senate debate limitation rule, so as to make it easier to halt a filibuster, were smashed last week.

The vote came on a motion by Majority Leader Robert A. Taft of Ohio to table a proposal by Senator Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. Mex.) to open the entire Senate rule book to immediate revision on the grounds that the Senate is not a "continuing body" and therefore each new Senate has the right to write its own rules.

Defeat of the anti-filibuster move means that no civil rights bills are likely to be enacted by this Congress short of round-the-clock sessions aimed at wearing out the opposition through force and fatigue.

Taft's Lineup

Forty-one Republicans and 29 Democrats lined up with Taft. Fifteen Democrats, five Republicans and one Independent voted to go along with the Anderson proposal.

Following is the roll call vote on the motion:

How Senators Voted To Protect Filibuster Rule

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — The roll-call vote, by which the Senate last Wednesday laid on the table, by a vote of 70 to 21, the motion of Senator Clinton P. Anderson (Dem., New Mexico,) and a bipartisan group of eighteen other Senators that the Senate "take up" the adoption of new rules at the beginning of the session, was as follows:

They Voted Against Us–70

REPUBLICANS—41

Aiken, Vermont	Dirksen, Illinois	Payne, Maine
Barrett, Wyoming	Dworshak, Idaho	Potter, Michigan
Beall, Maryland	Ferguson, Michigan	Purtell, Conn.
Bennett, Utah	Flanders, Vermont	Saltonstall, Mass.
Bricker, Ohio	Goldwater, Arizona	Smith, Maine
Bridges, New Hamp.	Hickenlooper, Iowa	Smith, New Jersey
Butler, Maryland	Jenner, Indiana	Taft, Ohio
Butler, Nebraska	Knowland, California	Thye, Minnesota
Capehart, Indiana	Langer, North Dakota	Watkins, Utah
Carlson, Kansas	Malone, Nevada	Welker, Idaho
Case, South Dakota	Martin, Penn.	Wiley, Wisconsin
Cooper, Kentucky	McCarthy, Wisconsin	Williams, Delaware
Cordon, Oregon	Millikin, Colorado	Young, North Dakota
Bush, Connecticut	Mundt, So. Dakota	

DEMOCRATS—29

Hill, Alabama	Hayden, Arizona	Byrd, Virginia
Hoey, No. Carolina	Holland, Florida	Clements, Kentucky
Russell, Georgia	Johnson, Colorado	Daniel, Texas
Smathers, Florida	Johnson, Texas	Eastland, Miss.
Smith, No. Carolina	Johnston, So. Caro.	Ellender, Louisiana
Sparkman, Ala.	Kerr, Okla.	Frear, Delaware
Stennis, Miss.	Long, Louisiana	Fulbright, Arkansas
	Maybank, So. Caro.	Gillette, Iowa
McClellan, Ark.	McCarran, Nevada	George, Georgia
Robertson, Virginia	Monroney, Okla.	Gore, Tenn.

These Are Our Friends

REPUBLICANS—5

Tobey, N. H.	Ives, N. Y.	Duff, Penn.
	Kuchel, Calif.	Hendrickson, N. J.

DEMOCRATS—15

Anderson, New Mex.	Hunt, Wyoming	Mansfield, Montana
Douglas, Ill.	Jackson, Washington	Murray, Montana
Green, Rhode Island	Kenunedy, Mass.	Neely, West Va.
Hennings, Mo.	Kilgore, West. Va.	Pastore, Rhode Island
Humphrey, Minn.	Lehman, New York	Symington, Missouri

INDEPENDENT—1

Morse, Oregan

The following pair was announced: Schoeppel, Republican, Kansas, for and Magnuson, Democrat, Washington against.

Republicans and Dixiecrats Team Up to Defeat Motion to Stop Filibuster

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The roll-call vote, by which the Senate last Wednesday laid on the table, by a vote of 70 to 21, the motion of Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat, of New Mexico, and a bipartisan group of 18 other Senators that the Senate "take up" the adoption of new rules at the beginning of the session, was as follows:

FOR TABLING—70

Republicans—41

Aiken, Vermont	Dirksen, Illinois	Payne, Maine
Barrett, Wyoming	Dworshak, Idaho	Potter, Michigan
Beall, Maryland	Ferguson, Michigan	Purtell, Connecticut
Bennett, Utah	Flanders, Vermont	Saltonstall, Mass.
Bricker, Ohio	Goldwater, Arizona	Smith, Maine
Bridges, N. H.	Hickenlooper, Iowa	Smith, New Jersey
Butler, Maryland	Jenner, Indiana	Taft, Ohio
Butler, Nebraska	Knowland, California	Thye, Minnesota
Bush, Connecticut	Langer, North Dakota	Watkins, Utah
Capehart, Indiana	Malone, Nevada	Welker, Idaho
Carlson, Kansas	Martin, Pennsylvania	Wiley, Wisconsin
Case, South Dakota	McCarthy, Wisconsin	Williams, Delaware
Cooper, Kentucky	Millikin, Colorado	Young, North Dakota
Cordon, Oregon	Mundt, South Dakota	

Democrats—29

Byrd, Virginia	Hayden, Arizona	McCarran, Nevada
Clements, Kentucky	Hill, Alabama	McClellan, Arkansas
Daniel, Texas	Hoey, North Carolina	Monroney, Oklahoma
Eastland, Mississippi	Holland, Florida	Robertson, Virginia
Ellender, Louisiana	Johnson, Colorado	Russell, Georgia
Frear, Delaware	Johnson, Texas	Smathers, Florida
Fulbright, Arkansas	Johnston, South Car.	Smith, North Carolina
Gillette, Iowa	Kerr, Oklahoma	Sparkman, Alabama
George, Georgia	Long, Louisiana	Stennis, Mississippi
Gore, Tennessee	Maybank, South Car.	

AGAINST TABLING—21

Republicans—5

Duff, Pennsylvania	Ives, New York	Tobey, New Hampshire
Hendrickson, N. J.	Kuchel, California	

Democrats—15

Anderson, N. Mexico	Hunt, Wyoming	Mansfield, Montana
Douglas, Illinois	Jackson, Washington	Murray, Montana
Green, Rhode Island	Kennedy, Mass.	Neely, West Virginia
Hennings, Missouri	Kilgore, West Virginia	Pastore, Rhode Island
Humphrey, Minnesota	Lehman, New York	Symington, Missouri

Independent—1

Morse, Oregon

The following pair was announced: Schoeppel, Republican, Kansas, for, and Magnuson, Democrat, Washington, against.

SIGNING OF ORDER BANNING DISCRIMINATION IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS LAST ACT OF TRUMAN

Valedictory Action of Recent President Preserves Perfect Record on Civil Rights

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — One of the last acts of Harry S. Truman as President of the U. S. A. was the signing of an order designed to force compliance with his order banning discrimination on government contracts.

The order, signed before Truman left office, was issued Jan. 21 by Jess Larson, general services administrator, who announced that firms doing work for the government will be forced by "persuasion and conciliation" to bar job discrimination in their plants.

The order is designed to correct conditions disclosed in a report by Truman's special committee on discrimination. According to this report, firms hold defense contracts with the federal government are doing little to comply with the fair employment clauses of these contracts. This was true of government as well as industry. As one of his last acts, Truman sent President Dwight D. Eisenhower a copy of the committee's report.

When Larson released Truman's order last week, he was immediately besieged with questions, including one as to whether or not the order had been cleared with the new administration, and another asking why it was not released immediately after Truman signed it.

In answer to the latter question, a spokesman for Larson said it takes time to get the order around to GSA's regional offices throughout the country.

Discussing the matter of clearance with the new administration, this spokesman said:

"It never occurred to anyone."

He explained that a GSA official was a member of the President's committee and, "It was up to us to kind of take the lead [illegible] concerns affected by the order either ignored it or at the most gave token respect to it.

The committee in its report, which showed that the order was being ignored, then recommended six points to insure non-discriminatory practices on government contracts. They probably were the basis of Truman's order. They were:

1. Court injunctions against flagrant violations of fair employment clauses of defense contracts.

2. Blacklisting of firms who fail to abide by this clause, thereby awarding no future contracts to said firms.

3. Make the federal department of labor the agency handling complaints with the agency making the contract taking enforcement action if the labor department cannot take care of it.

4. Require that notice of the non-discrimination clause be posted in all plants doing contract work for the federal government.

5. Utilize an anti-bias policy in all programs, even at the state level, financed by the federal government. This includes employment services and education.

6. Have the same non-bias clauses in all contracts involving the District of Columbia.

Amity Bill Dies In Cincinnati

Councilman Berry's Ordinance Postponed

CINCINNATI (ANP)—The city council has flashed the green light to lily-white amusement parks here despite militant opposition from Councilman Theodore Berry, the Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee, and a roster of civic and religious leaders.

The council voted to postpone "indefinitely" immediate action on an ordinance to "Modify Regulations Governing Amusement Parks," following a pre-jim crow report from the council's Law Committee. Earlier a minority report submitted by Berry was trampled, 6-2, with one absent.

State Law Flouted

Prior to the telltale vote on the minority report, the council and a packed house heard Berry charge the law committee with evasive and undemocratic methods.

Berry charged that a decision to table the matter was not reached by the full committee and that he gained knowledge of the majority report through a "member of the press." The ordinance was introduced and referred to the committee last October.

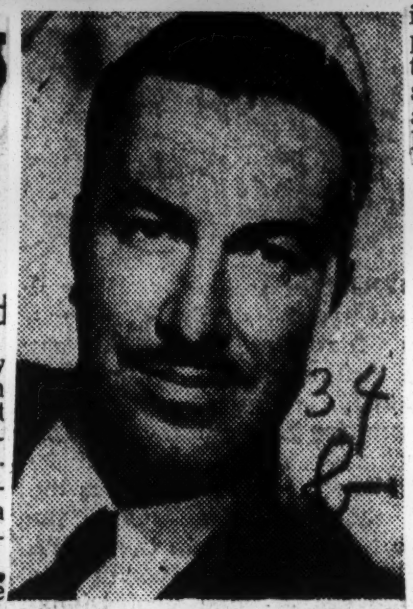
The council's pat on the back of segregation flouts the State Civil Rights Law (Ohio General Code, Section 1240) and is a "slap in the face of Cincinnati's colored citizenry," Berry declared last week.

Mo., Ill. Kill FEPC Laws

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois State Senate voted 29 to 13 against a bill that would have set up a state commission on job discrimination against Negroes.

The action followed death of a fair employment practices measure in the Missouri legislature. Both Gov. William Stratton of Illinois, a Republican, and Gov. Phil Donnelly of Missouri, a Democrat, had advocated FEPC measures.

(President Eisenhower has stated that civil rights legislation should be left to the states.)



EFFORTS FAIL — An amendment offered by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., aimed to restore to the appropriations bill the drastic cut made in funds allowed for the operation of the Office of Race Relations, was lost by a vote of 80 to 53 on the floor of the House last week.

Javits Requests Hearing On Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) Representative Jacob Javits Republican-Liberal, of New York on Monday requested the House District of Columbia Committee to hold hearings during this session on his anti-segregation bill.

The Javits bill would repeal all existing laws previously enacted by Congress, which impose racial segregation and discrimination in the Nation's Capital.

Mr. Javits said the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Thompson Restaurant case, holding valid an 1872 statute, enacted by the short-lived District of Columbia Legislative Assembly, clears the way for administrative action by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Gets Assurance

Mr. Javits said he has already received assurance from Samuel Spencer, president of the board of commissioners, that "preparations are in progress so that local government officials may implement the Republican party's campaign pledge of 'appropriate action to end segregation in the District of Columbia.'"

"Since there are still on the statute books laws enacted during the last century which impose racial segregation, only the Congress can remedy this situation and my bill codifies in appropriate form the necessary legislative repealers," he said.

Last 15 Bills Signed by Eisenhower

DENVER, Aug. 15 (UP).—President Eisenhower today completed action on all legislation sent to him by the adjourned Eighty-third Congress by vetoing three bills and signing the remaining fifteen.

One of the signed bills plugged a loophole in the tax law that let movie stars and other dodge the Federal collector by going abroad. The new law will make less attractive the eighteen-month sojourns outside the United States which have been popular with taxpayers in high brackets as a means of gaining exemption.

$20,000 Tax Free

Hereafter, only $20,000 in yearly income will be exempt under the out-of-the-country provision. All the rest will be taxable just as if the taxpayer had stayed at home.

Congress opened the loophole in 1951 as a means of encouraging technicians to go abroad and help develop friendly nations. Persons remaining outside this country seventeen of eighteen consecutive months were exempt from all income tax.

The President made it legal for Indians to buy whisky and guns. The restrictions repealed by the new legislation stem from the last century. They now are considered outmoded and discriminatory. Another privilege formerly denied Indians, but now to be granted, is to borrow money on cattle.

Indian Bill Signed

The President also signed a bill to put Indians living on reservations in five states—California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Wisconsin—under the same criminal and civil laws as other residents.

He signed a bill to encourage private financing for construction of new merchant ships. Under the new law the government would guarantee repayment of 90 per cent of loans covering 75 per cent of the cost of the new vessels. This would supplement the old law under which the government itself lent operators up to 75 per cent of the cost of new ships, taking twenty-year mortgages to cover the loans.

The three bills Gen. Eisenhower vetoed included two private relief bills and one bill to pay the City and County of Denver for street improvements in front of Lowry Air Force Base. The vetoes brought to nine the number of bills he disapproved from the Eighty-third Congress.

The White House had not compiled the total number of bills the President signed for this session.

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Good News From Ike

Decision of President Eisenhower to continue the work of the Committee on Government Contract Compliance comes as welcome news.

The committee was created in December, 1951, under an executive order issued by the president.

It was as close as Mr. Truman came to getting the FEPC he demanded of a recalcitrant Congress.

Its duty was to check upon ways of improving enforcement of the non-discrimination clause in government contracts.

The report issued by the committee earlier this year clearly illustrated the need for the agency.

Called "Equal Economic Opportunity," the report put on public record that the non-discrimination clause has not been enforced. Actually most contractors simply ignored it.

The committee suggested that the president designate a central bureau to investigate complaints of discrimination.

The results of these investigations would then be passed on to individual agencies.

More important, the committee recommended that administrative machinery be established to enforce the non-driscrimination clause and act on complaints.

Both of these functions would be assigned to the Labor Department.

President Eisenhower before and after his election made clear his feeling that FEPC should be limited to those fields where federal authority is unquestioned.

The most avid states-righters could not argue the government lacks power to enforce all provisions in the contracts it negotiates.

The president needs no enabling legislation to make this phase of fair employment a reality to all Americans. He has the power. We are happy to hear he plans to use it.

IS WASHINGTON AMERICA?

The right of Hawaii and Alaska to statehood has long since been demonstrated, and the continued failure of Congress to grant them that right does little credit to Congress. But there is another group of Americans, much closer home, to whom Congress has thus far refused even the elementary principle of self-government, which the Hawaiians and the Alaskans have had for years.

This is a group of 800,000 people living in one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the United States. It is named Washington, D. C., and it happens to be the nation's capital, the inhabitants of which — unlike the inhabitants of every other county, city, town, village and territory of the United States—do not have the right to vote, even for dogcatcher.

The Republican party says (in the 1952 platform) that it favors "self-government * * * for the residents of the nation's capital" and President Eisenhower urged (in his State of the Union message) that "serious attention" be given to providing people of the District of Columbia "an effective voice in local self-government." A ruling of the Supreme Court last month removed any doubt about the constitutionality of home rule for the District. The arguments that are left against home rule are not very elevating, resting as they do to a considerable degree on the fear that the large Negro population in Washington might wield too much political power. Furthermore, Congress has long since passed the stage — if there ever was a stage — when it could adequately serve as the town council of this great city, for which it is estimated some 500 pieces of legislation are required annually.

The Senate has twice passed home-rule bills for the District of Columbia, but the measures have come to grief in the House. New life to the home-rule movement was given last week, when the Senate District Committee unanimously approved the Case-Nelauver Bill (S. 999), which has the endorsement of no less than thirty-two Senators, equally divided between parties. The Republican leadership would put a feather in its cap by allowing the Senate to take action on this measure before adjournment and by making serious plans to blast it out of committee in the House.

EQUAL RIGHTS PLAN ADOPTED BY SENATE

Provision Put Into Amendment to Safeguard Special Legal Protections Women Now Have

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 16 — The Senate adopted and sent to the House of Representatives today a proposed amendment to the Constitution that would guarantee equal rights for women under Federal and state laws, but would protect present or future legal privileges granted to women.

The vote was 73 to 11, well beyond the two-thirds required to pass a Constitutional amendment. The Senate approved a similar proposal in 1950, but it died in the House Judiciary Committee.

This committee is expected to hold hearings on the amendment before Congress adjourns this summer, but final action in the House will be deferred until the next session, which starts on Jan. 3. To become effective, the amendment must be approved by the House and be ratified by three-fourths of the forty-eight states.

The language of the amendment, as introduced by Senator John M. Butler, Republican of Maryland, was as follows:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Senator Carl Hayden, Democrat of Arizona, offered the proposal that would provide that the amendment might not be construed to deny or diminsh any special privileges now or hereafter granted by law to "members of the female sex."

Nine Senator Switch Votes

The Senate approved the Hayden alteration, 68 to 25. Nine Senators voted for it, but then opposed final passage of the amendment. They were Senators Prescott Bush, Republican of Connecticut, and Lister Hill of Alabama, Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, Olin D. Johnston and Burnet R. Maybank, both of South Carolina, Harry F. Byrd and A. Willis Robertson, both of Virginia, Richard B. Russell of Georgia and John C. Stennis of Mississippi, all Democrats.

Senators Pat McCarran of Nevada and John J. Sparkman of Alabama, both Democrats, voted against the Hayden proposal as well as the Constitutional amendment.

Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat of New York, was a leader in the move to protect women's special privileges. He told the Senate that his state had, over the last twenty-five years, built up a strong protective code to shelter women in : any respects, several of the laws having been enacted while he was Governor.

He argued that it was too early to risk negation of any of these laws, which he described as long and painfully gained through the years. Senator Spessard L. Holland, Democrat of Florida, said his state had a number of protective laws that he would dislike to see threatened by Federal legislation.

The question of rights versus privileges for women is one that has split the feminist movement in this country almo stfrom its beginning. It was one of the reasons for the division into the National Woman's party and the League of Women Voters soon after after ratification in 1920 of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution that gave women the right to vote.

The National Woman's party has advocated equal rights for women under all laws, as have such organizations as the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Sor-optimists and the Association of Business and Profession Women's Clubs.

The League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women have been among those putting emphasis on protective laws.

State's Protections Listed

In 1951, the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department listed some of the legal discriminations in favor of women in the states. Those in New York included the obligation of a husband to support his wife when the marriage is annulled because of her mental illness, the right of a wife to support after a legal separation, the right of a widow to occupy rent-free her deceased husband's home for forty days, prohibitions against night work for women and against their employment in hazardous occupations or those involving lifting or carrying heavy weights, and equal pay for equal work.

The advocates of straight-out equal rights consider such measures as prohibitions against night work for women discriminatory against women and not in their favor. They assert that a woman should have the same right as a man to seek work of her own choosing and note that night work is often better paid than daytime employment.

The Women's Bureau in 1945 issued a bulletin on inequities against women that would presumably be abolished if the Constitutional amendment becomes effective. At that time, for example, women were not permitted to serve on juries in sixteen states, while four states restricted the right of a married woman to make a contract.

In fifteen states, the father had custody of his minor children as well as their services and earnings. Eleven states put varying restrictions on the appointment of women as administrators of estates or guardians of minor children.

The Past On Film

House Bill 379, now in the Judiciary Committee, would streamline the Department of Archives & History by permitting the microfilming of valuable documents. Under the bill, the records so photographed could then be disposed of (probably by sale as scrap paper, which in the long run might well pay for the necessary microfilming equipment—as has been the experience in other states).

Few people, and that includes legislators, realize the vast storehouse of documents, newspapers, and other priceless records which line virtually every inch of space in the basement of the Archives building. These irreplaceable files are used daily by students, historians, lawyers, etc.

Time has taken its toll of many of the documents, which are crumbling and torn. Because of their bulk, the Archives & History Department has had to refuse more records since no room is left. The halls are lined with valuable newspapers which may soon be unusable.

If recorded on microfilm, this storehouse of the past could be preserved indefinitely in a fraction of the space now occupied by the originals. Thus, space would be provided for more documents which will perhaps be lost otherwise.

H. 379 would set up record commissions for state and county records—to determine which documents should be kept, which destroyed. So much of the paper work of government is totally worthless as historical records that such a program would save untold dollars in valuable storage space. It is easy to realize the need for this by looking at the haphazard storage of records in the Montgomery Court House, filling the halls and every corner of the building.

This is work which should have been done long ago. The legislature can put it off and appear to be keeping down

expenses. But it would be far more economical to provide the small amount needed to start the microfilming program now. To get the program underway would cost about $25,000 for equipment and personnel. We can hardly conceive of any other case in which the legislature could get so much for so little money. The benefits would be several: more space, which may save the costly construction or rent of additional storage facilities, already direly needed; hundreds of dollars worth of filing cabinets and other equipment freed for other departments; and a considerable income from the sale of scrap paper so released.

We urge the lawmakers and the public to visit the Archives Building and see the treasure which will be damaged or lost unless recorded. Legislators are prone to making wondrous references to Alabama's glorious past and to our great heritage of history. Now let them preserve it.

Rules change defeat laid to Republicans

C. Mitchell charges deliberate effort to block all rights bills

WASHINGTON

The 83rd Congress closed its first session here this week without having enacted a single civil rights measure, Clarence Mitchell, director if the Washington bureau of the NAACP, reported in a survey of congressional action.

The session beginning when a Republican and Democratic coalition defeated an anti-filibuster rules change offered by Sen. Clinton Anderson (D.,N.M.) by a vote of 70 to 21, the 83rd Congress made a determined and successful effort to avoid consideration of civil rights," Mr. Mitchell asserted.

The Anderson motion was defeated when the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) made a motion to table it on Jan. 7. Senator Taft was supported by 41 Republicans and 29 Democrats. Voting against the Ohio Senator were 9 Republicans, 13 Democrats and one Independent.

GOP Rule Enforced

The decision to kill the rules change was firmly enforced as a matter of party discipline among the Republicans, according to the NAACP's Washington bureau.

New Republican senators who favored a rules change fell in line with the policy decision of the leaders and voted to keep existing rules which permit endless talkathons (filibusters).

On May 12, during the tidelands oil debate, the Senate Rules Committee suddenly reported on Sen. William E. Jenner's cloture resolution, the least desireable of the anti-filibuster proposals.

However, no move has been made to schedule debate on this or any other anti-filibuster resolution. Workable plans for ending filibusters were introduced by Sens. Herbert Lehman (D., N.Y.), Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.) and Irving Ives (R., N.Y.).

House Rules Retained

In the House, the chief bottleneck to constructive legislation is the Rules Committee.

On January 3, by a voice vote, the House adopted its old rules, thus continuing the power of the Rules Committee, headed by Rep. Leo Allen of Illinois.

Rep. Herman Eberharter of Pennsylvania was unsuccessful in getting consideration of a resolution which would allow committee chairmen to force House consideration of legislation which their committees approve but which the Rules Committee does not clear within 21 days after receiving it.

Senator Ives set hearings on FEPC legislation, but postponed them until January, 1954, No other committee of Congress definitely set hearings on civil rights bills.

No Hearings Scheduled

The late Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.) was studying anti-jim crow travel legislation in his committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and had agreed to hold hearings, but dates had not been set.

Chairman Wolverton (R., N.J.) of the House committee has pledged that he will hold hearings on the bill, but no date has been set.

Although civil rights bills have been introduced in all major categories such as fair employment, anti - lynching, anti-jim-crow travel and anti-poll tax, none of these is an administration bill.

Committee chairmen usually act on such legislation when the White House asks them to do so, Mr. Mitchell pointed out.

T-H Amendment Proposed

In the field of labor relations, all members of the Senate Labor Committee, except two, joined in sponsoring a vital amendment to the Taft - Hartley act. This amendment (S.1831) would prohibit segregation and discrimination in matters under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board.

Co-sponsors of the amendment are Senators Smith of New Jersey, Aiken, Griswold, Purtell, Goldwater, Murray, Neely, Douglas, Lehman, and Kennedy.

Passage seems certain if the White House approves it in a forthcoming message on Taft-Hartley amendments. The message is scheduled for September.

Public Housing Slashed

House Appropriations Committee members singled out the racial relations service of the housing agencies for a cut when funds for the agencies were under consideration. However, the Senate reversed this action.

The Banking and Currency Committees of the House and Senate extended the time limit for purchasing of mortgages by the Federal National Mortgage Association in order to benefit housing open to minority groups.

However, the Appropriations Committee of the House dealt a deadly blow to minority groups by slashing public housing.

The House committee led a successful fight to reduce the number of units authorized for construction from 35,000 to 20,000. It also obtained congressional approval of a stipulation that no new units in excess of 20,000 could be built or planned without the consent of Congress.

This has the effect of halting construction on most of 55,000 public housing units the government already has under contract. One-third of all existing public housing units in the country are occupied by colored people.

House Approves Hawaii Bill

Tre House passed a bill to make Hawaii a state. The Senate may face a filibuster when the Hawaii bill comes up because, during Senate hearings, Sen. George A. Smathers (D. Fla.) repeatedly dragged the race issue into the picture.

In the House, it was supported by congressmen from Texas, Georgia, Louisiana and other anti-civil rights areas. The vote favored statehood by 274 to 178.

The Senate passed a bill (S. 697) to give the District of Columbia a non-voting delegate in the House. However, the House buried the bill in committee.

'Home Rule' Threatened

This and other home rule bills for the district come under fire from some southern elements in Congress on the charge that colored people will out-vote whites in the District.

The Senate Judiciary Committee on June 15 by a vote of 9 to 5, reported out a constitutional amendment which would limit the treaty-making power of the president. Some of its supporters said the amendment was necessary to halt civil rights advances in the United States.

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ANTI-SEGREGATION BILL

Powell Says South Ignores High Court

N.Y. Solon Urges Passage Of Anti-Segregation Bill

For (NNPA)

WASHINGTON — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Dem., N.Y.) last Wednesday urged the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees to report favorably his bill forbidding racial segregation of interstate passengers on any form of transportation.

In spite of Supreme Court decisions banning segregation in interstate travel, Powell told the committee, bus, railroad, boat and airplane travel continues to be "a physical and mental hazard" for colored people in states having jim-crow laws.

According to Powell, trains going south from Washington leave the enforcement of segregation to the discretion of their train crews, and the "courage of passengers."

Conductors Try Force

Ill-tempered conductors, he said, usually will try to force colored passengers to ride in jim-crow coaches. On the other hand, he said, colored passengers familiarly with the court decisions will assert their right to sit in any coach on the train. Powell said this results in unnecessary arguments.

Powell said segregation is still practiced by most of the southern railroads, and is even growing.

The regional NAACP office at San Francisco reported, Powell stated, that the Sunset Limited crack train of the Southern Pacific, puts colored passengers in a jim-crow coach at Los Angeles.

Bus transportation is particularly acute, the New Yorker asserted. The usual procedure, he said, is to permit all white passengers to board buses and then let colored passengers find vacant seats in the rear. If colored passengers object to this seating arrangement, he added, they may find themselves in the hands of policemen.

Cites Carnegie Case

Powell cited the case of the Rev. Amos Carnegie, who was beaten by white thugs after the bus driver failed to get him to occupy a rear seat. At the time, Carnegie was traveling from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tenn.

A passenger flying from the Savannah River Works of the Atomic Energy Commission, Powell said, encounters segregation in the airport restrooms at Augusta, Ga.

At an airplane stop in North Carolina, Powell said, restrooms are marked "Gentlemen," "Men," "Ladies," and "Women." He added that colored passengers are expected to use the facilities marked "Men" and "Women."

Not only are these indignities suffered by colored travelers, Powell said, but also by visiting diplomats whose countries the United States is trying to "woo in our democratic resistance against Communism."

As a result, he asserted, the billions the United States spends on foreign policy are utterly valueless and are "poured down the drain when the 1,400,000,000 colored peoples of the world know that in America they are exposed to this kind of treatment.

"Civil Peace" Measure Is Sponsored By Roosevelt

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Liberal-Democrat, of New York, introduced in the House last Thursday a bill entitled the Civil Peace Act of 1953."

The measure, which Mr. Roosevelt asked his colleagues to consider "seriously," provides for:

1. Federal assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies in the training of law enforcement agencies and officers in the technique of prevention and control of intergroup tension and violence.

2. Federal assistance to state and local agencies charged with the responsibility of reducing prejudice and fostering group attitudes which lead to better understanding among community groups, and which are charged with administration of state and local anti-discrimination laws.

* * *

MR. ROOSEVELT TOLD the House that his proposal should be the "very first part" of the civil-rights program which he hoped Congress will no longer delay adopting.

"It is a fundamental article of my faith as a good Democrat, and, I hope, as a good American, that the Congress must take the lead in advancing a program of equal opportunity by adopting effective laws to secure fair-employment practices, the end of the poll tax, the end of lynching, and strengthening federal legal action on civil rights," Mr. Roosevelt declared.

He said his "Civil Rights Peace" bill was not intended as a substitute for any part of the civil rights program. He added that he intends to fight for that program until it is adopted by the Congress and approved by the President.

THE SON OF President Roosevelt buttressed his speech with quotations from campaign speeches of President Eisenhower in favor of full rights and full privileges for all citizens.

For continued delay in passing civil rights law, this country "may yet pay a fearful price," Mr. Roosevelt said, adding:

"The force of our appeal to hundreds of millions of people in Asia, in Africa, in the Near East and in Latin America cannot help but be diminished. Totalitarian demagogues have continued to use the sharp weapon of our civil rights shortcomings against us; they have done this before and will use it again, and yet again, to cast doubt on the motives and goals of our struggle for human decency and freedom."

* * *

MR. ROOSEVELT refused to spend time on "demagogues who see in opposition to civil rights a chance to pander to the ignorant and the fearful for their votes," or on "unprincipled allies of the demagogues, who see in this issue a way to defeat the will of the majority for economic progress."

To those who are sincerely opposed to federal action in the field of civil rights, Mr. Roosevelt said, his "Civil Peace" bill provides an opportunity for them to prove their good faith.

"It provides precisely what they say they want—an instrument to strengthen state and local action to expand the freedoms, opportunities and the mutual respect of all Americans regardless of race, creed, or color."

Rap Navy Order; FEPC Revived

BULLETIN

DENVER (INS) — President Eisenhower Saturday named nine prominent Americans, including John Roosevelt, to serve on a new commission which will crack down on employment discrimination by firms doing business with the government.

Vice President Nixon was appointed chairman of the commission and Atty. J. Ernest Wilkins of Chicago, was named vice chairman.

Other public members appointed to the group, included CIO President Walter Reuther, George Meany, President of the AFL; Fred Lazarus, jr., of Cincinnati, president, American Retail Federation; John L. McCaffrey, Chicago, president, International Harvester Co.; John Minor Wisdom, GOP National committeeman from Louisiana and Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, president, New York Herald Tribune.

Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, supported Eisenhower for the presidency.

WASHINGTON —While leaders were criticizing an order "modifying" segregation of civilian employes of the Navy in the South, President Eisenhower, vacationing in Denver, set up a new commission to prevent discrimination against minority workers on federal jobs last week.

In an executive order, the President abolished the Committee on Contract Compliance established by Truman and replaced it with a new Government Contract committee.

Elmer Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Relations, declared "the new order in some respects is stronger than that issued by President Truman."

WHITE HOUSE PRESSURE

Earlier in the week, reportedly as the result of pressure from the White House, the Navy outlined a long range plan designed to end racial segregation of civilian employes of the Navy in the South.

This order ran into criticism from the NAACP. Clarence Mitchell, Washington NAACP representative, declared this "could mean it would take 30 days or 30 years."

The old Contract Compliance committee consisted of six public members appointed by President Truman and five Government officials. President Eisenhower's committee will have six members from major Government departments and eight prominent private citizens.

The Eisenhower committee will have definite functions. The Truman group was primarily a study board.

James C. Hagerty, White House Press Secretary, said Negroes will be members of the new committee.

The six members from the Government will be chosen by the heads of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice and Labor, and the General Services Administration.

The order rescinded last week was issued by President Truman on Dec. 5, 1951. The existing committee will turn over its records to the new group.

NIXON HEAD GROUP

It is reported that Vice President Richard Nixon may be named to head the new committee.

Part of the new committee's duties will be to "stimulate educational programs aimed at eliminating the basic cause of discrimination," and "maintain cooperative relationships with state, local, and non-governmental agencies.

PALMER OUT

Chairman of Truman's group was Dwight R. G. Palmer, chairman of General Cable Corporation. He resigned some months ago. Among other members of the committee were Doydal H. Davis, general manager of the Kansas City Call, and Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Va., attorney.



ATTY. ERNEST WILKINS

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, said President Eisenhower's action "merits the gratitude of thousands who are now denied a chance to work or use their highest skills in the mills and factories that hold Government contracts."

The Navy's plan calls for modification if not cancellation — of an 18 months old Navy Department order directing base commanders to follow "local customs" in determining racial policies among civilian workers.

JIM CROW IN SOUTH

The Navy now maintains segregated facilities — such as restaurants, toilets and drinking fountains — for white and colored workers in Southern shore establishments, particularly in Navy yards in Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

Navy Department officials do not expect the new policy to result in immediate abolition of all segregation in Southern shore establishments. But it was said they do feel that it will mean a more rapid movement toward integration.

The Navy has defended racial segregation of its civilian workers on the ground that it did not create the problem in the South and, therefore, should not be called upon to solve it. It also has contended that abolishing separate facilities would cause racial disturbances that would disrupt employe relations and interfere with the efficiency of its Southern bases.

To Bar Bias in Employment

Program to Supplement President's Order on Anti-Discrimination Proposed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In accordance with often and clearly expressed convictions that race, creed, color, or national origin must be no barrier to the fair evaluation and opportunity of any American, President Eisenhower has now taken decisive action in the right direction. By Executive Order he has reorganized and strengthened the previous division of the Executive Department having jurisdiction over the enforcement of the non-discrimination clause presently existing government contracts.

It is suggested that, consistent with his views and his present action, the President specify an additional affirmative program as follows:

1. A reorganization and stimulation into action of the civil rights unit of the Department of Justice and the creation of an effective and meaningful liaison between such unit and the newly created Government Contracts Committee. It should be noted that the anti-discrimination clause in government contracts now affects a significant percentage of national industry.

2. Full cooperation and assistance to the governmental agencies now engaged in eliminating discrimination in the federal government service, such as the Fair Employment Board of the United States Civil Service Commission.

3. Enactment of federal legislation, including enforcement powers, to eliminate discrimination by employers and labor organizations in the field of railroad, maritime and air transportation in interstate commerce.

A fair employment law dealing with interstate carriers would serve in this field of federal administration much as a pilot plant serves in industry. Moreover, it would in and of itself affect a very substantial and important segment of the national economy, and one where discrimination is a real and immediate problem. It is clear that railroad, maritime and air transportation can be more effectively administered by a national rather than a state agency.

Finally, and of particular significance, such an agency properly could formulate and publicize standards for effective state legislation covering other areas of employment.

The above proposals, it is believed, would constitute an effective working program producing experience upon which thoughtful men might base conclusions as to the benefits and limitations of a federal law against discrimination in employment.

SAMUEL H. HOFSTADTER,
New York, Aug. 19, 1953.



PRESIDENT SEES JOB BIAS PANEL SWORN IN — NEW YORK — Scene in the Waldorf Astoria suite of President Eisenhower recently as Judge Sylvester Ryan administered the oath of office to the members of the new government committee designed to fight discrimination and other unfair employment practices in plants working under government contract. From left (front): Judge Ryan; Helen Rogers Reid, New York; President Eisenhower; Fred Lazarus, of Cincinnati; John Minor Wisdom, New Orleans, and vice-chairman J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago, rear (from left): Chairman vice president Richard Nixon; John Roosevelt, son of the late President, FDR, and John L. McCaeffrey. — (International)

EISENHOWER BIDS BOARD FIGHT BIAS

Federal Contracts Unit Sworn In and Hears President's Call for Concrete Achievements

By DAMON M. STETSON

The Eisenhower Administration emphasized yesterday that it was interested in concrete performance rather than hazy recommendations by the Government committee set up last week to prevent discriminatory employment practices in plants with Federal contracts.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman of the committee, made known this emphasis in a press conference after he and six public members of the fifteen-member Government Contract Committee had taken the oath in President Eisenhower's suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

After the ceremony, Mr. Nixon explained, the President met briefly with the members and outlined his concept of what the committee should do and what he expected of it. Mr. Nixon added:

"From the President's conversations with us, most of us would agree that his main interest is in accomplishing something concrete in connection with the problem of discrimination in employment on Government contracts rather than making a great show from a publicity standpoint."

In explaining his own view of what the committee should do, Mr. Nixon asserted that where taxpayers' funds were involved all segments of the population should have equal opportunity. He noted that from $39,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000 was spent annually on Government contracts. This amount, he said, was about one-fourth of all money spent in a year on production in the United States.

Full Meeting Is Scheduled

After the conference with the President, Mr. Nixon said, the committee held an informal meeting to discuss its activities. He said the first formal meeting of the full committee would be held in Washington Sept. 14. Later meetings, probably on a monthly basis, will be held in other parts of the country, he said.

The reason for meeting in different areas, he explained, is because employes on Federal contracts are scattered around the nation.

Asked whether the committee would receive complaints and investigate them, Mr. Nixon replied that it would. He said the committee would be an "action" committee and would try to deal with specific complaints through its staff in accordance with the President's desire for "performance" rather than "hazy recommendations."

Mr. Nixon said the committee's staff had not been set up as yet. He noted, however, that there were some permanent members of the staff of former President Harry S. Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance available and that some of them would be hired by the new committee.

President Eisenhower's order of Aug. 13, setting up the committee, rescinded one by Mr. Truman. The President said in his order that after analyzing the procedures of Government contracting agencies it had been found that the nondiscrimination procedures must be revised and strengthened to eliminate discrimination in all aspects of employment.

Members of the committee sworn yesterday were: Mr. Nixon; J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago lawyer and vice chairman; Fred Lazarus Jr. of Cincinnati, president of the American Retail Federation; John Roosevelt of New York, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and a California and New Jersey business official; John Minor Wisdom of New Orleans, lawyer and Republican National Committeeman from Louisiana; John L. McCaffrey of Chicago, president of the International Harvester Company, and Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, chairman of the board of The New York Herald Tribune.

Two other public members of the committee, George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Walter P. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, were not present. Six Government officials are scheduled to be named to the committee by the heads of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice and Labor, and the General Services Administration.

Ill. Solons Approve FEP Bill, 81-30

CHICAGO —(ANP)— An FEPC bill, introduced by a Negro legislator and endorsed by the governor, last week passed the Illinois House, 81 to 30, and was sent to the Senate.

Charles Jenkins (R. Chicago) introduced the bill which has the backing of Gov. William Stratton When the first roll call fell short of the necessary 77 votes needed to pass, Jenkins, with tears in his eyes, appealed for support as a personal tribute to him.

The bill would establish an Equality of Employment Opportunity Commission. This body would work to end discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry.

COURT POWER

The bill has teeth in it. Actions of the commission would ultimately be enforceable in the courts. The commission is given power to issue, cease and desist orders. It does not, however, have punishing powers.

Small employers, farm labor, domestic help, and religious organizations are exempted from the proposed law.

Jenkins is a veteran member of the state legislature. He is considered by many of his fellow legislators as a person of energy and ability. He said the chief opposition to the bill has come from the "great jealous power of industry."

OTHER SOLONS

As the bill failed to get the necessary votes at first, Jenkins became discouraged and said:

"I have tried to fight a good fight, and I guess I am finished. I know now that every compliment has been only flattery."

Other solons then joined Jenkins in support of the bill. Among them were three other Negro members of the legislative body. They were Representative Corneal Davis, Rep Fred J. Smith, and Rep. Charles Skyles, all of Chicago, and Democrats.

Frank McCalister, chairman of the Illinois Committee for Equal Job Opportunities, hailed passage of the bill as "tremendous, but not final, victory for economic democracy in the state."

Besides Gov. Stratton and some legislators, some 80 civic organizations throughout Illinois have worked for passage of the bill.

Nixon Heads Body

Attorney Wilkins Of Chicago Named Vice Chairman of Nine-Man Committee

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)— President Eisenhower last week set up a new Government FEPC to replace the committee on contract compliance established by the Truman Administration.

Forming the committee confirms reports circulated some weeks ago that the President planned such a move as soon as Congress adjourned. The group will be known as the Government Contract Committee.

Its purpose is to present discrimination against Negroes, Jews and other minorities in plants holding Government contracts.

THE PRESIDENT signed an executive order at his vacation headquarters in Denver, establishing the fifteen-man committee. The committee will be made up of nine public members and six Government members representing the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice and Labor, plus the Atomic Energy Commission and the General Services Administration.

Key members of the "Little FEPC" include:

Vice President Richard Nixon, chairman; J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago attorney, vice chairman; John Roosevelt, president of the McKay Davis Company of New Jersey and the Lee Pharmacal Company of Beverly Hills, Calif.; Fred Lazarus Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio, department store executive and an official in various national Jewish organizations; George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor; Walter P. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; John L. McCaffrey, president of the International Harvester Company; John Minor Wisdom, New Orleans attorney and National Republican committeeman from Louisiana; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, chairman of the board of the New York Herald-Tribune.

The group is scheduled to hold its first meeting this Wednesday, Aug. 19, at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria in New York City.

In issuing the order, the President pointed out that it is the policy of the Government "to promote equal employment opportunity for all qualified persons employed or seeking employment of Government contracts because such persons are entitled to fair and equitable treatment in all aspects of employment work paid for from public funds."

* * *

THE PRESIDENT noted that "the existing executive orders require the Government contracting agencies to include in their contracts a provision obliging the Government contractor not to discriminate against any employe or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color or national origin and obliging the Government contractor to include a similar provision in all subcontracts."

(1) The committee will make recommendations to the contracting agencies for improving and making more effective the non - discrimination provisions of Government contracts.

(2) It will receive compaints of alleged violations of the non-discrimination provisions of Government contracts.

(3) It will encourage furtherance of an educational program by employer, labor, civic, educational, religious and other voluntary non - Governmental groups in order to eliminate or reduce the basic causes and costs of discrimination in employment.

Ike Names Nine-Man Commission

BY ROBERT E. CLARK
INS Staff Correspondent

DENVER, — (INS) — President Eisenhower Saturday named nine prominent Americans, including John Roosevelt, to serve on a new commission which will crack down on employment discrimination by firms doing business with the government.

Vice-President Nixon was appointed chairman of the commission and a Negro attorney, J. Ernest Wilkins of Chicago, was named vice-chairman.

Other public members appointed to the 15-man group which will also contain government representatives, include CIO President Walter Reuther and George Meany, President AFL.

Also named to the commission were Fred Lazarus, Jr., of Cincinnati, president of the American Retail Federation; John L. McCaffrey, Chicago, president of International Harvester Co.; John Minor Wisdom, GOP National Committeeman from Louisiana and Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, president of the New York Herald Tribune.

Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, supported Mr. Eisenhower for the presidency.

Mr. Eisenhower will meet in New York next Wednesday with all the members of the group except Reuther and Meany, who will be attending the National CIO and AFL conventions.

White House news secretary, James C. Hagerty, in announcing the appointments at the President's vacation headquarters in Denver said:

"We are deliberately designating as chairman the second highest official in the government of the United States to do everything we can to see that the administration's policy of equal employment opportunity for all persons employed or seeking employment on government contracts is carried out to the letter."

He added:

"This reflects the attitude of the President and the whole administration that there must be no discrimination in any phase of government activity."

All government contracts contain a provision that there must be no discrimination against workers because of race, color or creed.

Mr. Eisenhower earlier this week abolished the old commission set up by former President Truman to police the regulation and created the new commission containing more public representatives.

The president will meet with the commission at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he will stay in New York August 19 to make a speech and register for the city's fall election.

Negro On 15-Member Commission

J. Ernest Wilkins Vice-Chairman of Anti-Bias Group

By ROBERT E. CLARK
International News Service Staff Correspondent

DENVER, Colo. — (INS) — President Eisenhower Saturday, Aug. 15, named nine prominent Americans to serve on a new commission which will crack down on employment discrimination by firms doing business with the government.

Vice-President Nixon was appointed chairman of the commission and an attorney, J. Ernest Wilkins of Chicago, was named vice-chairman.

Other public members appointed to the 15-man group which will also contain government representatives, included CIO president, Walter Reuther, George Meany, president of the AFL, and John Roosevelt.

Also named to the commission were Fred Lazarus, Jr., of Cincinnati, president of the American Retail federation; John L. McCaffrey, Chicago, president of International Harvester company; John Minor Wisdom, GOP national committeman from Louisiana and Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid,



J. ERNEST WILKINS

president of the New York Herald Tribune.

Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, supported Mr. Eisenhower for the presidency.

Mr. Eisenhower was to meet in New York Wednesday with all members of the group except Reuther and Meany, who are attending the national CIO and AFL conventions.

DENVER, Colo. — (NNPA) — President Eisenhower issued an executive order last Thursday at the summer White House here, establishing the Government Contract committee in place of President Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

The new order revokes the Truman executive order and abolishes the Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

The Eisenhower order differs in several respects from the Truman order:

1. It is much stronger. It authorizes the committee to receive complaints of violations of the non-discrimination clause in government contracts and, in turn, to transmit them to the appropriate contracting agencies for report of the action taken in such cases.

The Committee on Government Contract Compliance was merely a study group.

2. The Eisenhower order requires each contracting agency to set-up adequate compliance machinery.

3. The number of members of the committee is increased from 10 to 14. The Truman committee had on it representatives of four government agencies. The Eisenhower committee will include representatives of six such agencies. The agencies added are the Commerce and Justice departments. The Justice department is expected to give added weight to the authority of the committee.

4. The Eisenhower committee is authorized to make recommendations to government agencies to improve and make more effective the non-discrmination clause of government cotracts.

5. The committee also is directed to encourage an educational program by voluntary non-governmental groups.

6. It also is directed to establish and maintain co-operative relationships with state and local governmental and non-governmental agencies.

The text of President Eisenhower's order establishing the Government Contract committee follows:

"Whereas it is in the interest of the nation's economy and security to promote the fullest utilization of all available manpower, and

"Whereas it is the policy of the United States government to promote equal employment opportunity for all qualified persons employed or seeking employment on government contracts because such persons are entitled to fair and equitable treatment in all aspects of employment on work paid for from public funds, and

"Whereas it is the obligation of the contracting agencies of the United States government and government contractors to insure compliance with, and successful execution of, the equal employment opportunity program of the United States government, and

"Whereas existing executive orders require the government contracting agencies to include in their contracts a provision obligating the government contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin and obligating the government contract to include a similar provision in all sub-contracts, and

"Whereas a review and analysis of existing practices and procedures of government contracting agencies show that the practices and procedures relating to compliance with the non-discrimination provisions must be revised and strengthened to eliminate discrimination in all aspects of employment:

"Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and statutes, and as President of the United States, and pursuant to the authority conferred by and subject to the provisions of section 214 of the act of May 3, 1945, 59 Stat. 134 (31 USC 691), it is ordered as follows:

"Section 1. The head of each contracting agency of the government of the United States shall be primarily responsible for obtaining compliance by any contractor or sub-contractor with the said non-discrimination provision of any contract entered into, amended, or modified by his agency and of any sub-contract thereunder, and shall take appropriate measures to bring about the said compliance.

"Section 2. The head of each contracting agency shall take appropriate measures, including but not limited to the establishment of compliance procedures, to carry out the responsibility set-forth in section 1 hereof.

"Section 3. There is hereby established the Government Contract committee, hereinafter referred to as the committee. The committee shall be composed of 14 members as follows:

"(a) One representative of the following-named agencies to be designated by the respective heads of such agencies: the Atomic Energy commission, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, and the General Services administration.

"(b) Eight other members to be appointed by the President. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be designated by the President.

"Section 4. The Committee shall make recommendations to the contracting agencies for improving and making more effective the non-discrimination provisions of government contracts. All contracting agencies of the government are directed and authorized to co-operate with the committee and, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish the committee such information and assistance as it may require in the performance of its functions under this order.

"The committee shall establish such rules as may be necessary for the performance of its functions under this order, and shall make annual or semi-annual reports on its progress to the President.

"Section 5. The committee may receive complaints of alleged violations of the non-discrimination provisions of government contracts. Complaints received shall be transmitted by the committee to the appropriate contracting agencies to be processed in accordance with the agencies' procedure for handling such complaints. Eah contracting agency shall report to the committee the action taken with respect to all complaints received by the agency, including those transmitted by the committee. The committee shall review and analyze the reports submitted to it by the contracting ageneies.

"Section 6. The committee shall encourage the furtherance of an educational program by employer, labor, civic, educational, religious, and other voluntary non-governmental groups in order to eliminate or reduce the basic causes and costs of discrimination in employment.

"Section 7. The committee is authorized to establish and maintain co-operative relationships with agencies of state and local governments, as well as with non-governmental bodies, to assist in achieving the purpose of this order.

"Section 8. The government agencies (except the Department of Justice) designated in section 3 (a) of this order shall defray such necessary expenses of the committee as may be authorized by law, including section 214 of the act of May 3, 1945, 59 Stat. 134 (31 USC 691): provided that no agency shall supply more than 50 per cent of the funds necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Department of Labor shall provide necessary space and facilities for the committee. In the case of the Department of Justice the contribution shall be limited to the rendering of legal services.

"Section 9. Executive order No. 10308 of Dec. 5, 1951 (16 F. R. 12303) is hereby revoked and the Committee on Government Contract Compliance established thereby is abolished. All records and property of the said committee are transferred to the Government Contract committee. The latter committee shall wind up any outstanding affairs of the abolished committee.

"THE WHITE HOUSE
"Aug. 13, 1953."

NIXON WILL DIRECT PANEL ON JOB BIAS

Eisenhower Picks 9 Members With Negro as Vice Chairman —Meets Unit Wednesday

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Aug. 15—Vice President Richard M. Nixon was appointed by President Eisenhower today to be chairman of the new Government committee to fight discrimination and other unfair employment practices in plants working under contract for the Government.

J. Ernest Wilkins of Chicago, an attorney, who is a Negro, was appointed vice chairman of the committee. The panel was set up on Thursday by the President through an Executive order.

President Eisenhower will meet with most of the members to get the group started on its work on Wednesday morning at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

The order he issued Thursday, rescinding one by former President Truman in December, 1951, was amended today to permit the President to appoint nine instead of eight public members. Six Government officials will be named to the committee by the heads of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice and Labor, and the General Services Administration.

Listed as a Public Member

The Vice President was counted as a public member today when James C. Hagerty, the White House press secretary, announced the names. The other members besides Mr. Nixon and Mr. Wilkins are:

George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor; Walter P. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; John Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, chairman of the board of The New York Herald Tribune; Fred Lazarus Jr. of Cincinnati, president of the American Retail Federation; John Lawrence McCaffrey of Chicago, president of the International Harvester Company, and John Minor Wisdom of New Orleans, an attorney and Republican National Committeeman from Louisiana.

The appointment of the Vice President, who functions in the Legislative Branch of the Government as President of the Senate, was unusual, since he will be presiding over an agency of the Executive Branch. Mr. Hagerty stressed the appointment, saying:

"We are deliberately designating as chairman the second highest official in the Government of the United States to do everything we can as an Administration to see that the policy of the Administration of equal employment opportunity for those employed, or seeking employment, on Government contracts, is carried out to the letter.

"This reflects the attitude of the President of the United States and the whole Administration that there must be no discrimination in any phase of Government activity. The President has said that time and time again."

President Eisenhower is flying to New York Tuesday night to register for next November's city election and to dedicate the Baruch houses, an East Side slum-clearance project. On Wednesday morning he will meet with members of the committee. Mr. Hagerty said no specific time had been set, as it would depend on the President's arrival early Wednesday morning.

Panel's Mission Described

In rescinding his predecessor's order setting up a similar commission, President Eisenhower said on the two labor leaders, Messrs. Meany and Reuther, would not be present because they would have to attend the long-scheduled annual meetings of their organizations.

The mission of the fifteen-member committee is to prevent discrimination against any employe of a plant under contract to the Government because of his race, creed, color or national origin.

Clauses prohibiting such discri-

is also president of Department Stores sion, President Eisenhower said on and is a director of Thursday that it had been found & Straus Store in that "the nondiscrimination provi- is vice president of sions must be revised and strengthJewish Committee. ened to eliminate discrimination in lt, of New York and all aspects of employment" carried mpaigned for Presi- out under contracts made by the ver last fall. He is Government.

the Lee Pharma- of Beverly Hills. resident of McKay- y of New Jersey.

mination are embodied in Govern- ment contracts, and this is one area of the civil rights problem in the Federated Depa & Straus Store in that "the nondiscrimination provi- is vice president of sions must be revised and strengthJewish Committee. ened to eliminate discrimination in lt, of New York and all aspects of employment" carried mpaigned for Presi- out under contracts made by the ver last fall. He is Government.

Mr. Wilkins, the vice chairman, was born in Farmington, Mo., on Feb. 1, 1894. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois and got his law degree at the University of Chicago and a doctor's degree at Lincoln University in Missouri. He is a member of Phi Beta

19 Senators Back New FEP Measure

Title Of Bill Changed To Ease South

Being Received More Favorably Than Others

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Under bipartisan sponsorship of nine Republicans, nine Democrats and one Independent, the bill to prohibit race or religious discrimination in employment was reintroduced in the Senate last Thursday.

The measure is titled "The Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment" bill. It is the same bill that was favorably reported from the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, by a vote of 9 to 3, just before the Congress quit last summer so that members could attend the two major political conventions.

The bill represents a merger of bills previously sponsored by Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican, of New York, and Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota. One of the principal changes was in the title.

Title Of Bill Changed

Formerly called bills to establish a fair employment practice commission, the title was changed to a bill to establish an equality of opportunity in employment commission.

The purpose of dropping the title, "fair employment practice commission," was to make the measure more palatable to southerners, who have bitterly opposed such a commission ever since President Roosevelt established the wartime President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in 1941.

Co-sponsors of the bill, in addition to Senators Ives and Humphrey, are Senators James H. Duff, Pa.; Robert C. Hendrickson, N.J.; William Langer, N.D.; Edward Martin, Pa.; William A. Purtell, Conn.; Leverett Saltonstall, Mass.; H. Alexander Smith, N.J.; Charles W. Tobey, N.H., Republicans; Paul H. Douglas, Ill., Theodore F. Green, R.I.; John F. Kennedy, Mass.; Harley M. Kilgore, W. Va.; Herbert H. Lehman, N.Y.; Warren G. Magnuson, Wash.; James E. Murray, Mont.; John O. Pastore, R.I., Democrats, and Wayne Morse, Oregon, Independent.

In a joint statement issued upon introducing the bill, Senator Ives and Humphrey said in part:

Recognizes Three Factors

"The question of civil rights generally, and especially that of discrimination in employment, should never be allowed to become partisan issues. Just as in the present instance this bill is receiving bipartisan sponsorship, so in the last Congress it received bipartisan sponsorship.

"This bill recognizes three factors which we believe to be fundamental in this type of legislation:

"1. It provides for the maximum use of educational programs, with emphasis placed largely on the voluntary processes of conference, conciliation, and persuasion in handling complaints, and concerted effort by citizens' councils consisting of representative citizens in every important community.

Enforcement Provisions

"2. It contains a minimum of enforcement provisions, but resort to the use of such provisions should be wholly avoided save in rare instances where there may be open and deliberate defiance on the part of a violator.

"3. Insofar as as possible, it authorizes and encourages maximum participation by state and local authorities in its administration and enforcement.

"Elimination of discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry is the very heart of the civil rights program. Such discrimination denies equality of opportunity and constitutes an outright violation of our American Creed.

The proposed legislation would apply only to employers engaged in interstate commerce which have 50 or more employees. Enterprises with fewer employees would be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the states.

Under the terms of the bill, a case may be initiated by an individual's sworn charge or a written charge of a commission member.

The first step in adjusting complaints of discrimination would be conference and investigation. If the complaint is found to have merit, the commission would endeavor to eliminate "any unlawful employment practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation and persuasion."

Courts Would Intervene

An employer, employment agency or labor union charged with unlawful discrimination would be invited to discuss the complaint with a commission member or representative.

If a voluntary settlement of a complaint is not reached, the commission would hold hearings. If the hearing sustains the complaint, the commission would be empowered to issue cease-and-desist orders. Such orders would be enforceable by the Federal courts.

Senator Kennedy said he believes that passage of this measure "is the necessary first step toward the goal of an effective all-around civil rights program."

Absolutely Essential

"The prohibition of discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry is an absolute first essential toward the realization of such a goal.

"Its passage by the Congress would give notice to the world that we in America are sincerely interested in firmly establishing the ideals and principles of equality for which we profess to stand."

Introduce Federal FEPC Bill

Group of 19 Senators Join In Sponsorship

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Under bipartisan sponsorship of nine Republicans, nine Democrats and one Independent, a bill to prohibit race or religious discrimination in employment was reintroduced in the Senate Thursday, Jan. 29.

The measure is entitled "The Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment" bill. It is the same bill that was favorably reported from the Senate Labor and Public Welfare committee, by a vote of 9 to 3, just before the Congress quit last summer so that members could attend the two major political conventions.

The bill represents a merger of bills previously sponsored by Senator Irving M. Ives, Republican, of New York, and Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat, of Minnesota. One of the principal changes was in the title. Formerly called bills to establish a fair employment practice commission, the title was changed to a bill to establish an equality of opportunity in employment commission.

The purpose of dropping the title, "fair employment practice commission," was to make the measure more palatable to southerners, who have bitterly opposed such commissions ever since President Roosevelt established the wartime President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in 1941.

Co-sponsors of the bill offered Thursday, in addition to Senators Ives and Humphrey, are Senators James H. Duff of Pennsylvania; Robert C. Hendrickson of New Jersey; William Langer of North Dakota; Edward Martin of Pennsylvania; William A. Purtell of Connecticut; Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts; H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey; Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, Republicans; Paul H. Douglas of Illinois; Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island; John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts; Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia; Herbert H. Lehman of New York; Warren G. Magnuson of Washington; James E. Murray of Montana; John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, Democrats, and Wayne Morse of Oregon, Independent.

In a joint statement issued upon introducing the bill, Senator Ives and Humphrey said:

"The question of civil rights generally, and especially that of discrimination in employment, should never be allowed to become partisan issues. Just as in the present instance this bill is receiving bi-partisan sponsorship, so in the last Congress it received bipartisan sponsorship.

"This bill recognizes three factors which we believe to be fundamental in this type of legislation:

"1. It provides for the maximum use of educational programs, with emphasis placed largely on the voluntary processes of conference, conciliation, and persuasion in handling complaints, and concerted effort by citizens' councils consisting of representative citizens in every important community.

"2. It contains a minimum of enforcement provisions, but resort to the use of such provisions should be wholly avoided save in rare instances where there may be open and deliberate defiance on the part of a violator.

"3. Insofar as possible, it authorizes and encourages maximum actual participation by state and local authorities in its administration and enforcement.

"Elimination of discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry is the very heart of the civil rights program. Such discrimination denies equality of opportunty and constitutes an outright violation of our American creed.

"Statements made at one time or another by many of our colleagues in the Senate indicate that they are utterly opposed to discrimination in employment.

"In sponsoring this legislation, we who sponsor it believe that it furnishes the most practical and effective medium by which to guarantee to everyone equal opportunity to earn a living according to his ability and regardless of his parentage or religious faith.

"By this process we would assist in making our American creed a living reality and in establishing at home the observance of the ideals and principles for which we profess to stand among the nation's of the world."

The proposed legislation would apply only to employers engaged in inter-state commerce which have 50 or more employees. Enterprises with fewer employees would be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the states.

Provision is made for the proposed commission to cede its jurisdiction to state and municipal agencies which have effective power to deal with discrimination in employment.

Under the terms of the bill, a case may be initiated by an individual's sworn charge or a written charge of a commission member.

The first step in adjusting complaints of discrimination would be conference and investigation. If the complaint is found to have merit, the commission would endeavor to eliminate "any unlawful employment practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation and persuasion."

An employer, employment agency or labor union charged with unlawful discrimination would be invited to discuss the complaint with a commission member of representative.

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Senator Kennedy, one of the

34b 1953

COVERING WASHINGTON

(By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN for ANP)

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES INCREASE WHERE FEPC EXIST

Equal employment opportunities for minority groups have greatly increased in those states and municipalities where a fair employment practices commission exists, according to a recent report made here by the Commission on Employment at the Sixth annual conference of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

Perhaps more discussions have been had, more congressional hearing held, and more material written on the question of FEPC than any other issue ever before the Congress of the United States.

TAFT PREDICTS EARLY HEARING ON FEPC

The subject was again revived recently when Sen. Robert A. Taft announced that he expected an early hearing on FEPC legislation when congress convened this year.

At the time of this statement, it was expected that Sen. Taft would head the senate committee on labor and public welfare. Since that time the Ohio Senator has chosen to serve as senator majority leader.

EISENHOWER OPPOSES FEDERAL FEPC

The question was again brought to public attention when it was reported that President-elect Eisenhower is still quietly saying what amounts to "no" to the request that the support legislation to create a federal fair employment practices commission with enforcement authority.

His stand on this controversial issue is said to have been made known to a group of clergymen who recently visited him at his New York headquarters and asked that he use his influence to establish fair employment legislations which will probihit the "starving out" because of color, race or creed, those who are otherwise qualified for the jobs they seek.

HISTORY OF FEPC

With FEPC occupying an important place on the legislative calendar of the 83rd congress now in session, it might be well to review briefly the history of fair employment practices in this country.

Although no federal fair employment practices law exists today, efforts to obtain such a law have been in progress for at least six years.

The movement for FEPC legislation really got under way during World War II, when it appeared that monority groups were being by-passed in spite of the growing employment boom. As late as 1941, Negroes comprised only 2 per cent of the labor force in defense industries.

ROOSEVELT ESTABLISHED FIRST FEPC

Industry's reluctancy to freely employe minorities to help ease the manpower shortage motivated President Roosevelt to issue Executive Order 8802 requiring fair employment practices to all groups regardless of race, creed or color.

As a result of this commission, employment conditions were improved to the extent that by 1944, 500,000 Negro workers were employed in aircraft, shipbuilding and ordance work, while Negroes held 20 percent of the federal departmental jobs in Washington. Similar

progress was made by Jews, Slavs, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and other minority groups.

When the war ended, it was feared that there would be a retrogression to pre-war conditions as had happened after World War I. It was then that FEPC became a national political issue which transcended party lines.

FEPC BILLS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS

In 1946, Sen. Dennis Chevez, Democrat of New Mexico, introduced a bill to establish a permanent FEPC, but this measure was killed by filibuster in the senate.

The following year, President Truman appointed a Committee on Civil Rights, which recommended a national FEPC law. Several FEPC bills were introduced in the house early in the 82nd congress but they were all referred to the committee on education and labor under the chairmanship of Rep. Graham Barden, outspoken opponent of FEPC. As a result, no action was taken in the house on any FEP measure.

No effort was made to bring an FEPC bill to the floor of the senate during the 82nd congress for fear that it would invoke a filibuster which would prolong Congress and prohibit the consideration of other legislation.

Hearing were held on a bill last April by the subcommittee on labor and labor-management relations of the senate committee on labor and public welfare. Practically every spokesman appearing before the committee in behalf of a score of national, religious, civic and labor organizations, emphasized the revision of the senate cloture Rule No. 22, as a prerequisite to the enactment of civil rights legislation.

On July 3, 1952, three days after the 82nd congress had adjourned the majority of the members of the senate committee reported favorable on a bill to "prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry."

The two dissenting members of the committee were Sen. Taft and Vice President-elect Richard Nixon.

STATES ACTION ON FEPC

While congress is dilly-dallying over the passage of federal legislation 11 states and 25 municipalities have passed their own FEPC laws.

Nine of the states have laws against discrimination with enforcement provisions. They are: Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington. The other two states, Wisconsin and Indiana have "educational" laws without enforcement powers.

LOCAL FEPC LEGISLATION

The 25 cities with FEPC laws are located in states which do not have state laws. They are:

Chicago, Ill.; East Chicago and Gary, Ind.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Campbell, Cleveland, Girard, Hubbard, Lorain, Lowellville, Niles, Steubenville, Struthers, Warren, Youngstown, Akron and Cincinnati, Ohio; Farell, Monessen, Philadelphia and Sharon, Pa.; Milwaukee, Wis., Phoenix, Ariz.; Richmond, Calif.; and Sioux City, Iowa.

Municipalities located in states which do have state laws with enforcement provisions are Denver, New York and Seattle.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS

As the panorama of fair employment unfolds in certain states and localities it is obvious that some changes have taken place in the employment patterns. A brief glimpse of the overall national scene with some views on the regional and local levels provide a picture

Ark. Solon Offers FEPC Compromise

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Rep. Brooks Hays, (Democrat, Ark.) offered in the House last Monday a compromise version of fair employment legislation.

His proposal entitled "A Bill to aid in promoting employment opportunities for members of minority groups, would seek to eliminate race and religious discrimination in employment through mediation, conciliation and education.

Hays' bill would declare it to be Federal public policy to eliminate race or religious discrimination in opportunity for employment, tenure, terms, or conditions of employment, or membership in labor unions. It also would encourage "to the fullest possible extent" a policy of no discrimination throughout industry.

of what is taking place in the removal of discriminatory barriers in employment.

The NAIRO report admitted that districination continues but it seems apparent that the nature of discrimination is changing. It stated that the problem now is not so much one of employment as of underemployment.

The majority of the major industries of the country are now accepting qualified technical and professional workers regardless of race. In some communities Negroes with good training in business administration find more opportunities for employment in responsible positions than was the case a few years ago.

The employment of Negro clerical and stenographic personnel is nothing unusual now in large corporations. With recent years, a decided trend toward fair employment in the white-collar fields has been noted in every section of the country with the exception of the South where practically no progress has been made in removing the barriers to employment of qualified Negroes.

REGIONAL GAINS IN EMPLOYMENT

The report further pointed out that appreciable gains have been made in most occupations and industries in the northeast. The greatest gains achieved have been in skilled trades, sales, business and professional lines.

Limited progress has been made in mid-western states, with the exception of the few FEP cities like Cleveland and Minneapolis. The most outstanding example of change comes in the field of rental merchandising. Sales clerks in major department stores are now hired on merit as a result of long and concentrated work by a number of agencies. The situation has improved in this area in the same way as elsewhere but to a lesser extent, according to the report.

Changes have been extremely slow below the Mason-Dixon line, with Washington , D. C. remaining a critical area. Utilities and privately owned business in general have made few changes in employment of Negro workers although governmental agencies have proved the practicality of such moves.

OPPORTUNITIES LIMITED

While some gains have been made in the employment field for minorities there are still many doors closed to them. Negroes appear to be at a standstill in many of the building crafts with certain regional and local exceptions.

Managerial and supervisory opportunities for Negroes are practically non-existent. Negro public accountants still generally work in Negro companies. A relatively few companies employ Negroes in clerical work or other white-collar fields.

Name FEPC Head in Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Charles E. Decker, Evansville Republican, has been named director of the state FEPC. He will have offices in the State House.

The FEPC bill was returned from the Ways and Means Committee stripped of its power but with an added $15,000 for operating expenses.

Compromise Bill Offered On FEPC

Representative Hays Would Use Conciliation, Mediation

(By The NNPA)

WASHINGTON

Rep. Brooks Hays (Dem., Ark.) offered in the House last Monday a compromise version of fair employment practice legislation.

His proposal, entitled "A Bill to aid in promoting employment opportunities for members of minority groups," would seek to eliminate race and religious discrimination in employment through mediation, conciliation and education.

Mr. Hays' bill would declare it to be federal public policy to eliminate race or religious discrimination in opportunity for employment, tenure, terms, or conditions of employment, or membership in labor unions.

Policy In Industry

It also would encourage "to the fullest possible extent" a policy of nondiscrimination throughout industry.

Complaints of discrimination with respect to any of these investigated by the Secretary of Labor, who also would be authorized to investigate other cases where he had reason to believe that discrimination was practiced.

Mediation And Conciliation

The Secretary of Labor also would be authorized and directed to:

1. Endeavor, by means of mediation and concilation, to eliminate any discrimination disclosed by such investigations.
2. Investigate and study the character, causes and extent of discrimination in general.
3. Formulate plans for eliminating discrimination after studying the best methods to accomplish that end.

Publishing Of Reports

4. Publish and disseminate reports of the results of such studies and investigations in such form as may be most useful in accomplishing a policy of nondiscrimination in employment.
5. Co-operate with employers and labor unions, and other private and public agencies, in drafting educational and other programs to eliminate discrimination.

Mr. Hays' bill also would create in the Labor Department a minorities employment bureau, headed by a director who would be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation.

The director would perform, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Labor, much of the duties of the Secretary under the proposed legislation as the Secretary may delegate to him. The Secretary also would be given authority to set up local, regional and state advisory councils.

The Secretary of Labor also would be authorized to set up a National Advisory Council on Minority Problem to consult with him and make recommendations to him with respect to his duties under the proposed legislation.

The national council would be composed of not more than seven members, representing employers, employees and the public, and would be appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

They would be paid $25 a day while engaged in the performance of their duties and would be reimbursed travel expenses. Members of local councils would serve without pay but would get their travel expenses.

Introduces FEPC Bill Compr'mise

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) —Representative Brooks Hays Democrat, of Arkansas, offered in the House last Monday a compromise version of fair employment practice legislation.

His proposal, entitled "A Bill to aid in promoting employment opportunities for members of minority groups," would seek to eliminate race and religious discrimination in employment through mediation, conciliation and education.

After President Truman sent to Congress his civil rights program in 1948, Mr. Brooks offered a compromise program which indicated the length to which the more liberal southerners were willing to go in effecting a compromise on the civil rights issue.

At the 1952 Democratic national convention he was a member of the Resolutions Committee which drafted the Democratic civil rights plank.

Mr. Hays' bill would declare it to be Federal policy to eliminate race or religious discrimination in opportunity for employment, tenure, terms, or conditions of employment, or membership in labor unions. It also would encourage "to the fullest possible extent" a policy of nondiscrimination throughout industry.

Complaints of discrimination with respect to any of these matters would be received and investigated by the Secretary of Labor, who also would be authorized to investigate other cases where he had reason to believe that discrimination was practiced.

The Secretary of Labor also would be authorized and directed to:

1. Endeavor, by means of mediation and conciliation, to eliminate any discrimination disclosed by such investigations.
2. Investigate and study the character, causes and extent of discrimination in general.
3. Formulate plans for eliminating discrimination after studying the best methods to accomplish that end.
4. Publish and disseminate reports of the results of such studies and investigations in such form as may be most useful in accomplishing a policy of non-discrimination in employment.
5. Cooperate with employers and labor unions, and other private and public agencies, in drafting educational and other programs to eliminate discrimination.

Mr. Hays' bill also would create in the Labor Department a minorities employment bureau, headed by a director who would be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation.

The director would perform, under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Labor, such of the duties of the Secretary under the proposed legislation as the secretary may delegate to him.

The Secretary also would be given authority to set up local, regional and state advisory councils.

Such councils, at the request of the Secretary would study the general problem, investigate specific cases of discrimination in its area, foster Community good will, cooperation and conciliation among various groups in its area, and make recommendations to the Secretary.

The Secretary of Labor also would be authorized to set up a National Advisory Council on Minority Problems to consult with him and make recommendations to him with respect to his duties under the proposed legislation.

The national council would be composed of not more than seven members, representing employers, employees and the public, and would be appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

They would be paid $25 a day while engaged in the performance of their duties and would be reimbursed travel expenses. Members of local councils would serve without pay but would get their travel expenses.

If the Hays bill should be enacted, it would be known as the 'Minorities Employment Act.'

Eisenhower Signs Indian Rights Bills

DENVER, Col.—President Eisenhower Saturday signed a series of bills passed by Congress in its final sessions to give full citizenship rights to the Indians.

The President's action ended a 76 year federal ban on the sale of firearms and intoxicants to American Indians.

INDIAN RIGHTS BILLS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

Lifts Restrictions of 76 Years Ago

BY PHILIP WARDEN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Denver, Aug. 15—President Eisenhower today ended a 76 year federal ban on the sale of firearms and firewater to American Indians. He signed in his office at the Summer White House on Lowry air force base here a series of bills passed by Congress in its final sessions to give full citizenship rights to the Indians.

The President also announced the appointment of J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago Negro attorney, to be vice chairman of the government contract committee, established this week to prevent discrimination against Negroes and others in companies holding government contracts. Vice President Nixon will be chairman.

Permits Indian Borrowing

Bernard Shanley, presidential counsel, said the Indian bills "represent a great step foreward in taking the Indian out of second class citizenship and making him a full citizen."

Shanley said that for the first time in American history, these first Americans will be able to borrow money, and enjoy many other of the fruits of citizenship. Shanley said an Indian was prohibited from borrowing money because he could not be sued.

One of the measures confers jurisdiction to Wisconsin,, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and California with respect to criminal offenses and civil causes of action committeed, or arising, on Indian reservations within such states.

In a statement accompanying the bill, Mr. Eisenhower said: "Altho I have grave doubts as to the wisdom of certain provisions contained in H.R. 1063, I have today signed it because its basic purpose represents still another step in granting complete political equality to all Indians in our nation."

Plugs Income Tax Hole

In his mornings' work, the President disposed of the last 18 of the 208 bills sent to the White House by Congress in its final hours. He approved 15 and vetoed three.

Among the measures approved was an amendment to the income tax laws aimed at preventing movie stars from avoiding income tax payments by making movies overseas.

To encourage American workmen and engineers to take jobs in American owned enterprises around the world, Congress provided that they would not have to pay income tax on their earnings if they stayed outside the United States 17 out of every 18 months on the job.

John Roosevelt Gets Post

Movie makers transferred their operations to Rome, London, and the spas of Europe to let their high salaried stars take advantage of these tax provisions. The law signed today puts a $20,000 limit on the overseas earnings which will be tax exempt.

Also appointed to the contract committee today was John Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin Roosevelt. John Roosevelt supported Mr. Eisenhower for President.

Wilkins, a native of Farmington, Mo., holds degrees from the University of Illinois, Lincoln university [Missouri's college for Negroes], and the University of Chicago. A practicing attorney, he has offices at 180 W. Washington st., and lives at 6717 Evans av.

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GI PROTECTION BILL

GI Protection Bill Before U. S.

To Stem Brutality In Dixie

WASHINGTON — A bill to provide better protection against unprovoked violence to all uniform members of the U. S. Armed Forces, was introduced in the U. S. Senate Thurs., Jan. 29. The measure was co-sponsored by Missouri's Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., New York's Senator Lehman and others.

A similar proposal which was tacked on to another bill as an amendment in the previous Congress failed.

Liberal forces including the national office of the NAACP have campaigned strongly for such a measure as a protection for Negro soldiers in various states in Dixie.

During the closing days of World War II, a Negro soldier of service overseas, was attacked en route home after several years and blinded by a small town sheriff in South Carolina.

The soldier, in uniform, got into an argument with a bus driver over a seat. The driver called the sheriff in Batesburgh, S. C., who removed the GI from the vehicle and placed him under arrest.

The soldier said he was struck several times and then his eyes were gouged out by the sheriff with the end of a blackjack. He later appeared in several cities, including St. Louis, to tell his story to shocked audiences.

Other incidents involving acts of violence perpetrated against Negro soldiers in uniform in the south, were reported throughout the war.

Affects jobs in two more departments

Move held challenge to Congress to pass general FEPC law

DENVER, Colo. (NNPA) — President Eisenhower, at the summer white house here last Thursday issued an executive order establishing the Government Contract Committee in place of President Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

The new order revokes the Truman executive order and abolishes the Committee on Government Contract Compliance.

Differs From Old Order

The Eisenhower order differs in several respects from the Truman order:

1. It is much stronger.

It authorizes the committee to receive complaints of violations of the non-discrimination clause in government contracts and, in turn, to transmit them to the appropriate contracting agencies for report of the action taken in such cases.

The Committee on Government Contract Compliance was merely a study group.

2. The Eisenhower order requires each contracting agency to set up adequate complaince machinery.

3. The number of members of the committee is increased from 10 to 14. The Truman committee had on it representatives of four government agencies. The Eisenhower committee will include representatives of six such agencies.

Added Weight

The agencies added are the Commerce and Justice Departments. The Jusuce Department is expected to give added weight to the authority of the committee.

4. The Eisenhower committee is authorized to make recommendations to Government agencies to improve and make more effective the non - discrimination clause of Government contracts.

5. The committee also is directed to encourage an educational program by voluntary non-government groups.

6. It also is directed to establish and maintain co-operative relationships with state and local governmental and non - governmental agencies.

Lauded By NAACP

The action of President Eisenhower in setting up the committee "merits the gratitude of thousands who are now denied a chance to work or use their highest skills in the mills and factories that hold government contracts," Walter White and Clarence Mitchell, of the NAACP said in a joint statement Thursday.

The action, they said, "reaffirms the important principle that those who do business with the United States shall not refuse employment to qualified persons solely because of race, religion or national origin.

"This move of the Chief Executive is a challenge to Congress to erase discrimination in all other major industries by passing a Fair Employment Practice law."

Much Discrimination

An NAACP survey of employment practices among firms holding government contracts in 24 cities last spring revealed widespread discrimination.

The findings of this survey were submitted to the White House with an urgent request for revival of the Government Committee on Contract Compliance orginally set up by President Truman.

J. Ernest Wilkins named vice-chairman

DENVER — President Eisenhower Saturday appointed Vice President Richard M. Nixon, chairman, and J. Ernest Wilkins, vice chairman, of the newly created Government Contract Committee.

Six other members of the 15-member committee were named by Mr. Eisenhower, with Mr. Wilkins the only colored appointee. Other members will be named by the heads of government departments.

NAACP Pleased With Ike's New Contract Move

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week praised the executive order issued by President Eisenhower establishing the Government Contract Committee.

A joint statement—issued by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, and Clarence Mitchell, head of the association's Washington bureau, said:

"The President's action merits the gratitude of thousands who are now denied a chance to work or use their highest skills in the mills and factories that hold Government contracts.

"He (President Eisenhower) has reaffirmed the important principle that those who do business with the United States shall not refuse employment to qualified persons solely because of race, religion, or national origin.

"This move of the Chief Executive is a challenge to Congress to erase discrimination in all other major industries by passing a fair employment practice law."



Job Bias Panel Sworn In—Scene in the Waldorf-Astoria suite of President Eisenhower as Judge Sylvester Ryan administered the oath of office to the members of the new Government committee designed to fight discrimination and other unfair employment practices in plants working under Government contract. From left (front): Judge Ryan, Helen Rogers Reid, New York; President Eisenhower, Fred Lazarus of Cincinnati; John Minor Wisdom, New Orleans, and vice chairman, J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago. Rear (front left): Chairman Vice President Richard Nixon, John Roosevelt, son of the late President FDR, and John L. McCaffrey.—INS.

Ike Expects 'Action' Of Employment Group

V-P Nixon Heads Group To Probe Job Discrimination

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Vice-President Richard Nixon revealed this week that President Eisenhower has labeled the Government Contract Committee an "action committee" to deal with the problem of discrimination in employment in firms having government contracts.

The seven-man committee was sworn in Wednesday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in the presence of the President. Mr. Eisenhower at this time gave the committee members his concept of its function and scope.

The chairman of the group, Vice President Nixon, quoted the President as expecting concrete action on problems of employment discrimination. The group is not limited to considering the problem in the abstract but is to receive and investigate specific complaints concerning violations.

Vice President Nixon said: "Between 39- and 40-million dollars are spent yearly on government contracts. That represents about a quarter of all the money spent on production in the country.

"We feel that since we control the purse strings, we can deal with 25 per cent of the problem right there. Where taxpayers' dollars are involved, we feel that all segments of the population should have an equal opportunity to participate in the benefits of employment."

According to Mr. Nixon, the first meeting of the committee will be held on September 14th in Washington.

On New FEPC

Wilkins Qualified For Post

WASHINGTON, D.C. — J. Ernest Wilkins, prominent Chicago attorney who has been designated vice chairman of the President's Government Contract Committee, the FEPC of the Federal Government, has a unique family background.

Attorney Wilkins was born in Farmington, Mo. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Illinois, J.D. degree from the University of Chicago Law School, and an honorary LL.D. degree from Lincoln University, Missouri, in 1941. He has practiced law in all of the courts in Chicago continuously since 1921 and is a member of the Illinois Appeals Board of the U.S. Selective Service.

HE IS A Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Illinois. He is the father of three sons, two of whom are graduate lawyers from Harvard University. J. Ernest Wilkins Jr., a scientist, is the youngest person to receive a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. Young Wilkins worked on the atomic bomb project during World War II.

Attorney Wilkins is a member of the Cook County (Ill.) Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, the National Bar Association and the American Judicature Society. He is a Mason, a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and Methodist Church.

He holds the distinct honor of being the first Negro ever elected a member of the Judicial Council of the church. The Judicial Council is the Supreme Court of the church. He served from 1942 to 1948 as a member of the executive committee of the General Commission on World Service and Finance.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT'S Government Contract Committee determines whether industries and businesses holding Federal contracts are engaging in discriminatory employment practices. In the preamble to the order setting forth this committee, President Eisenhower said:

"It is the policy of the United States Government to promote equal employment opportunity for all qualified persons employed or seeking employment on Government contracts because such persons are entitled to fair and equitable treatment in all aspects of employment on work paid for from public funds."

The Eisenhower Attempt To Equalize Job Opportunity

BY EXECUTIVE Order No. 10308 issued December 3, 1951, then President HARRY S. TRUMAN created a Committee on Government Contract Compliance. This committee, whose twelve members included two Negroes, OLIVER W. HILL of Richmond, Va., and DOWDAL H. DAVIS of Kansas City, Mo., filed a report with Mr. TRUMAN on January 16, four days before he was succeeded by General DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. On August 15 Mr. EISENHOWER named the membership of a new commission with comparable duties, meanwhile abolishing the earlier TRUMAN group.

The EISENHOWER commission consists of 15 members and sets a precedent of a kind by having at its head the nation's second highest elected official, Vice-President RICHARD NIXON. Although the Republican President appointed only one Negro, J. ERNEST WILKINS, Chicago attorney, to his new commission, he did designate him as vice-chairman. Neither the abolished TRUMAN group, nor the succeeding EISENHOWER agency, constitutes the much-advocated Fair Employment Practices Commission with real enforcement powers. The scope of neither seems actually to be as broad as the defunct FEPC created by the late President F. D. ROOSEVELT.

The TRUMAN group was authorized to receive and investigate complaints of violation of the provision in government contracts against discrimination in employment. The EISENHOWER commission is directed to a similar task, and its authority will be limited also to firms doing business with the government.

Mr. EISENHOWER'S press secretary stressed that the appointment of Vice-President NIXON "was deliberately" done in order "to do everything we can to see that the administration's policy of equal employment opportunity for all persons employed or seeking employment on government contracts is carried out to the letter."

This official spokesman for the President added: "This reflects the attitude of the President and the whole administration that there must be no discrimination in any phase of government activity." All government contracts, beginning in the Roosevelt administration, have contained provisions that there shall be no discrimination against government workers because of race, color, creed, or national origin.

The minority groups, which most suffer from unequal opportunity in employment, will especially watch to see if genuine compliance with the contract provision is effected by the EISENHOWER commission among employers holding government contracts.

* * *

MEANWHILE, A BRIEF review of the predecessor commission is in order and should suggest something of the problems remaining and the opportunities awaiting the new commission to contribute substantially to democratizing the fundamental privilege of earning a living at the job each is qualified to do.

The TRUMAN commission's report in printed form took 111 book-size pages and should be required reading for the new commission. It contained 22 recommendations for a sweeping program of action to combat and eliminate discrimination in employment involving the use and expenditure of federal funds, and pointed out that "more effective enforcement of the non-discrimination provision in government contracts would aid defense production by 'promoting the most effective use' of the nation's manpower."

The now-dissolved TRUMAN commission, finding that the existing non-discrimination contract provisions were of small effect, urged that they be recast in more specific terms to define the full obligations of contractors and sub-contractors under the government policy of equal treatment and opportunity. If the contract protection offered affected minorities is inadequate, then the EISENHOWER commission cannot, with the best of intentions, be successful in its stated objectives. It would be wise for it, therefore, to take steps to see that the contractual terms it will be policing are suitably broad in scope.

* * *

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER in the past has strongly indicated his dislike for a congressionally-created FEPC with effective enforcement powers, leaning instead to the belief that an agency with educational and persuasive powers is more desirable. However, this was a fundamental weakness of the war-time FEPC. The TRUMAN contract enforcement commission in its recommendations pointed the way to making the efforts of such a body soundly workable although lacking legislatively granted enforcement authority.

It favored conciliation, mediation, and persuasion but stressed that when efforts along these lines failed such a commission be empowered to penalize offenders. We feel with the old commission that since government activities are so far-reaching nowadays that employment discrimination "would be a problem of the past" if every firm doing business with the government complied with the contract clause.

That they do so is now the obligation of President EISENHOWER's new commission. The results it achieves will be the test of whether its appointment was a political palliative or a sincere step toward resolving a major shortcoming in our national life. The White House explained that the old commission was disbanded because it was felt the new group could do a better job. The chance to prove it is now at hand.

REPORT FROM GEORGIA:

Talmadge, Russell hit Afro-American new contract committee

ATLANTA (NNPA) — Reaction in Georgia to the executive order of President Eisenhower setting up the Government Contract Committee to curb racial and religious discrimination in employment by Government contractors was varied.

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat, whose amendment to the 1946 independent offices appropriation bill cut off funds for expenses and salaries of the war-time Fair Employment Practice Committee, joined Governor Herman Talmadge in attacking the order.

Senator Russell called the order "strictly a political maneuver by the present Administration bidding for votes and support of minority blocs."

Talmadge said "no business or individual should be interferred with by any government unless they violate the law." He termed the executive order a "great mistake" and said President Truman's policies in such cases contributed greatly to Mr. Eisenhower's victory.

Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia also denounced the order. "If the president is trying to force contractors to accept a nondiscrimination clause, the State of Georgia and its delegation in Congress will vigorously oppose it," Cook said.

Spokesmen for two large plants holding government contracts, however, said their companies were not worried by the order.

Lee Rogers, a public relations official for Lockheed Aircraft corp., Marietta division, against which charges of racial discrimination have been made, declared that his company "has one of the most advanced programs for colored persons of any firm in the South."

W. A. Monihon, special assistant to the project manager of the Du Pont-managed hydrogen bomb plant near Aiken, South Carolina, against which charges of racial discrimination also have been lodged, declared:

"It won't affect us one way or another. We hire people according to qualifications for the jobs available. We're not concerned with the commission, one way or the other."

No Wagons Going In That Direction

PRESIDENT Eisenhower is fast developing into an expert politician. One week he names South Carolina's controversial Gov. Jimmy Byrnes to the UN Assembly which incidentally brought from certain quarters a storm of protest but to no avail. The following week Ike sets up a new "FEPC" committee and strangely there is no storm of protest from any quarter, at least not yet. The reason perhaps is because the committee is publicly and officially known as the Government Contract Committee and not by the unpopular (fear inspiring to some) FEPC initials. There is little difference between the function of FEPC and GCC. Both were designed to end job discrimination against Catholics, Negroes and Jews in industries doing business with the Government.

Briefly: (1) The committee will make recommendations to the contracting agencies for improving and making more effective the non-discrimination provisions of government contracts.

(2) It will receive complaints of alleged violations of the non-discrimination provisions of government contracts.

(3) It will encourage the furtherance of an educational program by employer, labor, civic, educational, religious, and other voluntary non-governmental groups in order to eliminate or reduce the basic causes and costs of discrimination in employment.

Down South before Southern politicians embraced Ike, being for FEPC was like waving a red flag before an enraged bull. Now that President Eisenhower has come out for a FEPC committee tactfully known as the Government Contract Committee, nobody has busted a blood vessel, denouncing it as they did when HST did the same thing. Funny how a flag looks red in one guy's hand and white in another fellow's hand?

Thus within two weeks, Ike has settled two political scores, one with the "Old South's" foremost spokesman and the other with minority groups.

From here it looks like a neat operation, something like the way Harry used to do it, but with a trifle more finesse. Before Ike took office as president he had the reputation for getting opposing forces, factions, etc., closer together in the interest of a common goal or objective. In this particular case he hasn't gotten the opposing forces together but he has got them partially satisfied. And therein lies the stroke of political genius.

However at the rate he is going toward making democracy and first class citizenship, mean the same thing to all American citizens, the President is likely to incur the wrath of the Old "Civil War" South before his term has expired. The amusing thing about this situation is that one segment of the Old South, the vocal segment, has jumped off one band wagon (Demos.) onto another (GOP) only to find out it is traveling the same direction as the one they jumped off. Must be mighty embarrassing wanting to get off and can't because they "jest ain't" no more wagons going in the direction (backwards) they would like to go.

Once again by naming this important committee President Eisenhower gives every evidence that he intends to see to it that every American will be treated as a first class citizen regardless of race, creed or color.

PRESIDENT SETS UP PANEL TO END BIAS IN U. S. CONTRACTS

14-Member Committee to See Compliance by All Plants Working for Government

REPLACES TRUMAN GROUP

New Unit Will Have 6 Officials From Federal Departments and 8 Private Citizens

Text of President's executive order appears on Page 6.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Aug. 13 — President Eisenhower created a new fourteen-member Government committee today to prevent discriminatory employment practices in companies with Federal contracts.

The President issued an executive order that rescinded one by former President Truman. Under the new order, President Eisenhower will replace the present Committee on Government Contract Compliance with a new Government Contract Committee.

The old committee consisted of six public members appointed by President Truman and five Government officials. President Eisenhower's committee will have six members from major Government departments and eight prominent private citizens.

The mission of the committee is to prevent discrimination against any employe because of race, creed, color or national origin. It is one area of the civil rights problem in which the President can act by exercising his own power to eradicate unfair practices. This power, however, is limited to work done for the Government under contracts that contain a fair employment practices clause.

Definite Functions Set

The Eisenhower committee will have definite functions while the Truman group was essentially a Study Board.

Negroes also will be members of the new committee, James C. Hagerty, White House Press Secretary, said. Mr. Hagerty released the order for President Eisenhower at Lowry Air Force Base, where the President nas established the summer White House.

"It will be a top-notch committee of men of national repute," Mr. Hagerty said. "We are changing it because we think we can do a better job."

The six members from the Government will be selected by the heads of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Justice, and Labor, and the General Services Administration.

Under President Truman, the five Government officials were nominated by the Departments of Defense and Labor, the A. E. C., the General Services Administration and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

Would Strengthen Provisions

The President said in the order that after analyzing the procedures of Government contracting agencies it had been found that "the non-discrimination provisions must be revised and strengthened to eliminate discrimination in all aspects of employment."

The head of each contracting agency will be held "primarily responsible" for obtaining compliance by contractors and subcontractors with the non-discrimination provisions.

The new committee will be required to make annual or semi-annual reports to the President, and to carry on an education program against discrimination in employment among employer, labor, civic, educational, religious and other voluntary non-governmental groups.

The order rescinded today was issued by President Truman on Dec. 5, 1951, and the existing committee will turn over its records to the new group. While the Truman order was signed on Dec. 5, 1951, it actually was announced on Dec. 3, 1951.

After issuing the order and bills in settlement of claims of town-Williamsburg-Yorktown Cole- man Federal Weather Control signing fifty-five bills, the Presi- individuals or clearing up their bration Commission. Committee with the job of study- dent went to the Cherry Hills immigration status. the authority of the Secretary of reporting on them and Country Club for a round of golf. Among the public laws were: Agriculture to make loans for fur Now the President has only thirty- ¶A measure withdrawing from farmers. controls over exports of atomic five Congressional enactments to the Atomic Energy Commission its ¶An act extending the Federal energy materials and strategic consider. Of those signed today, exemption from state and local Crop Insurance Program to 100 eleven were public laws and forty- taxes on its property, activities and additional counties next year and four were so-called private relief income effective Oct. 1. ¶An act establishing a twelve- ¶An act establishing the James-

Former Senator Harry Darby, Republican National Committee- man from Kansas, spent an hour

with the President in his office this morning. He said they had talked about friends in Kansas and not about politics.

This afternoon two principal members of the President's staff arrived. They were Robert Cutler, adviser on National security matters, and director of the planning staff of the National Security Council; and Bernard M. Shanley, special counsel to the President, who has been studying the bills passed by Congress.

DIFFERENCES EXPLAINED

New Unit Will Have Functions, Old Was a Study Group

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — The essential difference between the old and the new committees is that the new unit will have definite operating functions.

The 1951 committee had resolved itself primarily into a study group and has had only a nominal existence for the last six or eight months. Most of the members had resigned.

President Eisenhower, it was reported, may ask Vice President Richard M. Nixon to serve as chairman of the new committee.

The new committee will:

¶Receive complaints of discrimination, forward them to the appropriate agency of Government for processing, and receive reports from these agencies on what has been done about the complaint.

¶Establish compliance machinery.

¶Stimulate educational programs aimed at eliminating the basic causes of discrimination.

¶Maintain cooperative relationships with state, local, and nongovernmental agencies.

In addition, it will have more public members than the old committee—nine instead of six—and more Government agency representatives—six instead of five. It is understood that although the order provided for eight public members, an amendment will raise this to nine.

The committee will function as an interdepartmental group with the participating agencies contributing to its financial maintenance.

The chairman of the 1951 committee was Dwight R. G. Palmer, chairman of General Cable Corporation. Mr. Palmer resigned some months ago. Jacob Seidenberg was the executive director.

The only members who apparently had not formally resigned were Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of The Kansas City Call, and Oliver W. Hill, Richmond, Va., attorney, both Negroes; James B. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Boris Shishkin, staff economist of the American Federation of Labor; Russell Forbes, deputy administrator of the General Services Administration; and Oscar S. Smith, of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, said in a statement:

"We are gratified that President Eisenhower has recreated the Government committee to enforce the nondiscrimination clause in all Federal contracts. * * * The new order is in some respects stronger than that issued by President Truman."

Walter White, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said in a statement that creation of the committee to enforce the Government's nondiscrimination clause is "a challenge to Congress to erase discrimination in all other major industries."

Mr. White said President Eisenhower's action "merits the gratitude of thousands who are now denied a chance to work or use their highest skills in the mills and factories that hold Government contracts."

Text of Eisenhower's Order on Bias Panel

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Aug. 13—Following is the text of the President's Executive Order establishing the Government Contract Committee to supervise compliance with Federal Government fair employment policy practices in the performance of Government contracts:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Establishing the Government Contract Commitee.

Whereas it is in the interest of the nation's economy and security to promote the fullest utilization of all available manpower; and

Whereas it is the policy of the United States Government to promote equal employment opportunity for all qualified persons employed or seeking employment on Government contracts because such persons are entitled to fair and equitable treatment in all aspects of employment on work paid for from public funds; and

Whereas it is the obligation of the contracting agencies of the United States Government and Government contractors to insure compliance with, and successful execution of, the equal employment opportunity program of the United States Government; and

Whereas existing Executive orders require the Government contracting agencies to include in their contracts a provision obligating the Government contractor not to discriminate against any employe or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin and obligating the Government contractor to include a similar provision in all subcontracts; and

Whereas a review and analysis of existing practices and procedures of Government contracting agencies show that the practices and procedures relating to compliance with the non-discrimination provisions must be revised and strengthened to eliminate discrimination in all aspects of employment:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority visited in me by the Constitution and statutes, and as President of the United States, and pursuant to the authority conferred by and subject to the provisions of Section 214 of the Act of May, 1945, 59 Stat. 134 (31 U. S. C. 691), it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1

The head of each contracting agency of the Government of the United States shall be primarily responsible for obtaining compliance by any contractor or subcontractor with the said nondiscrimination provisions of any contract entered into, amended or modified by his agency and of any subcontract thereunder, and shall take appropriate measures to bring about the said compliance.

SECTION 2

The head of each contracting agency shall take appropriate measures, including but not limited to the establishment of compliance procedures, to carry out the responsibility set forth in Section 1 hereof.

SECTION 3

There is hereby established the Government Contract Committee, hereinafter referred to as the committee. The committee shall be composed of fourteen members, as follows:

(A) One representative of the following-named agencies to be designated by the respective heads of such agencies: the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor and the General Services Administration.

(B) Eight other members to be appointed by the President. The chairman and vice chairman shall be designated by the President.

SECTION 4

The chairman shall make recommendations to the contracting agencies for improving and making more effective the non-discrimination provisions of Government contracts. All contracting agencies of the Government are directed and authorrized to cooperate with the committee and, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish the committee such information and assistance as it may require in the performance of its functions under this order.

The committee shall establish such rules as may be necessary for the performance of its functions under this order, and shall make annual or semi-annual reports on its progress to the President.

SECTION 5

The committee may receive complaints of alleged violations of the non-discrimination provisions of Government contracts. Complaints received shall be transmitted by the committee to the appropriate contracting agencies to be processed in accordance with the agencies' procedure for handling such complaints.

Each contracting agency shall report to the committee the action taken with respect to all complaints received by the agency, including those transmitted by the committee. The committee shall review and analyze the reports submitted to it by the contracting agencies.

SECTION 6

The committee shall encourage the furtherance of an educational program by employer, labor, civic, educational, religious, and other voluntary nongovernmental groups in order to eliminate or reduce the basic causes and costs of discrimination in employment.

SECTION 7

The committee is authorized to establish and maintain cooperative relationships with agencies of state and local governments, as well as with nongovernmental bodies, to assist in achieving the purposes of this order.

SECTION 8

The Government agencies (except the Department of Justice) designated in Section 3 (A) of this order shall defray such necessary expenses of the committee as may be authorized by law, including Section 214 of the Act of May 3, 1945, 59 Stat. 134 (31 U. S. C. 691); provided that no agency shall supply more than 50 per cent of the funds necessary to carry out the purposes of this order.

The Department of Labor shall provide necessary space and facilities for the committee. In the case of the Department of Justice the contribution shall be limited to the rendering of legal services.

SECTION 9

Executive Order No. 10308 of Dec. 5, 1951 (16 F. R. 12303), is hereby revoked and the Committee on Government Contract Compliance established thereby is abolished. All records and property of the said committee are transferred to the Government Contract Committee. The latter committee shall wind up any outstanding affairs of the abolished committee.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

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HOUSE BILL #644
Text Books- ALABAMA

'Branded In Alabama'

House Bill 644, which would require poison bottle labels on textbooks written by anyone who has ever been called a communist, socialist, or a fellow traveler by "any lawfully constituted public body," is just another one of those foolish efforts to fight communism by imitating it.

The bill requires all books used in Alabama public schools, colleges, universities and trade schools to carry a brand certifying that the author has been named on somebody's list.

This is obviously impossible when you consider, for instance, the list prepared by the California Un-American Activities Committee (a "lawfully constituted public body," within the meaning of H. B. 644). The California investigators found virtually every writer, actor and artist in America to have been at one time or another, associated with an organization later declared communist, socialist, or fellow traveling.

At last count, Einstein was listed in connection with dozens of such organizations. If a student at the University of Alabama should be instructed to read any of Einstein's many books on quantum mechanics or relativity, the student could not comply unless the publisher provided copies duly labeled "poison."

Similarly, such fine works as those of George Bernard Shaw, a one-time Fabian socialist, would have to carry the brand or be verboten. It is doubtful if any self-respecting publisher would go along with this poppycock.

H. B. 644 is patently unworkable. If it passed, few teachers would risk recommending anything but the most innocuous pap to their students. This proposal is of a piece with Alabama's communist registration law (no communist has yet registered and the law has been on the books two years) and the law passed several years ago to outlaw communists from the ballot in Alabama. As we recall, the FBI's own liberal estimates are that there are only about 40 Communist Party members in Alabama.

Communism is simply not an internal threat to this state.

President Eisenhower put it well when he said to the American Library Association:

> . . . We must in these times be intelligently alert not only to the fanatic cunning of the communist conspiracy, but also to the grave dangers in meeting fanaticism with ignorance. For, in order to fight totalitarians . . . there are some zealots who—with more wrath than wisdom — would adopt a strangely unintelligent course. They would try to defend freedom by denying freedom's friends the opportunity of studying communism in its entirety — its plausibilities, its falsities, its weaknesses.
>
> For we know that freedom cannot be served by the devices of the tyrant. As it is an ancient truth that freedom cannot be legislated into existence, so it is no less obvious that freedom cannot be censored into existence. Any who act as if freedom's defenses are to be found in suppression and suspicion and fear confess a doctrine that is alien to America. . .

We understand that the Texas legislature has just defeated a bill similar to H. B. 644. We hope the Alabama legislature will have the wisdom to follow suit.

Awarded $7,500 In Suit Against Election Board

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP) — C. Francis Stradford, noted attorney, last week won a verdict for $7,500 against Mable G. Reinecks, Harry A. Lipsky and William B. Daly in Superior court here. The defendants were members of the Chicago election commission.

A jury awarded the decision to Atty. Stradford, one of two Republican nominees for the office of representative in the general assembly from the fifth senatorial district in the 1948 election. Stradford had contested the election.

Two Democratic candidates were running in the election. The canvas from the precincts showed that the Democrats, Louis Berman and Charles M. Skyles, and Noble W. Lee, Republican, were elected.

Lee's majority over Stradford was 3,000 votes. Stradford filed a contest with the secretary of state, and the committee on elections and reapportionment of the Illinois house of representatives ordered a recount of the ballots as to Lee and Stradford.

When the chairman of the committee requested the ballots from the board of election commissioners of Chicago, he was advised that the ballots had been destroyed.

According to law, the board of election commissioners can destroy the ballots two months after the election, provided no contest is pending. If a contest is pending, the ballots must be reserved until the contest is ended.

Stradford contended through his attorneys, Sidney A. Jones, Jr., and Edward B. Toles, that the members of the board of election commissioners deprived him of the office by destroying the ballots during the pendency of the contest.

The defendants, all members of the board of election commissioners of Chicago until December, 1952, contended they did not receive notice of the election contest.

When a jury in Judge Matthew D. Hartigan's court awarded the verdict to Atty. Stradford, it marked one of the few times that a Negro has successfully challenged the results of an election.

Commission Demands Non-Bias Immigration

The failure to include Negroes and other non-whites in figuring the annual immigration quota is a "discriminatory and unwarranted method" which should be eliminated from the McCarran-Walter Act.

That's the conclusion of a report made last week by the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization after an extensive study of the much controverted immigration law.

The commission's report declared that the national origins quota system should be replaced by a method of selecting immigrants that is not based on race, color, creed or national origin.

According to the commission, this new method would automatically eliminate the so-called "subquota" provision of the McCarran-Walter Act by which immigration from colonial area in the Western Hemisphere is limited to 100 per colony within the quota of the mother country.

In this connection, the commission specifically recommends that "all discriminations against colonies in the Western Hemisphere, as a special class, should be eliminated."

Racial and national discrimination, the report declared, was "the essence" of the 1952 law.

The national origins system failed of its purpose, the report contended, because immigrants from Northern and Western Europe did not seek admission in numbers sufficient to maintain the quota balance. The quota pattern, it said, called for 81.6 per cent to come from Nortern and Western Europe and only 16 per cent from Southern and Eastern Europe.

In the period from 1930 to 1951, the report stated, immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe actually comprised 42.4 per cent of the total.

BAN URGED ON USE OF 'RACIAL ORIGINS'

President's Board Denounces Immigration Quota System in Effect Since 1924

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—A comprehensive review of the racial origins quota system for immigration was offered in the report today of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization. The Commission strongly objected to the system and recommended its abolition.

"The national origins system," the Commission stated, "has been justified as an attempt to guarantee that particular ethnic, racial or nationality groups would have preference for entry into the United States, on the assumption that they were more adaptable to American culture."

The first immigration quota was established in 1921. In 1924 the national origins system was introduced.

The report said that the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 retains essentially the national origins quota system which was introduced by the 1924 act."

Basic Theory Seen Changed

"However," the report proceeded, "it does add some important racist provisions which, in fact, depart from the basic theory of the national origins system itself."

"The 1952 act requires the establishment of separate subquotas for colonial dependencies in the Western Hemisphere, a provision which has generally been regarded as discriminatory against the colored people of the Caribbean area.

The 1952 act likewise defines a special geographic area known as the Asia-Pacific Triangle. The people of that area are given a special limited racial, or Oriental quota, regardless of the place of their birth—a departure from the origins principle."

The 1924 act set up three groups. In the first were the people of the Western Hemisphere who received a non-quota status and were permited to enter the United States without any numerical limitation. The second were Orientals, who were completely excluded. The third covered Europeans and others from the rest of the world for whom some 154,00 quotas numbers were allocated for distribution on the basis of birth.

"The legislative history, the statements by its sponsors and the nature of its operation," the report stated, all point to the fact that the 1924 national origins system was designed and intended to discriminate on the basis of national origin, race, color and (in effect) religion.

It was designed to favor immigrants from Northern and Western Europe and to discriminate against those from Southern and Eastern Europe, and against Orientals."

POLITICAL PICTURE

By John L. Clark

WASHINGTON—Without being cruel, inhuman or narrow in our views, we raise the question of why all the fuss to have the McCarran-Walter Act amended?

Hearings have been held by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Emergency Immigration Act of 1953 to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special quota immigrant vias to certain escapees from Germany and nationals of Italy, Greece and the Netherlands.

This measure would supercede the 154,657 immigrants permitted to enter the United States every year provided for in the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952—which was passed over President Truman's veto.

Priority in the McCarran-Walter quota went to 50 per cent of the total with high education, technical training, specialized experience or exceptional ability, considered to be of substantial benefit to the United States and spouses and children of these people.

Grounds for exclusion, even the priority group, were: physical defects, dangerous contagious diseases, mental defects, including psychopathic personality, drug addiction or chornic alcoholism; advocacy of subversive doctrines, pauperism, illiteracy, previous exclusion or deportation, attempts to enter as a stowaway, evasion of military service, obtaining a visa by fraud, assisting another to enter the United States illegally.

There was quite a fuss over he bill last year and Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota joined with New York's Representative Emanuel Celler to sponsor a bill extending the quota to 300,000 and strike out many of the exclusion restrictions contained in the McCarran-Walter bill.

An analysis of the opposition reveals that most objectionable in restrictions was "advocacy of subversive doctrines."

Even President Eisenhower is now in favor of the proposal under discussion to admit 240,000 immigrants — a so-called emergency.

The Negro enters this controversy uninvited and without credentials.

Overlooked or ignored by self-styled Negro leaders is a provision of the McCarran-Walter Act which gives an immigrant ten years without citizenship papers before subversive activities become serious.

In that interval, even before they are qualified to vote, immigrants will be accorded all the rights of all other white citizens of the United States.

They will get preference on jobs because of education or training, enjoy services of all public accommodations, unrestricted participation in all schools everywhere and qualify for privileges of private clubs, like all white citizens—even in the Deep South.

There is something wrong and unfair about the whole operation.

Discrimination is apparent and intentional—solely because of color and race.

It originates, is being encouraged, practiced and justified by the Congress of the United States, mutely and cowardly concurred in by our so-called political, professional and social leaders.

The Negro has been a "constituted citizen" of the United States for almost one hundred years.

He has fought in all the wars, contributed to the arts and sciences.

He has aligned with both major political parties, served well and loyal.

This undisputed contribution has not enabled the Negro to enjoy first-class citizenship in every State in the Union, travel like white Americans, be slept in hotels, served in dining rooms, live were he can pay rent, work where his talents are best suited, or buy in neighborhoods of his choice.

His children are forced by b goted laws in some states to get their education in schools, separate and apart from the offspring of white parents.

He is black, descended from former generations of slaves and for those reasons, undesirable.

But immigrants, desiring to escape slavery under the Soviet program, can and will be accepted on equal terms.

They are white, a determining qualification in America, "home of the free and the brave."

We are casting no aspersions on escapees from Germany and nationals of Greece, Italy and the Netherlands.

But it seems to be a queer and contradictory policy that looks out for the safety and comfort of other races and nationalities of foreign countries and ignore the constitutional

ers, and self-represented champions of civil rights, dare not speak out against this unbalanced reasoning, it will be the average citizen who must lead the way.

ry by segregated schools, de-nial of accommodations in tra-vel, hotels, amustments, din-ing rooms and employment.

Important facts are overlooked in championing the rights of im-migrants to come to this coun-try.

tablished, even the ordinary day laborer, with-ty schooling, can start a gn in the smallest com-y that will spread across e nation

rights of a minority that knows no other home but America.

It seems elementary that some-body should make a survey of talents and skills of Negroes here in America and utilize them to the fullest extent.

The Negro is the only sec-ond class citizen in the over 150 million population of Amer-ica, and is kept in that cate-

that they will be honorable, re-spectable, loyal and a distinct contribution to the welfare of the country that gave them protection. The record of

tions.

Since the po-officials, church

It is not definite that they will become citizens. If they do decide on this protective step, we have no guarantee

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POINT IV PROGRAM

EISENHOWER REQUEST WILL ADD $550,000,000 TO POINT IV PROGRAM

Says Cause of World Freedom Will Be Served With Assistance Given by U. S.

STEADY BUILD-UP OF DEFENSE IS URGED

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — President Eisenhower called upon congress last week to appropriate $550,000,000 for technical, economic and developmental purposes to be used chiefly for South and Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa.

"Through these programs," he said, "the United States is providing its interest in helping the peoples of these areas to work toward better and more hopeful conditions of live, to strengthen the foundations of opportunity and freedom."

The President's message also recommended that $5,240,000 be appropriated for military weapons and support directly to the defense efforts of America's friends and allies.

This total, he recalled, represents a reduction of $1,800,000 from the previous Administration's 1954 budget.

After carefully studying and deliberating over the Mutual Security Program for 1954, the President said, the new administration has come to some clear conclusions:

1. The U. S. and her partners throughout the world must stand ready to build and maintain adequate defense.

2. This country must avoid so rapid a military buildup that it might seriously dislocate economics.

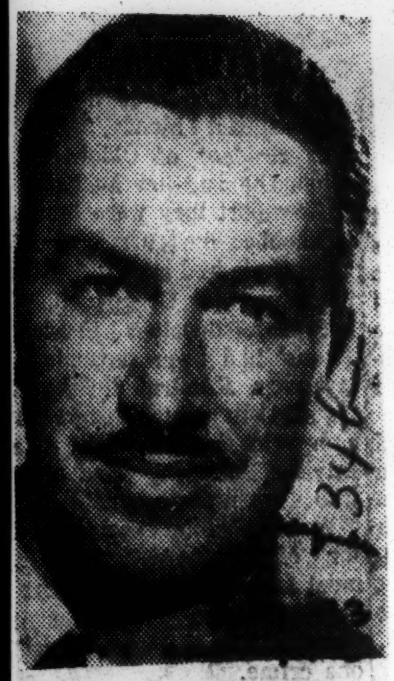
3. America must help free nations to help themselves in eradicating conditions which corrode and destroy the will for freedom and democracy within.

4. While it is necessary to do more in the Far East, resources must also be made available to assist the French and the Associated States in their military efforts to defeat the Communist Viet Minh aggression.

5. The military must steadily be built up with our partners throughout the world, sustained and planned so as to use joint capabilities with maximum efficiency and minimum strain.

If the United States should fail to carry out these purposes, "the free world could become disunited at a moment of great peril when peace and war hang precariously in balance," he said.

"This is the way best to defend successfully ourselves and the cause of freedom" concluded the President.



REP. ADAM POWELL

Powell Bill Blasts All Travel Bias

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA)— Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, last Wednesday urged the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to report favorably his bill forbidding racial segregation of interstate passengers on any form of transportation.

In spite of Supreme Court decisions banning segregation in interstate travel, Powell told the committee, bus, railroad, boat and airplane travel continues to be "a physical and mental hazard" for colored people in states having Jim Crow laws.

According to Powell, trains going South from Washington leave the enforcement of segregation to the discretion of their train crews and the "courage of passengers."

Ill-tempered conductors, he said, usually will try to force colored passengers to ride in Jim Crow coaches.

The Powell Bill Aimed At Enforcing Job Equality

THE bill offered in the House of Representatives last week by Congressman ADAM C. POWELL JR., (D., N. Y.) is directed at a very vital set of conditions that deny to many qualified workers a decent chance to work at the job for which they are qualified. The POWELL bill would amend the TAFT-HARTLEY Act governing labor-management relations so as to outlaw racial discrimination and segregation in employment, whether by labor unions or by employers.

Ample proof has been adduced, particularly in the investigations and hearings of the war-time FEPC, that discrimination against colored workers is practiced by labor unions and by agreements between certain unions and hiring companies. Some of these agreements, as in the railway firemen's case, have been declared illegal by the courts but only after long and costly legal battles.

The situation which faces many workers—because of the race, color, creed or national origin—and far too often, is that they are either not hired at all, or are denied equal opportunity to be upgraded and promoted, or have insecure tenure of employment and unfair terms or conditions of employment.

Frequently, they are ineligible for employment because they are not members of unions — and are denied admission to unions. In such cases, employers may not be able to offer them jobs or, having placed them on the payroll, are forced to discharge them (under the union shop gimmick) when they do not subsequently join the union. A great many powerful unions have by-laws confining membership to whites only.

The present labor relations law, while a considerable improvement over the old WAGNER Act, is defective in meeting this situation adequately. In Norfolk, for instance, there have been strikes on construction projects, against "working conditions" which the strikers refused to get specific about — but actually they have been striking because non-union Negroes were employed in skilled crafts. These same Negroes, however, they will not take into their closed guilds.

No right is more important than the right to work, and to work at the job one merits by experience and qualification; and to be advanced according to merit. Congressman POWELL has been wise to seek legislative remedy of the problem. He cannot be condemned by organized labor as anti-union because his whole record speaks otherwise.

How far his bill will get in a Republican-controlled Congress against the combined opposition of political alignments, including southern congressmen and senators, organized labors lobby, and spokesmen for some segments of industry, is difficult to predict. But it deserves the fullest consideration and passage into law. Otherwise, the claims of both major parties that they stand for equal opportunity for all Americans will be proved false.

POWELL BILL

Rep. William L. Dawson (D.,Ill).

Dawson Introduces Four Bills; Hits Poll Tax; Lynching And School Bias

WASHINGTON — Four bills that would extend the constitutionally-guaranteed rights of equality of treatment and opportunity to all Americans, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin were introduced in the House this week by Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.)

One of the measures would outlaw poll-tax payment as a prerequisite for voting in the six Southern states where it still is required. Another would make lynching a Federal offense under heavy penalties. The third bill would ban segregation in the District of Columbia and specifically in the public schools. It also would forbid the issuance of business licenses to firms following segregation practices. And the fourth would bar discrimination in employment on a basis of race, creed, color or national origin. All four of these bills were introduced by Congressman Dawson in the last session of Congress, but died before they could reach the House floor.

Congressman Dawson said that a great many things happening in the world today make passage of these civil rights measures of pressing concern to all Americans. "I shall fight for the consideration of these bills in this session of Congress," the Illinois Congressman asserted.

On the Senate side, Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) reintroduced the identical anti-poll tax and anti-lynching bills in this Congress that he has presented in past sessions. Civil rights proponents have opposed his anti-lynching bill which they term totally inadequate.

Dawson Enters Civil Rights Bills In House

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) —Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, last Wednesday introduced five civil rights bills.

One of the Dawson measures would declare the public policy of the District of Columbia to be opposed to race segregation, it would provide for the operation of the local public school system on a nonsegregated basis, and would deny business licenses to individuals or firms that failed to conform to the nonsegregation policy.

The other bills he offered include anti-poll tax, anti-lynching, anti-segregation in interstate travel and fair employment practice legislation.

Representative Abraham J. Multer, Democrat of New York, introduced a bill to withhold Federal aid from National Guard organizations which practice race or religious discrimination.

* * *

REP. ADAM C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, introduced a resolution which would authorize the House Education and Labor Committee to conduct an investigation of the Agriculture Department's activities relating to sugar.

The proposed investigation would be aimed particularly at matters relating to the employment of sugar workers in Puerto Rico, and the unemployment of such workers due to the abuse of the discretionary powers of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, introduced a bill to provide aid to persons in the United States who desire to immigrate to Liberia.

Race Question Enters Debate Over Hawaii

Attack on Statehood Led by Southerners

Washington, March 9 (AP)—Southern Democrats led the opposition to statehood for Hawaii today as Republican leaders sought for the third time to push the bill through the House.

Hawaii's geographical position 2,000 miles from the mainland, the size and Oriental complexion of its population, and the threat of communism were points raised during debate to bar the admission of Hawaii as the 49th state.

In the background was a rumbling of Democratic resentment over failure of the Eisenhower Administration to get behind the drive for Alaska statehood at the same time the Hawaii bill is up for action.

House Vote Expected Today

The vote on Hawaii is expected tomorrow. The House passed the bill in 1947 and again in 1950, but the Senate failed to act.

Chairman Allen (R., Ill.) of the House Rules Committee presented Hawaii's case for statehood as a "nonpartisan" issue. But Representative McCormack (D., Mass.), the Democratic whip, noted that Democrats in the last Congress brought up bills for both Hawaii and Alaska, while only the Hawaii bill is being pressed now.

Chairman Miller (R., Neb.) of the House Interior Committee said hearings will be held on Alaska statehood and another bill to permit Alaskans to elect their own governor, beginning April.

The Alaska hearing could not be held earlier, Miller said, because the Territorial Legislature is about to appoint a new statehood committee.

'Time for Statesmanship'

Miller called on the Democrats to weigh their actions soberly.

"It is not a time for quibbling over political advantages," he said. "It is a time for statesmanship.

"Surely you who oppose considering Hawaii for statehood at this time because Alaska has not been included should recognize that when Hawaii becomes a state it will be easier to bring Alaska in as one of the states."

Hawaii is traditionally Republican; Alaska is considered normally Democratic.

Delegate Farrington (R., Hawaii), a leader in Hawaii's fight for statehood for nearly 20 years, pleaded with Congress to fulfill the implied promise of statehood made when Hawaii was annexed to the United States as an incorporated territory in 1989.

Racial Make-Up Noted

Representative Rogers (D., Tex.) told the House that admission of Hawaii would "change the geography of the country and might well change its political philosophy."

He said he has no racial prejudices, but he declared that Hawaii's population has "vast differences in racial extraction from the people who founded the United States and made it great."

Representative Smith (D., Va.) said that only 16½ per cent of Hawaii's population consisted of Caucasians, and declared that no other state ever came into the union with Caucasians in a minority.

Miller disputed this, asserting that Florida had more Negroes than Caucasians when it was admitted as a state.

Anti-Hawaii Dixiecrats Argue Race

WASHINGTON — Hawaii's racial strains and geography are being used as chief weapons by Southern Democrats in their fight to keep the island territory from becoming the 49th state.

Speaking before the House last week Representative Walter Rogers, (D. Tex.) said admitting Hawaii would "change the geography of the country and might well change its political philosophy."

WANT ALASKA TOO

Believed to be one of the big factors in opposition to admission of Hawaii is its traditional position as Republican. Hawaiian statehood would add two Republican Senators, giving the GOP a clean balance of power in Congress.

Others are opposed to admitting Hawaii without admitting Alaska at the same time. Alaska, though it now has a Republican legislature, is traditionally Democratic.

WHITE IN MINORITY

Rep. Howard W. Smith, (D. Va.) opposed Hawaii's statehoood because its population is only 16 1-2 percent Caucasion. He said no other state has been admitted with Caucasians in a minority.

Rep. Harold H. Velde, (R. Ill.) answered saying Florida was admitted with Negroes in the majority.

This is the third time a bill for Hawaiian statehood has come up in the House. The Republican administration is backing it.

Hawaii Meets Senate Stall On Statehood

By HERBERT FOSTER,
United Press Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The House-approved Hawaiian statehood bill appeared today to be temporarily stalled in the Senate behind tidelands legislation.

Statehood for the Mid-Pacific territory is No. 2 on the "must" legislative list of GOP Senate Leader Robert A. Taft, (Ohio). But No. 1 is submerged oil lands legislation, still hung up in the same interior and insular affairs committee which must handle Hawaii.

The tidelands bill is expected to provoke prolonged Senate debate. Even when it disposed of, some Democrats are already talking of "Very lengthy discussion" of the idea of statehood for the solidly Republican Hawaii and not the traditionally-Democratic Alaska.

The House approved the Hawaiian statehood bill yesterday 274 to 183, after rejecting by 227 to 182 a motion to send it back to committee.

The House did, however, tack on an amendment requiring Hawaii's constitution to be approved later by Congress before the islands become the 49th star in the United States flag, which at any rate could not happen before 1954. And it cut Hawaii's allotment of House of Representatives seats to one instead of two.

Even so, the House vote was a victory for the GOP and President Eisenhower, and a licking for northern Democrats who wanted to include Alaska.

Sen. Guy Cordon (R., Oreg.) chairman of the interior subcommittee which will handle the bill, told newsmen he hopes it will be approved without further hearings after the tidelands measure is reported. But he would not predict when that would me.

Hits Hawaii Statehood

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UP).—Rep. John R. Pillion, R., N. Y., said today if Hawaii is admitted to the Union "the nation will be inviting two Soviet agents to take seats in our U. S. Senate." He told the Senate Interior Committee if the territory is given statehood "the prospect of two Senators . . . who will be Communists or Communistically influenced is not a mere possibility nor a probability; it is a certainty."

Rep. Pillion said the Left-wing International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union can "deliver" between 50,000 and 60,000 votes to their candidate. He said he was against the House-approved bill to make Hawaii the forty-ninth state unless a Constitutional amendment he is sponsoring becomes law.

The amendment would not give a new state a Senator unless and until it has a population of at least one-half the average number of persons represented by each Senator already sittingg. A new state would not be entitled to two Senators unil is population was one and one-half times that of the average population represented by sitting Senators. The amendment, in effect, would prevent Hawaii from having representation in the Senate if it were admitted at the present time.

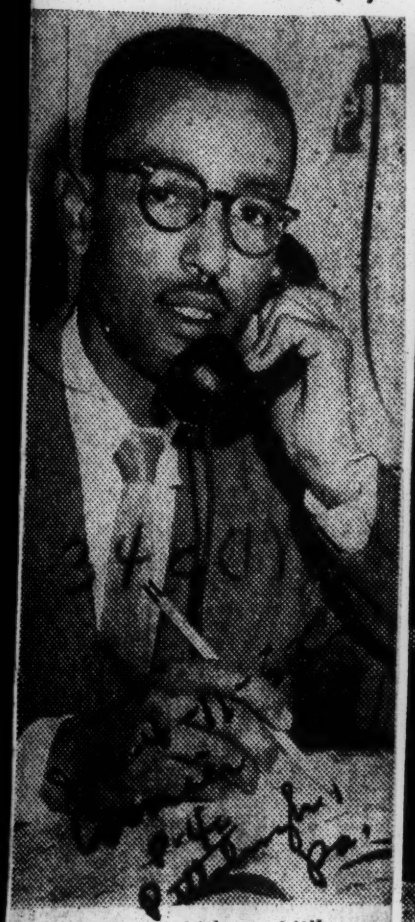
Rep. John P. Saylor, R., Pa., said Rep. Pillion's remarks on Hawaii's potential Senate representation showed "complete ignorance of the fundamental principle and history of the Constitution of the United States."

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WEST VIRGINIA

Teacher Wins Jim-Crow Bus Suit

Miss Rosalynd C. Richardson, Bluefield State College professor, who tested the jim-crow seating arrangement on buses in Georgia (and was thrown in jail for doing so), was awarded a $1,600 judgment against the Atlantic Greyhound Corporation by a Federal court . . . A special meeting of the board of directors of **Texas Southern University** has been called for Wednesday of this week. There's quite a bit of faculty feuding on the TSU campus.



Victor—Hilton Hill was one of several Negroes elected to seats in Bermuda's Parliament last week. Mr. Hill led the field over five white candidates in Hamilton Parish to reverse a defeat he suffered in 1948. His victory occurred twenty-five years to the day after the death of his father who had served in the 1928 House.



Solon—Hilton G. Hill, owner of Bermuda's Vacation Travel Service, leaves Legislative Buildings in Hamilton, Bermuda, with his wife and son after he was sworn in as a member of Parliament from Hamilton Parish last week. Mr. Hill bested five white candidates to win his post.

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CALIFORNIA



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NEW MUNICIPAL COURT — Judge Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., will be honored by his fellow citizens this Sunday from four to 7 p.m. with a testimonial reception, open to the public at the Golden State Home Office building.

Shown here with the new judge is his former secretary, for 18 years, Mrs. Lessie Postell, congratulating him on the occasion of his recent swearing-in.

Appointed by Governor Warren to become the second Negro judge on the West Coast, Judge Griffith was a veteran of 22 years in the local courts, and also served the local community as president of the Los Angeles branch Naacp for 10 years. He is a member of the State Bar association's commission on legislation and the Los Angeles Bar association's Constitutional Rights committee. (Photo by Smith)

Wiley Manuel Wins Law Post On West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO — (ANP) — Wiley Manuel, 25, an honor graduate of Hastings College of Law, last week was appointed the first Negro student legal assistant in the San Francisco office of the attorney general.

After passing the state bar examination, Manuel expects to be named a deputy attorney general.

The appointment of Manuel to legal assistantship is seen as an achievement since the 12 previous assistants passed the bar and civil service examinations with high averages.

Manuel led his class for two years at Hastings. He also was editor of the school's law journal and a member of the Thurston society.

A graduate of Berkeley high school and the University of California, class of 1951, Manuel is an Army veteran, married, and lives with his wife and daughter at Berkeley.

$10,000 a Year

Top Post To L.A. Man

LOS ANGELES — Edward H. Hawkins, prominent Los Angeles real estate man, this week was given a lucrative post on the five-man Public Works Commission by newly elected Mayor Norris Poulson. The job carries with it a $10,000-a-year salary.

Hawkins' appointment to the powerful Public Works Commission makes a total of four Negroes Mayor Poulson has appointed to important posts under his new integrated plan of city government.

Hawkins is the brother of State Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins, and the brother-in-law of Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Edwin L. Jefferson.

Mayor-elect Had Race Support

Urge Key Positions For Negroes in L. A.

LOS ANGELES—Speculation was high this week relative to the appointment of Negroes by Mayor-elect Norris Poulson to some of the 128 available commission posts.

Early last week a metropolitan newspaper advocated editorially that Mr. Poulson give serious thought to placing Negroes in strategic spots throughout the city administration. Sources close to the new Mayor said he had taken the matter under advisement and was giving it serious and favorable thought.

The names of Edward Hawkins, Atty. Ernest Porter, Roger Mason, Newsman J. Robert Smith, Leon Hardwick and Laura Slayton were among the twenty-five persons being considered for ranking posts, the Courier informant said.

These persons were all instrumental in aiding Poulson's victory over Mayor Fletcher Bowron, whose sixteen-year tenure of office ends June 30.

Lack of integration in the city's fire department and Bowron's failure to appoint a representative number of minority group members to the various commissions, are viewed as contributing factors to the Mayor's defeat last May 26.



NEW CITY ATTORNEY — First Negro deputy City Attorney in 8 years, Charles Landry Fielding, is welcomed by Roger Arneberg, recently elected City Attorney.

Fielding was admitted to the California Bar last month and was the second Negro appointed to the City Attorney's office within a week. First was Mrs. Thelma Starr Meigs, a clerk.

Native of Arkansas, the 27-year-old lawyer studied Japanese at Yale under the Army's Specialized Training Program for Counter Intelligence Corpsmen.

Continuing his studies at Yale, Fielding received his bachelor of arts degree in 1949 and his law degree last year.

Others in the photo are, from left: Alphonso Mills and Celestus A. King, III, who helped corral the vote for Arneberg in the last City elections.

First and last Negro to serve in the City Attorney's office was Bert MacDonald, colorful political figure who died in 1945.

In Los Angeles

Governor Puts Negro On Bench

LOS ANGELES — Gov. Earl Warren was still receiving rounds of commendation Monday for his appointment of Thomas L. Griffith Jr., prominent local attorney, as judge of the Los Angeles Municipal Court. The position pays $15,000 a year.



Gov. Warren

Griffith, an outstanding civic leader and lawyer, will succeed Judge Lowell Matthay of Los Angeles, deceased.

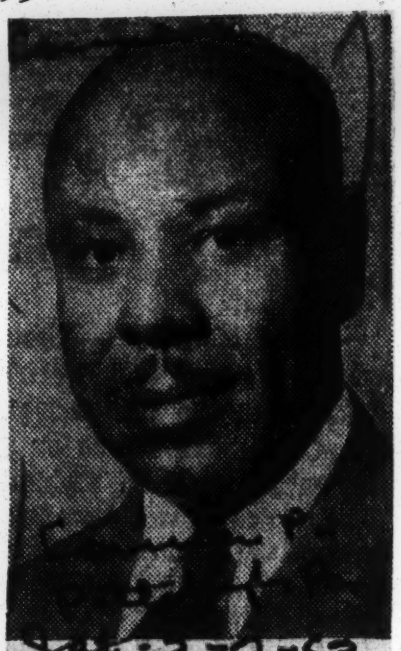
The attorney told the Courier:

"I am deeply grateful to Governor Warren. I am also happy that the appointment came at this time, since he is not a candidate and thus, it was not done for political expediency."

The appointment of Judge Griffith came as a climax to a long career of civic and legal service to the Los Angeles community. Mr. Griffith had served for fifteen years as president of the Los Angeles Branch of the NAACP. He is also one of the founders of and legal counsel for the fast-growing Broadway Federal Savings and Loan Association.

THE SON OF the late Dr. T. L. Griffith, builder of the Second Baptist Church, Judge Griffith was born in Albia, Iowa. He has lived in Los Angeles for thirty years. He studied law at USC and Southwestern and was admitted to the State Bar of California in 1931. He was also the first Negro admitted to membership in the Los Angeles Bar Association.

Two of the highlights of Attorney Griffith's legal career were the Monrovia School case and the Brookside Park pool case. In the school case, wherein colored residents of Monrovia were arrested because they refused to send their children to a school which had been rendered unsafe by the earthquake of 1933, Griffith was able to get a writ of mandamus ordered which permitted the thirteen parents to send their tots to another school.



New Judge—

Thomas L. Griffith Jr., prominent Los Angeles attorney, last week was named a municipal court judge by Governor Earl Warren.

In the Brookside pool case through another writ of mandamus, Attorney Griffith was able to change the former pattern of allowing Negroes and Mexicans to use the pool only on Tuesdays, and clear the track so that minorities as well as all Americans would be admitted at all times.

In making the appointment Governor Warren—who had the courage in the last national election to come out clearly for FEPC—also kept a promise he made to the Courier and a Sacramento minister a couple of years ago.

The new appointment will be effective when Griffith takes the oath of office within thirty days after his commission is received from Sacramento.

The new judge is married. His wife is Portia B. Griffith, a school teacher, and he has one son, Thomas L. III, 15, and two girls, Greta Louise, 10, and Lisa Jane, 8.

Dr. Taylor gets Civil Service post

A big step toward integration of minority groups and labor into Los Angeles City Government was taken this week as Mayor Fletcher Bowron announced he appointment of several commissioners to vacancies.

Dr. J. Phyromn Taylor and architectural consultant Ralph Vaughn, both Negroes, were among those receiving appointments. Dr. Taylor was appointed to the civil service commission and Vaughn was appointed a building and safety commissioner.

Lawrence H. Pattisson, white, business representative of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, was appointed to Public Utilities commissioner. Appointments of Vaughn and Dr. Taylor were the fifth appointments of Negroes by the Mayor to important commissions: Insuranceman George A. Beavers is vice president of the City Housing Authority; Dr. John A. Somerville is a member of the Police Commission; the Rev. Baxter C. Duke, of the Social Service commission.

Dr. Taylor, who has been a resident of Los Angeles for 10 years, is an active attending physician at Temple hospital and chief of the Taylor Medical Center, 3112 Western, where he has offices. He resides with his wife and three children at 2210 S. Hobart.

Vaughn has been in private practice as an architect for more than 8 years. He was formerly associated with Paul R. Williams. He is married, has one son, and resides at 2171 W. 26th pl.

Ex-Louisianian Named To $10,000 Post In Calif.

By Harry Levette

Los Angeles (ANP).—A quiet, unobtrusive local citizen, a Democrat of the old Roosevelt and Truman eras, was rewarded last week for his support to Los Angeles' new Mayor Morris Poulson.

Mayor Poulson announced the appointment of Edward A. Hawkins, 52, insurance man and brother of Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins, to the board of public works. Membership on the board is a full-time job, paying $10,000 a year.

Hawkins is replacing Leslie F. Olson for the term ending July 1, 1953. The appointment is subject to City Council confirmation.

Hawkins is a partner with his brother in a real estate and public relations firm.

Born in Shreveport, La., he attended high school there. He also studied at Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, and has a law degree from the Lincoln University Law school in San Francisco.

On coming to Los Angeles in 1921, he went into the garage business. From 1940 to 1944, he was on the staff of the Los Angeles City Housing Authority.



APPOINTMENT OF — Lionel L. Hoffman to the Board of Governors of the L. A. County Dept. of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, was announced this week by Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, right, who sponsored Hoffmann.

Native of New Orleans, Hoffmann was principal for two years of Lincoln Elementary school, Willowbrook.

Teaching biological science at Dorsey high school, he holds Bachelor and Master of Arts degrees from L. A. State College, and studied at Xavier university, State University of Iowa City; USC, German University in Prague, and the University of Minnesota.

In addition, he holds a Bachelor of Law degree from Southwestern university.

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California

Los Angeles Gets Griffith As Judge

By LAWRENCE F. LAMAR

LOS ANGELES — Gov. Earl Warren this week fulfilled a promise made to the writer and some distinguished citizen representing practically every phase of political life, by appointing Thomas L. Griffith, outstanding attorney, to a judgeship of the municipal court.

The appointment of Mr. Griffith, is the second judge appointment made by the California governor since he first took office nearly a dozen years ago.

He created a sensation when he elevated Judge Edwin L. Jefferson from a municipal to the Superior court bench. Judge Jefferson had been a Democratic appointee. Judge Griffith has long been active in Republican party circles.

Father Was Pastor

The new jurist, born in Albia, Iowa in 1902, is the son of the late Dr. T. L. Griffith, pastor and builder of Second Baptist church here. He has been a resident of Los Angeles for the past 30 years.

Judge Griffith studied law at both the University of Southern California and Southwestern University. He received his law degree from the latter institution and was admitted to practice in 1931. He was the first colored lawyer admitted to membership in the Los Angeles Bar Association on whose Constitutional Rights Committee his a member.

The judge is a director and general counsel for the Broadway Savings and Loan Association and was for 15 years president of the Los Angeles NAACP. He is at present a member of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP and is serving actively as a member of the Housing and Shelter division, Civil Defense City of Los Angeles, the American Red Cross and co-ordinator of Newton street police division.



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THOMAS L. GRIFFITH



Judgeship assumed in modest pride by Griffith

It isn't every day that a man is sworn in as a Municipal Court judge. But had you chatted any day this week with Los Angeles' newest Muncipal Court Judge, Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., you would have thought it was old hat for Judge Griffith, and for members of his family, too.

Sworn in Tuesday as the first Negro judicial appointee of Governor Earl Warren, to make only the second Negro judge West of the Rockies or in California history, and to become a member of a select circle of less than a score of Negroes who hold judgeships throughout the nation, Judge Griffith, with his family, took the honors in stride.

The oath of office was administered in the courtroom of Municipal Judge Eugene P. Fay, by Superior Court Judge Victor Hansen, and though there were many distinguished guests present, the large family of the new judge and of his wife gave it a distinctly 'hom-

Mrs. Portia Griffith, who said that she will continue to "keep busy" as a City school teacher "for six or 7 more years" in spite of her husband's new honor and new job, was quietly proud, as well as chic, in a tailored suit of black wool . . . little showing the motherly battle she had put up the day before to keep down a fever in one of the new judge's two daughters, ages 10 and 8, so that the youngster might attend her "daddy's" induction.

Thomas III, whose father hopes he will study law and thus take advantage of the large legal library accumulated in 22 years of practice, mingled pride with the dignity of a soon-to-be 16-year-old.

The judge's brother and former law partner, Atty. Lloyd C. Griffith, was on hand, as were his two sisters, one, Mrs. Esther Merriwether, a city school teacher, and the other, Mrs. Anna Griffith Morrow, a church chorister.

Rivaling the new jurist as the star of the occasion was his mother-in-law, 77-year-old Mrs. Mary J. Broyles, herself the widow of a lawyer, the late Major M. Hannon Broyles, a member of the California State Bar from 1922 until his death in 1947.

She was named Portia after the great woman lawyer of Shakespearian creation in honor of her father's passing the Texas State Bar, Mrs. Griffith told the Tribune.

Her 8 brothers and sisters, who are "mostly school teachers", were also present for the induction.

General counsel for the Broadway Federal Savings and Loan, and a member of the board, Judge Griffith also tendered his resignation from that office before assuming his new post Tuesday; but it was a resignation which the Broadway, happy in the honor come to its counsel, was happy to accept.

President H. Claude Hudson, who was also associated with Judge Griffith in the local branch Naacp, which both men have headed as president and in which they have held vice presidencies over the past 20 years, and General Manager R. R. Wright attended the ceremonies as representatives of the Broadway.

There were also representatives of the Langston Law club, to which Judge Griffith belongs; of the California State Bar Association in which the new judge is a member of the commission on legislation; the Los Angeles Bar Association, whose Constitutional Rights committee boasts Judge Griffith as a member and a subcommittee of which, including Judge Griffith, is currently investigating the jails.

Superior Court Judge Edwin L. Jefferson, only other Negro on the California bench, appointee of former Governor Culbert L. Olson, also offered his congratulations to the new judge.

The Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, present pastor of the church, Second Baptist, which Judge Griffith's father, the late Rev. Thomas L. Griffith, Sr., served for so many years, attended, too.

After the ceremony was over, the family returned to 5000 Wall st., where they have lived for 17 years, in plenty of time for the judge to get in readiness for his first assigned day in court, which was Wednesday morning.

FAMILY MAN — New Municipal Judge Thomas L. Griffith gets a buss from his attractive wife, Portia, after being sworn in Tuesday. Their pride clearly showing in their faces are the young Griffiths and the new judge's mother-in-law, Mrs. M. J. Broyles. Youngsters are from left: Greta Louise, 10; Lisa Jane, 8; and Thomas, III, soon to be 16.

Chicago Attorney Gets Caribbean Commission Post

CHICAGO — (ONA) — Bindley C. Cyrus, Chicago attorney, has been sworn in here as an American member of the Caribbean Commission at the State Department in Washington.

Cyrus, born in Barbados, B. W. I., has been resident here for 35 years. He was naturalized in 1925 and served as assistant state's attorney in 1931 and '32.

The Caribbean Commission is composed of representatives from England, France, the Netherlands and the United States. The Commission meets twice a year for periods of two weeks to aid in making the West Indies self-supporting.

Cyrus, 58, succeeded Alonzo Moron, president of Hampton Institute to the Commission.

Members of the commission receive $25 a day when actually employed. Named along with Mr. Cyrus were Judge Luis Cordova Diaz and Roberto Francisco, both of Puerto Rico.

Cyrus Named To Membership On Caribbean Body

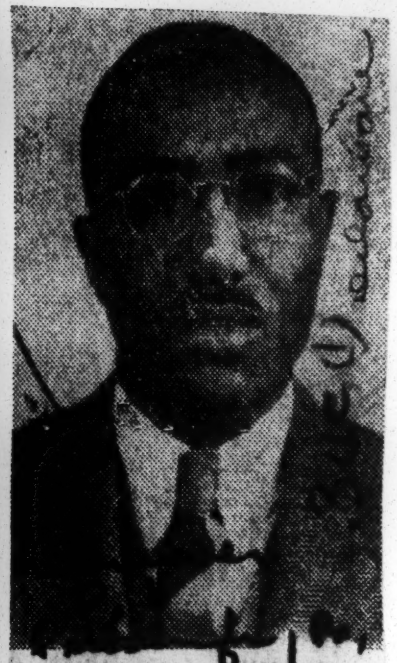
By National Negro Press Assn.

DENVER, Colo.—President Eisenhower last Friday appointed Bindley C. Cyrus, of Chicago, as a member of the United States Section of the Caribbean Commission, along with two Puerto Ricans.

Mr. Cyrus was selected for membership on the commission sometime ago and attended a meeting of the commission as an unofficial observer, but his appointment was not formally announced until last Friday.

HE IS A native of Barbados, is a lawyer and an undertaker, and is the founder and president of the American West Indian Association.

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, was a member of the commission, but he resigned after Mr. Eisenhower took office.



In Housing Post—

Philip G. Sadler of Wilmington, Del., has been appointed director of racial relations in the Public Housing Administration. Mr. Sadler, who is presently resident manager in charge of sales and liaison, Delaware Community Homes, Inc., will take office on Aug. 17.

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. Spraggs Named To Democratic National Committee

WASHINGTON — Stephen A. Mitchell, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced this week the appointment of Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs to the permanent staff of the Committee.

Mrs. Spraggs will serve as Assistant to Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago, Vice Chairman of the Committee. She will work on organization, program and public relations activities of the Committee, dividing her time between the field and the national office.

Mrs. Spraggs is a former resident of Birmingham. She at one time was a city school teacher and a recreational leader. She spoke in Birmingham a year or so ago on a "Woman's Day" program at St. John A. M. E. Church.

Announcement of Mrs. Spraggs' appointment followed an announcement by Mr. Mitchell integrating the Women's Division into the Committee's entire operation.

Mr. Mitchell said, "Democratic women are being given the opportunity to achieve the goals they sought ever since they won suffrage that is, to have equal status with men in party work."

In a letter to Party leaders throughout the country Congressman Dawson hailed the appointment of Mrs. Spraggs as an "important step" in expanding his activities as a Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee while continuing his duties as a member of Congress.

He also praised Chairman Mitchell for the new role given women in the party. "It is a recognition they have won through loyal service and devotion to the party and is evidence of their political maturity which now is being given its rightful place n party organization." Vice Chairman Dawson said.

Mrs. Spraggs has served three previous temporary assignments with the National Committee. In the 1948 and the 1950 congressional elections, she worked as Assistant to Mrs. India Edwards, Vice Chairman and Director of the then Women's Division.

In the 1952 campaign she was one of four Democratic Couriers working out of the Women's Division with State Democratic organizations.

Mrs. Spraggs for 10 years has worked for the Chicago Defender newspaper in Washington, seven of which she was Chief of the Washington Bureau Prior to this, Mrs. Spraggs was an administrative employee of the Federal government, working for the National Youth Administration in Alabama and Washington.



MRS. VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., has been appointed to the permanent staff of the National Democratic Committee. The announcement was made here by Stephen A. Mitchell, chairman of the Committee.

Louisiana Man

FHA Post To Snowden

WASHINGTON — Dr. George W. Snowden, a former consultant to the AFL in Louisiana, Monday became the Minority Group Housing Adviser of the Federal Housing Administration, succeeding Roland Sawyer of Pittsburgh, who resigned recently. Dr. Snowden was appointed by Commissioner Walter L. Greene of the FHA.

Dr. Snowden is considered an outstanding authority in the fields of government economics



DR. GEORGE W. SNOWDEN
. . . gets housing post

and sociology. He holds degrees from West Virginia State College and New York University, and the Ph. D. degree from the University of Indiana.

Before coming to the FHA, Dr Snowden was Special Minority Group Representative for the Louisiana State Division of Employment Security. He also serves as a member of the advisory board of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Dr. Snowden is also vice president of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor and a member of the board of directors of the National Urban League.

Ike Weighs Board Post For Negro

President Assures Bishop He Will Keep Promise to End Segregation Here

By Simeon Booker
Post Reporter

President Eisenhower is giving serious consideration to the appointment of a Negro as a District Commissioner, a White House visitor said yesterday.

Bishop D. Ward Nichols, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, said the President yesterday assured him of full consideration for the appointment of a Negro Commissioner. The bishop said also that the President was preparing to issue what the clergyman termed "an important announcement" in the area of District human relations.

This was the first intimation that the President might appoint a Negro to the existing three-man Board of Commissioners.

The President has indorsed the proposal of Senator Francis Case (R-S. D.) to expand the board to five members, but legislation to do this faces though sledding on Capitol Hill. The five-man commission was urged to give the President an opportunity to appoint a Negro and a woman to the board.

There are two possible vacancies on the existing board. Commissioner F. Joesph Donohue has submitted his resignation to be effective when a successor qualifies. Some Republican groups have asked that Renah Camalier also be requested to resign to give the President an opportunity to name a second commissioner.

Immediate appointment of a Negro conceivably might eliminate some of the Southern opposition to the measure to increase the board to five, according to informed observers.

Bishop Nichols said there was doubt whether the President had power through executive orders to end segregation in the District. "But," he added, "there are a dozen other methods the President is considering."

The Bishop recalled a conversation he had with Mr. Eisenhower last August in Denver, as a member of a five-man delegation representing leading Negro organizations interested in civil rights problems. After the meeting, the President said: "Bishop, I promise you that one of my first acts will be the elimination of segregation in Washington."

Yesterday Bishop Nichols said the President told him when he entered his office: "I haven't forgotten. I'm still going to carry out that pledge."

Appointments of Negroes in Government and race relations policies of the new Administration also were discussed, he said.

"Several satisfactory appointments of Negroes in Government are in the offing," Bishop Nichols predicted. He said the Administration also was studying what President Eisenhower considers a "program to win first class citizenship." He said he believed the Chief Executive disliked the term "civil rights," holding that it appeared to be a "red flag" to some groups.

The bishop said Negroes are "apprehensive" about the new Administration but declared that will end after the President's full policies in race relations are known.

Bishop Nichols' church, with more than 1,600,000 members in every State and many territories, is the largest organized Negro denomination.

White House Secretary



MRS. LOIS LIPPMAN
. . . secretary to Charles E. Willis Jr.

New Yorker Named

White House Staff Has Race Secretary

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Editor Courier Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—A Negro secretary has been added to the White House staff of President Eisenhower, it was announced here last week, to mark the administration's first race appointment to a post in the executive branch of the Government.

Named secretary to Charles E. Willis Jr., special assistant to the President, is Mrs. Lois Lippman, a resident of New York City, though born in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Lippman has been a member of the White House secretariat since the Eisenhower administration took over Jan. 20, and her chief, Mr. Willis, declares "she is a mighty fine person and very capable."

Mrs. Lippman likes her work and she likes Washington, but she especially likes her works and thinks that her chief is "tops."

Speaking of her work, she remarked: "It's very interesting."

That is a masterpiece of understatement if ever there was one, for her chief and Governor Adams are the President's top advisers, aides, consultants and friends . . . and in their busy offices are handled most all of the top secret affairs of state which help run this nation and its far-flung global interests.

There are several other secretaries on Mr. Willis' staff and all of them are close friends of Mrs. Lippman. It's like one big —or little—happy family. Mrs. Lippman is married. Her husband is a handsome lawyer, Atty. Romeyn V. Lippman Jr., a New Yorker also via Mass.

How did she become the first Negro to be a secretary in the White House, at least since 1900? Mrs. Lippman was on Mr. Willis' staff of the Citizens for Eisenhower movement in New York City before "Ike" got the nomination. She was recommended to "Citizens" by the National Urban League.

* * *

INCIDENTALLY, SHE isn't the only Negro in the White House set-up under the Republicans. There are far more Negro faces around here now than at any time in the past twenty years.

President Eisenhower has as his valet an old friend of many years of military service, a Negro: Sgt. John Moaney. Mrs. Eisenhower has her personal maid here, a Negro woman, Mrs. Rose Woods.

You'll read about them elsewhere, and as White House press secretary James C. Hagerty put it: "They're just like members of the Eisenhower family."

There are a number of Negro messengers in the White House, there are one or two Negro receptionists here also. Things are decidedly different from what they were under the Democrats . . . at least under the Truman regime.



Mrs. Lippman, White House secretary, takes dictation from her boss, Charles E. Willis Jr., special assistant to President Eisenhower.

Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding Selected Aide To Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding of Charleston, W. Va., April 14 was appointed assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of health, education and welfare.

Mrs. Spaulding, an executive board member and chairman of finance of the National Association of Colored Women, has more than 20 years experience in social welfare work.

She served four years as state director of Negro relief in West Virginia and represented the United States Council of Women at a conference of the International Council of Women in 1951 at Athens, Greece.

She founded an institution for child care in West Virginia and was instrumental in establishment of other institutions in that state.

During the 1952 presidential campaign, she served in the women's division of national headquarters of Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon.

Mrs. Spaulding is a native of Kentucky and graduate of Fisk university. She succeeds Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman who will remain with the department a month to assist in the transfer of duties.



Associated Pre

MRS. HOBBY APPOINTS AIDE: Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, who took office last week Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, confers with Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaul Charleston, W. Va., whom she appointed yesterday as an assistant. Mrs. Spaulding is an tive member of the National Association of Colored Women and chairman of its finance co

Bob Church's Daughter Gets Appointment

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) —Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin last Wednesday announced the appointment of Miss Roberta Church, daughter of the late Robert R. Church, as Minority Groups Consultant in the Employment Security Bureau of the Labor Department.

Miss Church, a Chicagoan, succeeds Mrs. Thomasina Johnson Norford, whose resignation becomes effective July 24.

The appointment of Miss Church represents a mere change from a Democratic woman appointee to a Republican woman appointee. The position is not under the competitive civil service.

MINORITY CONSULTANT

As the Minority Groups Consultant in the Employment Security Bureau, Miss Church will advise in the development, review and improvement of policies, programs and standards designed to insure equitable employment opportunities for job applicants from minority racial, religious and national groups in the national Federal-state employment system.

She will also consult with minority groups on employment problems and with state employment service officials.

Miss Church is a graduate of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, with a bachelor of arts degree in sociology and as master's degree in social service work.

WORKED IN CHICAGO

She has been employed by the Chicago Welfare Administration and private child welfare agencies. She directed a cooperative program in Chicago with local and international programs for the placement of European refuge children for adoption in America.

She is a member of the American Association of Social Workers, the Committee on International Social Work, and the Committee on Human Rights.

Her graduate study included work in the fields of personnel management and administration of educational programs in communities, and journals.

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D.C.

West Virginian And Her Boss New 'Firsts'

EDITORS NOTE: The report carried exclusively by the Chicago Defender last week that Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding was to be named aide to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of the newly created Department of Health Education and Welfare was confirmed shortly after publication by an official announcement from the White House.

* * *

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Washington is all a-tingle with excitement this week over the naming of Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding of Charleston, W. Va., as assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, the new secretary, with cabinet rank of health, education and welfare.

The women are really doing all right up to bat under the Eisenhower administration. Mrs. Hobby's appointment to a major post and subsequent admission to the cabinet broke precedent and was one of the dramatic "firsts." Now comes another "first" with Mrs. Spaulding's appointment.

As assistant to Mrs. Hobby, she has a sub-cabinet position and is the first important appointment of a Negro in the new administration.

Messengers were rushing to and fro down the corridors of the Federal Security Agency building. The sheath of telegrams on the desk in her temporary office piled up like snow; the telephone rang constantly and the huge bouquet of American beauty roses perfumed the air. Calmest person in the charged atmosphere was the tall, gracious, smiling lady from West Virginia. A little excited — what woman wouldn't be — between answering the phone, she opened telegrams and kept saying over and over "Aren't people nice?"

SHE LIKES PEOPLE

She forgot that the principal reason why she was behind the desk accepting congratulations was because Jane Morrow Spaulding has been quietly being nice to all sorts of people for more than a quarter of a century.

She has never been the grand lady bestowing charity for the sake of ego. Shy, sweet-faced Jane has a plain Jane way of doing things because they're right and the responsibility of citizens as she sees it.

The background material on her describes her as a lifelong Republican who was a key member of the Women's Division in the National Headquarters of Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon during the 1952 campaign.

It also mentions that for more than 20 years, her major concern has been dependent children for whom she founded an institution in West Virginia. The accomplishments run on into several sheets, listing her activities with the National Council of Negro Women; delegate to the International Council of Women in Vienna, Austria in 1930; and again in 1951 when she was among five American women presented to the king and queen of Greece at Athens.

Widowed several years ago by the death of her distinguished husband, a physician in Charleston, W. Va., Mrs. Spaulding has devoted her time exclusively to her welfare activities. When she can get away from her present duties, she will take time to visit her son, handsome Dr. Albert Spaulding, jr., of Chicago; her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Marva Spaulding, and her charming little granddaughter.

Meanwhile, in her new job, she will carryout special assignments for Mrs. Hobby, representing her as a liaison with national organisations; trade unions; and acting in an advisory capacity. She will represent the department on presidential commissions and inter-departmental committees.

Mrs. Spaulding In New Post; Mrs. Hedgeman To New York

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN
For ANP

When Mrs. Alice Jane Spaulding took over her post as the first colored woman ever to serve as an assistant to a cabinet member, she commented with a smile that she was "very happy."

"Of course I am very pleased," she continued, "and I hope to render a very fine service. This is a very important department which touches the lives of millions of people."

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, the outgoing assistant to the former federal security administrator, said, "It has been a great privilege to work with FSA which became on Saturday, April 11, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"I am proud to feel that I have helped prepare the ground for this event and at the same time help make it possible for a colored person to serve as an assistant to a member of the cabinet.

"I hope that Mrs. Spaulding will be successful in every way."

Turns Down Offers

Although Mrs. Hedgeman says she has no immediate plans for the future, it was learned that she was offered two jobs and refused another interview on the first day that Mrs. Spaulding came into office.

Mrs. Hedgeman will be on the job until May 13, helping Mrs. Spaulding get oriented. "I might take a job on May 14, if the right thing comes along," she stated confidentially, "but really I need a rest."

Hubby says he hopes the energetic little wife will come home for at least a year—but he fears that she has too much energy to settle down to the task of being just a house wife. "Like her father," he commented, "she's born to serve. And she's only happy while serving others—so I won't attempt to stop her."

Back To New York

It is likely that the Hedgemans will return to New York. Remembering that they came to Washington to stay for one year, they pointed out that they have been here for ten years.

"Please don't leave Washington," pleaded an executive of a national organization to Mrs. Hedgeman, "Washington needs you".

"Then let Washington act like it," quipped the government executive.

Observers who notice that the federal government is leaning definitely to the "right" feel that the liberal thinking Mrs. Hedgeman, who has fought so forcefully for complete integration in American life, would not fit so well into the picture now any way. While they hate to see her go they feel that it might be just as well.

Our Opinions

Jane Morrow Spaulding

President Eisenhower is to be commended for his choice of Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding as aide to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of the newly created Department of Health Education and Welfare.

In selecting this woman from Charleston, W. Va., the President has avoided the mistake of paying off a political debt without regard to the qualifications of the appointee. Mrs. Spaulding, we feel is eminently qualified for the post to which she has been named.

A well educated woman, the widow of a prominent West Virginia physician and a successful homemaker and mother of a Chicago doctor, Mrs. Spaulding has lived a very active life.

Though an ardent supporter of Eisenhower during his successful campaign for the presidency, Mrs. Spaulding is not a professional politician.

Mrs. Spaulding brings to her new position more than 20 years experience in the field of social welfare. For four years she was state director of Negro relief in West Virginia. She is also a member of the executive board and chairman of the finance committee of the National Association of Negro Women.

A native of Kentucky, she is a graduate of Fisk university and an outstanding leader in women's affairs.

In this appointment Mr. Eisenhower has set a high standard which we hope will guide his other appointments of persons to key positions.

An Excellent Appointment

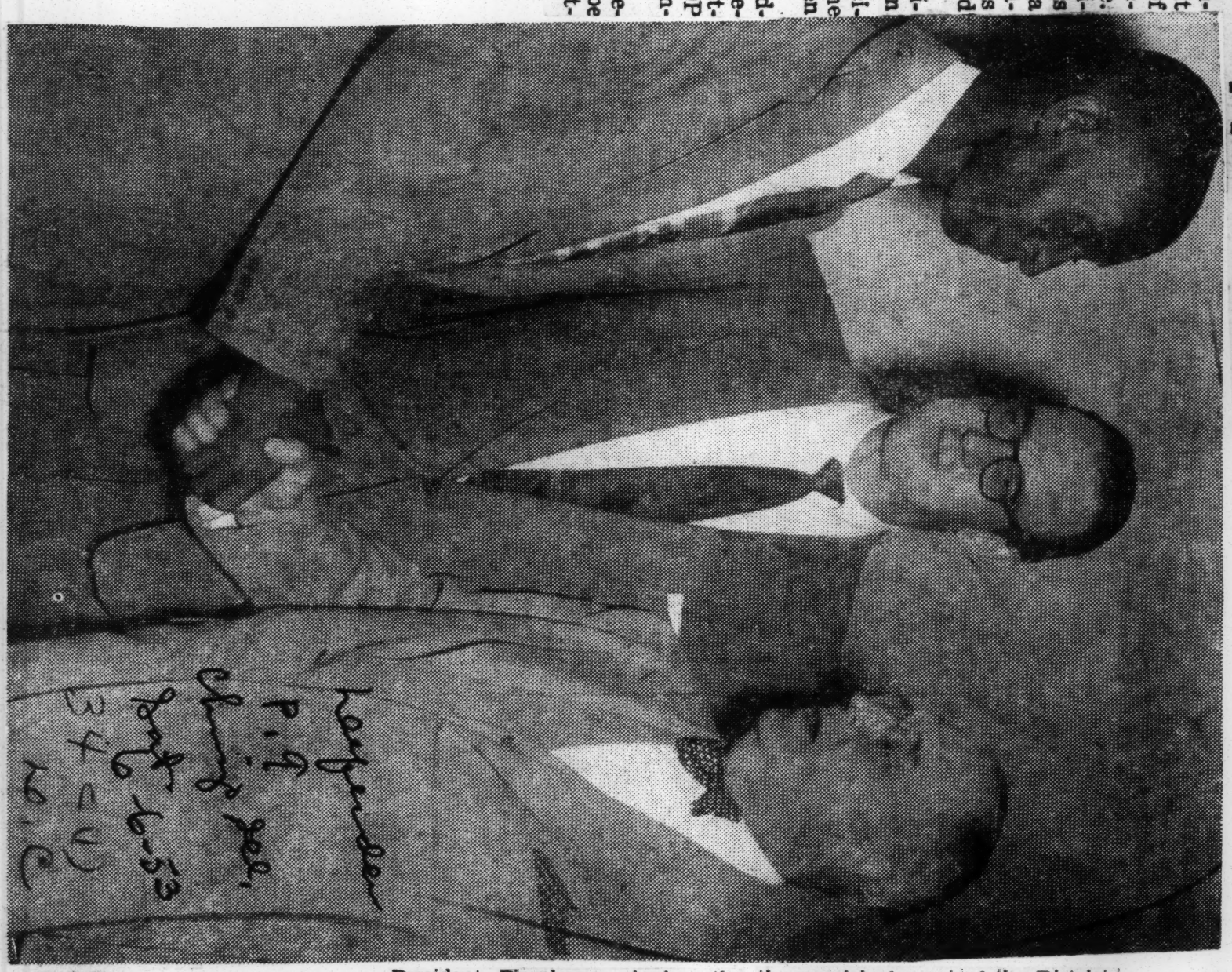
THE Eisenhower administration certainly made a wonderful selection when it appointed Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding of Charleston, W. Va., as assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

It is difficult to see how any more qualified person could have been chosen for this important post, and her appointment is a further indication of the new administration's determination to select individuals of the highest standard of character and competence to its executive staff.

There will certainly be no more experienced executive on Mrs. Hobby's staff than this appointee who has been closely associated for over a generation with exactly the sort of work the new department has been established to perform.

A Republican stalwart of long standing, Mrs. Spaulding's selection does irreparable damage to the sedulously cultivated New-Fair Deal propaganda about GOP inability to find qualified colored appointees.

There are plenty of capable colored Republicans and from now on you will be hearing of many more high level appointments.



JAMES H. REED (left) first Negro to be employed as a mail clerk in the House of Representatives Post Office, Washington, D. C., is congratulated by House Postmaster Beacher Hess (right). Looking on is Rep. Herbert B. Warburton (Republican of Delaware). Reed is a patronage appointee of Rep. Warburton.

L. B. Toomer Sworn In As Register Of Treasury

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — President Dwight D. Eisenhower warmly congratulated Savannah's Louis B. Toomer yesterday after the latter was sworn in as register of the United States Treasury. The noted banker, realtist and insurance broker, who has served the Republican party for many years, was administered the oath by Elbert P. Tuttle, prominent Georgia Republican and general counsel of the treasury.

The Carver Savings Bank president will be in over-all charge of cancelling registered government securities (not savings bonds) upon redemption. The office has subsidiary branches in several major cities of the country and employs approximately 500.

The salary range for the job is from $9,600 to $10,600 annually. Toomer is said to be the first Negro to hold this post since Judson Lyons held it in the early part of the century.

PRESIDENT'S JEST

In extending his congratulations, President Eisenhower broke the solemnity of the occasion by saying: "This make you a bureaucrat. too. It's nice to have you aboard."

Witnessing the ceremony was W. J. Shaw of Atlanta, assistant secretary of the Georgia Republican Central Committee. Others were:

Val J. Washington, an official of the Republican National Committee here; W. Roscoe Tucker, Dawsonville, Ga., Republican national committeeman; George Z. Brinson, Savannah, First District Republican chairman; George G McCroy, Savannah lawyer; Doctor H. Van Buren, Statesboro physician; Sidney A. Jones, Savannah businessman; Philip Sadler, of the Public Housing Administration; Scovel Richardson, member of the Federal Parole Board, and Judge James A. Cobb, former judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia.

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Greene Named U. S. Postoffice Counsel

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Vernon F. Greene, attorney, joined the new administration team Monday, August 3, as a legal counsel on the staff of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield. The appointment was announced by Hon. Ross Rizley, Solicitor of the Post Office Department.

Greene has twice interrupted his law practice to take up arms for his country. As a battalion commander of the Maryland National Guard, he led troops for 15 months during the hard pressed drive up the Korean peninsula and came out of the Army in April, 1952, as a Lieutenant Colonel. In World War II, he saw action in the Pacific Theater, rising to the rank of Major.

* * *

AFTER ATTENDING Baltimore public schools, Col. Greene did his undergraduate college work at Howard University in Washington and in 1940 was awarded a degree from the Terrell Law School. He has been commissioned to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court.

He is married to the former Catherine Wyatt of Baltimore and has an eight year old daughter, Catherine.

Greene is a member of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity; NAACP Legal Redress staff and its Veterans Committee; the Monumental City Bar Association; Washington Bar Association; and McKeldin Republican Club.

The appointee resides at 1910 West North Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.



VERNON F. GREENE

Negro Nominated To Parole Board

WASHINGTON, July 23 (U.P.—President Eisenhower today nominated the first Negro member of the Federal Parole Board. He is Scovel Richardson, St. Louis educator, whose name was among seven parole board nominees submitted to the Senate. Mr. Richardson is dean of law at Lincoln University.

The other nominees include two Democrats curently serving on the board. They are James A. Johnston, former warden of Folsom, San Quentin and Alcatraz in California, and George Glenn Killinger, of Marion, Va. Both have been on the board since 1948. Mr. Johnston's term expires Sept. 30. Mr. Killinger's term expires Sept. 30, 1954. One other Democrat, Richard A. Chappel, chief of the United States probation system since 1940, was named for a term expiring Sept. 30, 1954.

Three other Republicans and their terms of office are George J. Reed, of St. Paul, to serve until Sept. 30, 1958; Mrs. Dorothy McCullough Lee, former Mayor of Portland, Ore., to serve until Sept. 30, 1958, and Dr. Paul Wilbur Tappan, of New Jersey, to serve until Sept. 30, 1956.

Chicagoan named to new FEPC group

DENVER — President Eisenhower Saturday appointed J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago attorney, as vice - chairman of the newly created Government Contract Committee to curb racial and religious discrimination in employment on government contracts.

Vice - President Richard M Nixon has been named chairman of the 15 member body of Government officials and public representatives, whose function is to insure that no firm holding Government contracts, practices discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin.

Mr. Wilkins, the sole colored member, formerly held national office in the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. He is a native of Farmington, Mo., and received his bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois and his law degree from the University of Chicago.

From Lincoln

He has also received a doctor's degree from Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.



J. ERNEST WILKINS

In announcing the appointment of Mr. Nixon, Mr. Wilkins, and the other members, the President made it clear that he expects the group to be one of the most important Government-civilian committees in his administration.

Speaking for the president, James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary said:

"We are deliberately designating as the chairman of the second highest official in the Government of the United States - to do everything we see that this policy of equal employment opportunities for all persons employed or seeking employment on Government contracts is carried out to the letter."

(Under the executive order establishing the committee, there are to be nine representatives of the public and six from the Government. Mr. Nixon was classified as a public member so he could serve.)

Reflects Attitude

Mr. Hagerty said establishment of the committee "reflects the attitude of the President and the whole Administration that there shall be no discrimination in any phase of governmental activity."

He also announced that the President will meet the new committee in New York next Wednesday. The Government members yet to be chosen by the heads of their departments or agencies, will come from the department of Defense, Justice and Labor, the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Services Administration and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

Other members announced by the President are:

Fred Lazarus Jr., Cincinnati merchant and president of the American Retail Federation.

George Meany, president of the AFL.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO.

John L. McCaffrey, president of the International Harvester co.

John Minor Watson, New Orleans attorney and Republican national committeeman for Louisiana.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Reed, chairman of the board of the New York Herald Tribune.

John Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Dean Richardson Named To Federal Parole Board

Eisenhower Appoints Law School Professor To $11,000-Year Post

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) Scovel Richardson, dean of the Lincoln University Law School, St. Louis, Missouri, was one of seven persons nominated by President Eisenhower last Thurs



SCOVEL RICHARDSON

day to be members of the Board of Parole of the Justice Department.

This is the first time a Negro has ever been appointed a member of the parole board.

Eight positions as members of the Parole Board were authorized by a law passed during the 81st Congress. The present five-member board was appointed directly by the Attorney General.

The sole duties of the Parole Board are to grant and revoke paroles of federal prinsoners.

Under the new law, the first appointed members of the board are to serve staggering terms. Mr. Richardson's term will be for three years and will run until Sept. 30, 1956. The terms of the other six appointees are as follows:

JAMES A. JOHNSTON, of California, for the term expiring Sept. 30, 1953. Richard A. Chappell, of the Drstrict of Columbia, for the term expiring Sept. 30, 1954. George G. Killinger, of Virginia, for the term expiring Sept 30, 1954; George J. Reed, of Minnesota, for the term expiring Sept. 30, 1958; Dorothy McCullough Lee, of Oregon, for 1958, and Paul W. Tappan, of New Jersey, for the term expiring Sept. 30, 1956.

The salary of each member of the board is to be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949. No classification of the positions has yet been made public. The members of the board, whom the new board will replace, have been paid at the salary rate of $10,600 a year.

* * *

MR. RICHARDSON was boarn in Nashville, Tennessee, February 4, 1912. He is married and has four children. In 1934 and 1936, respectively, he received the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts from the University of Illinois. In 1937 he received the bachelor of law degree from Howard University.

Mr. Richardson was admitted to the bars of the states of Illinois and Missouri in 1938 and 1945, respectively. From 1937 to 1938 he was a salesman at Michelson's in Chicago, and from 1938 to 1939 he was a member of the law firm of Lawrence and Richardson. From 1943 to 1944 he was a senior attorney in the Office of Price Stabilization in Washington.

The United States Supreme Court, in the celebrated Lloyd Gaines case, on December 12, 1938, ruled that the State of Missouri had to provide substantially equal facilities within its borders for Gaines to obtain a legal education, or admit him to the Law School of the University of Missouri.

TO GET AROUND the abolition of racial segregation in state-supported professional schools, the State of Missouri decided to set up a law school as a part of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Missouri. The Jim Crow Law School was set up in the old Poro Building in St. Louis, and from 1939 to 1943 Richardson was an associate professor of law there and since 1944 he has been its Dean. Richardson was endorsed for the Parole Board job by A.D.Welsh, Republican National Committeeman for Missouri. He flew here from St. Louis, on the night of July 16, to meet Welsh, but Welsh had to return to Missouri.

RICHARDSON SAW Attorney Herbert Brownell, who took him to the White House for a conference. Later he returned to St. Louis to submit his resignation as dean of the law shhool to President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln Univ. The appointment of Mr. Richardson was the third appointment of colored persons made by Mr. Eisenhower. The first was that of General Benjamin O. Davis, United States Army retired, as a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and the second was that of Jesse D. Locker, of Cincinnati, as Ambassor to Liberia. General Davis' appointment required no Senate confirmation. Mr. Locker was confirmed by the Senate last Wednesday.

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BRIEFS:

There are four Grade 15 or $11,500 per year Negroes in Washington: Frank Horne in Housing; James Evans in Defense; Alvin Rucker at Government Contract Committee, and Fred Morrow, new man at Commerce . . . West Coast Negroes are getting restless as Republican jobs keep falling in laps of Easterners. With the exception of L. A.'s Architect Paul Williams, he's on the Housing advisory board, West Coasters complain National Committee is ignoring them. Truth is, however, that recognition of Negro Republicans on the Coast is not far off . . . Detroit Pipeline says that City Snow Grigsby could very well make a trip to Europe for Ike Administration . . . Dismissed Government employers here have organized themselves into an outfit called Federal Civil Service Separated Career Employes Association.

Dr. Joseph B. Houchins has been given his walking papers by the Republicans. He was an expert on minority group statistics. His salary was about $8,000 annually.

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NEW FEDERAL APPOINTEE DISCUSSES DUTIES—Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, of Charleston, West Virginia, (left) recently appointed Assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shown discussing with Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, her general assignment to staff responsibilities in the fields of education, social security, child welfare, and health.—(NNPA Photo).

Mrs. Spaulding Confers With Health Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — GOP leaders hailed the appointment of Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding as an indication that Negroes will be integrated into the Eisenhower administration on all levels.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of health, education and welfare, announced Tuesday the appointment of Mrs. Spaulding as an assistant in the department.

Immediately after the appointment was announced, Mrs. Spaulding conferred with Mrs. Hobby on her new duties. She succeeds Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, who has been an assistant to the Federal Security Administrator since 1949.

WELL QUALIFIED

Republicans pointed out that Mrs. Spaulding is uniquely qualified for the position.

A life-long Republican, Mrs. Spaulding worked with the women's division in the national headquarter of citizens for Eisenhower during the 1952 campaign. She did organization work among colored voters. She also was special assistant to Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, co-chairman of Citizens for Eisenhower, who is now the United States representative on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

SOCIAL WORK

Mrs. Spaulding has had wide experience in social work having served four years as state director of Negro relief for West Virginia Relief Administration.

For over twenty years her major concern has been neglected and dependent children, for whom she founded an institution in West Virginia. Thousands of children received care and rehabilitation in this institution, which for many years was the only private child-care institution in the state for colored children.

In addition, she was instrumental in establishing the Riverview Community enter, jointly financed by the City of Charleston and the Federal Government. This center is now used by the city as a recreational center.

The Women's Club House is another institution founded by Mrs. Spaulding as a cultural and recreational center for residents of Kanawha Valley.

FISK GRADUATE

Mrs. Spaulding, a native Kentuckian, was educated in the public schools of Nashville, Tenn., and at Fisk University. After marrying, she moved to Charleston, where her husband, the late Dr. A. L. Spaulding, was an outstanding physician and assistant health commissioner of the city for twenty years.

Mrs. Spaulding also has had many years of experience with labor unions and has served with interracial committees of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the United Mine Workers.

She is a member of the executive board and chairman of finance of the National Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. Spaulding also was a delegate to the Triennial Conference of the International Council of Women held in Athens, Greece, March 28 to April 8, 1951. She represeted the United States Council of Women at this conference. While abroad on this trip, Mrs. Spaulding attended a meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Switzerland.

Appointed By Symington



MRS. CHRISTINE McCREARY, who has been added to the staff of Senator Stuart W. Symington in Washington, D. C. Mrs. McCreary, 26-years old, has six years experience in Federal Government work.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL:

Thomasina Norford Quits Labor Department Post

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The resignation of Thomasina J. Norford as chief of the minority groups section in the Employment Security Bureau, Labor Dtpartment, has been accepted, effective July 24.

The job is one of several thousand in the continental United States which are exempt from the competitive civil service. It pays $8,300 a year.

Roberta Church, daughter of the late Robert R. Church, who was a Republican stalwart, has been recommended for this job on the list submitted by Perry W. Howard and Val J. Washington.

Mr. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, and Mr. Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, sent the list to Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, Attorney-General Herbert Brownell and Wesley Roberts, ex - chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The report that J. Franklin Wilson, attorney for the Industrial Bank of Washington, failed to receive appointment to one of three vacancies on the District of Columbia Municipal Court bench because he did not get the endorsement of the Washington Bar association is a lot of hooey.

Joel Blackwell, president of the Washington Bar association, says he polled the members of its executive committee and sent a letter of endorsement to William P. Rogers, deputy attorney general. At the very next meeting, the association ratified the action of the committee.

Bypassing Wilson and appointing three white persons to the vacancies may be significant. It may show that somebody concerned with patronage, in either the Justice Department or the Republican National Committee, is playing a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde role.

Mrs. Norford Resigns $8,300 Federal Post



MRS. T. J. NORFORD

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

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* * *

IF MISS CHURCH gets the job, it will simply be another case of swapping a Democratic woman appointee for a Republican woman appointee. No gain will be registered.

The appointment will be made by Martin Durkin, president of the Plumbers' Union, which bars colored plumbers from membership, and even refused to permit them to work on war projects.

Durkin is a Democrat and supported Governor Adlai Stevenson for President.

Now, if Durkin wanted to do something to Help President Eisenhower, he would appoint a colored person as an administrative officer (special assistant to the Under Secretary of Labor) or as a special assistant to the Secretary, both of which are non-civil service policy-d etermining jobs and pay $10,800

Patronage Dam Breaks In D. C.



Miss Church meets Secretary Durkin

WASHINGTON — The Republican patronage dam broke in the capital last week and jobs began to flow to deserving and job-hungry Republicans.

Withing the space of a week, three important assignments were handed out to party supporters in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri.

Miss Roberta Church, prominent Chicago GOP worker, will assume her duties Aug. 17 as a consultant for minority group affairs in the Labor department's bureau of employment security.

In her new position Miss Church will advise on standards and policies designed to insure equitable employment for persons of all creeds, who apply for jobs at national or state employment service systems.

Miss Church will fill the position vacated July 2 by Mrs. Thomasina Norford. Labor department officials would not reveal the new appointee's salary, but it is believed to be in the $9,000 or $10,000 bracket.

She is a native of Memphis, Tenn., and daughter of the late Robert R. Church, an outstanding national Republican leader for more than a generation. A Northwestern university graduate, Miss Church received her master's degree in social work and held a high office of that nature in Chicago before her recent appointment.

Also, Jesse D. Locker of Cincinnati, Ohio, was appointed ambassador to Liberia. If confirmed by the U. S. Senate, he will succeed Edward R. Dudley of New York. Locker's appointment was the first nomination of a Negro under Ike requiring confirmation by the Senate.

The appointment of Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding as assistant secretary in the Department Health, Education and Welfare, and that of Miss Church were not Presidential appointments. They were made by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby and Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin respectively. However, it is assumed they were passed upon by Eisenhower.

ST. LOUISAN GETS PLUM

Scovil Richardson, a St. Louis attorney and dean of the Lincoln university (Mo.) law school, was named last week by President Eisenhower as a member of the Federal Board of Parole at $10,500 a year.

Richardson was recommended to the president by Missouri's national GOP committeeman, A. D. Welsh.

The new U. S. Parole board member is 41 years old and has been dean at the Lincoln U. law school for nine years. He is president of the National Bar association, president of the St. Louis Urban League and the first Negro member of the American Bar association from Missouri.

Richardson has a wife and four children.

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President Sees Negro Sworn In as Treasury Register



Associated Press Wirephoto

Louis B. Toomer, Negro banker from Savannah, Ga., is congratulated by President Eisenhower after being sworn in yesterday at the White House as Register of the United States Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP) —Louis B. Toomer of Savannah, Ga., Negro, was sworn in today as Register of the Treasury with President Eisenhower looking on.

More than a score of Mr. Toomer's friends attended the White House ceremony in the President's office. The oath was administered by another Georgian, Elbert P. Tuttle, general counsel of the Treasury.

As register, Mr. Toomer will have charge of cancelling registered Government securities, other than savings bonds, as they are redeemed. He heads an organization of about 500 people.

He will start at $9,600 a year salary, the House pay for the register, and may advance to $10,600, top salary for his civil service grade.

Mr. Toomer, a life-long Republican, is president of the Carver Savings Bank of Savannah.

He was a delegate to the Republican Presidential nominating conventions in 1944, 1948 and 1952. He is 60 years old.

After Mr. Toomer had taken the oath of office, General Eisenhower congratulated him and remarked with a smile:

"You understand, now, that makes you a bureaucrat."

Then the President told Mr. Toomer "it is nice to have you aboard."



GUEST SPEAKER — Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding (seated), assistant to the secretary, United States department of health, education and welfare, is shown as she appeared at Southwest - Belmont branch YWCA Saturday. The other two women are Mrs. Vac. Clarence Seamon (left), and Mrs. Dennie W. Hoggart Jr.

Mrs. Spaulding links crime to migration

PHILADELPHIA

Delinquency in the wake of migration and remedial ways and means were discussed, Saturday, by Mrs. Jane M. Spaulding at Southwest - Belmont Branch YWCA, 1605 Catherine st.

The speaker is assistant to Mrs. Oveta C. Hobby, U.S. secretary of health, education and welfare. Some 350 women attended the fifth annual Philadelphia club women's luncheon at which her topic was, "Your Changing City."

Introduced by Mrs. Dennie W. Hoggard jr., luncheon chairman, Mrs. Spaulding said:

Major Problem

"I am informed that the major problem facing Philadelphia today is the steady migration of rural people to the metropolitan area, with no plans for helping them to adjust in the new environment.

"Because of the lack of general understanding of the nature and importance of this migratory factor, your city and other major cities reap a harvest of crime and delinquency."

The speaker pointed out that in 1940 the colored population of the city was 250,000. By 1950, it had reached 376,000, an increase of 49 per cent.

Largest Increase

"I am informed by the bureau of the census that this was the largest absolute increase in the half century," Mrs. Spaulding declared.

She asked, why do they come? The answer, she declared, is simple.

"These families are seeking a better life - good jobs at higher wages, better housing with more of the comforts of modern life, educational opportunities for their children, freer air to breathe."

A migrant family wants first of all a job, she explained. As of 1950 there were 171,594 colored employed workers in Philadelphia, of which 16 per cent were in private household service and 18 per cent were laborers. Of these only 5,269 were professional, technical or administrative workers.

Employment Acute

On this basis, she said, employment represents an area hat is not only acute for the migrant. According to these figures, it must be acute for the acute for the settled resident.

"Every existing agency in this city having to do with employment should have your full and continuing support."

One of the by-products of this situation, she explained, is juvenile delinquency, "one of the major issues of our time."

Quoting Dr. Martha M. Eliot, chief of the children's bureau of the department, a division of the social security administration, she said delinquency cases continued to increase.

Courts reporting to the bureau listed 10 per cent more delinquent children in 1952 than in 1951.

632 Increase In Year

In Philadelphia, city and county, 7,365 delinquency cases came before the courts in 1952, an increase of 632 over the previous year.

Pointing to the seriousness of the problem, Mrs. Spaulding said it is estimated that there are over 385,000 delinquents in this country.

She urged that women join the crusade against delinquency.

"As club women and as individuals, we must disentangle ourselves from a mass of trifling details and small goals.

"We must face up to our current problems with the same courage and determination of our pioneers."

She said the migrant family of 1953 comes to Philadelphia with the same hopes, the same desires for a better life, and with the same potentialities for either good or evil as came the migrant families of other generations.

"With your leadership and guidance, the migrant families of today are the responsible citizens of tomorrow," she concluded.



MRS. SPAULDING IN PITTSBURGH—Jane Morrow Spaulding, assistant to Oveta Culp Hobby, spoke in Pittsburgh last Friday evening for the Alpha Gamma Chi interracial sorority's annual banquet. Pictured with Mrs. Spaulding are, left, Miss Juanita Means, and right, Mrs. Alma Illery, members of the sorority.—Harris Photo.

Alpha Gamma Chi Banquet

Jane Morrow Spaulding Gives Brilliant Speech in Pittsburgh

By HAZEL GARLAND

PITTSBURGH—"The achievement of better human relations in America is not the sole job of one segment of the population . . . but of all of the people," stated Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding in an address last Friday night at the Congress of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Spaulding, assistant to the Secretary, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, used as her topic: "New Frontiers for Women." Her address was made before some three hundred guests attending the second annual banquet of the Pittsburgh Chapter of Alpha Gamma Chi, a national interracial sorority.

LAUDS INTERRACIAL MOVEMENT

The sorority as a revolutionary organization speaker continued by saying: "You [illegible] to be congratulated for having the foresight to bring together women of various races and creeds for social and cultural association."

"Any movement is significant that seeks to tear away the iron curtains which separate us as races, creeds, and classes. The prejudice and discrimination that you would do your share in eliminating through this unique organization presents to America each day an enormous cost sheet of astronomical amounts," Mrs. Spaulding asserted.

INTRODUCTIONS

Before introducing Mrs. Della G. Vance, co-chairman of the banquet as mistress of ceremonies, Mrs. Alma A. Illery introduced those at the speakers' table. Included were the Rev. Virgil Cruz who gave the invocation; E. F. Schifano, member of Pittsburgh City Council, who brought greetings from the Mayor; Mrs. Christine Jeffries, who introduced Mrs. Spaulding; Dr. Channing Leim, head of the Political Science Department, Pennsylvania College for Women; Dr. Nan Renier, principal, Woods Run and Halls' Grove Schools; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president, publisher of the Courier.

Also, Mrs. Juanita Means, president of the sorority and general chairman of the banquet; Miss Nancy Lee, national treasurer, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority: Miss Marie Saul, supervisor elementary education, Pittsburgh Board of Education. Mrs. Jeanne S. Scott, national president, Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, was also introduced.

Miss Esther Moore, a member of the sorority, sang the very beautiful "Somebody Bigger Than You and I." She played her own accompaniment.

A reception chaired by Mrs. Robert L. Vann, followed the banquet.

Mrs. Vann Takes Oath For Advisory Board Post

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Mrs. Jessie M. Vann, publisher, took the oath of office last Monday as a member of the International Develop Advisory Board. Eleven other members of the board, who were appointed or reappointed last Saturday by President Eisenhower also took the oath.

The board, which Mr. Eisenhower reconstituted, advises him and the Foreign Operations Administration on the Government's Point-4 program of technical aid to underdeveloped countries.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virgnia State College, was one of four members Mr. Eisenhower reappointed.

Eric A. Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association, was renamed chairman, a position he has held since January, 1952

In addition to Mrs. Vann, new members are Gardner Cowles of New York, president of Cowles Magazines; Joseph P. Grace, Jr., of New York, president of the Grace Lines; William I. Myers of Cornell University; Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange; Laurence F. Whittemore, former head of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenter's Union.

WILL REMAIN ON BOARD

In addition to Dr Daniel, reappointed members are Harvey S Firestone, Jr., chairman of the Firestone Rubber Co., and Dr Thomas Parran of the University of Pittsbugh. Dr. William R. White, president of Baylor University, will continue to serve on the board through a previous appointment.

Members of the board are appointed for a term of two years. They receive $50 a day while actually employed.

Mrs. Vann, widow of Robert L. Vann, was prominently mentioned earlier for Ambassador to Haiti, said after the oath-taking ceremony that she had never been a candidate for that post. Informed sources here, however, insisted that her name was submitted to the Haitian Government with a query as to whether or not she was acceptable.

The Haitian Government was reported to have said that it wanted neither a woman nor a colored American to represent the United States at Port-au-Price. The Republican National Committee, in a news release of Sept. 12, said Haiti had indicated to the State Department that it "preferred not to have a colored representative."

The State Department has refused to confim or deny that the Haitian Government was queried as to the acceptability of Mrs. Vann. Its policy is not to disclose about whom it has queried any foreign government.

Louisville Man Is Given Race Relations Post

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Joseph R. Ray Sr., Louisville, Ky., business man and civic leader was appointed Thursday, Oct. 1 to the position of race relations advisor for the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Ray will direct the racial relations service in the office of the administrator, Albert M. Cole, and will coordinate the racial relations activities in the constituent agencies.

CONDUCT SPECIAL STUDIES

At the same time that Ray's appointment was announced, Administrator Cole announced that Dr. Frank S. Horne, whom Ray succeeds, is being named assistant to the administrator In his new responsibility, Dr. Horne will conduct special studies and develop proposals for the administrator for possible new approaches to the housing problems of minorities.

Ray's appointment was recommended by Sen. John S Cooper and Rep John H. Robison of the third district of Kentucky.

In commenting on Ray's appointment, Sen Cooper said:

OUTSTANDING SERVICE

"Mr. Joseph R Ray is well qualified through his long experience in the housing and finance field as well as by his academic training and civic work, to do a good job in this important position. It is pleasing to have this distinguished Kentuckian in a public position of importance and I know that he will render outstanding service for all of our people."

Administrator Cole said, "I think the Agency is fortunate to be able to bring to these problems the practical housing experience and the civic understanding that Ray possesses."

WILL GIVE BROAD SCOPE

He pointed out that the agency has a policy of giving active and strong support to improve housing opportunities for minorities. This will continue under these new assignments and the integrity and professional quality of these services will be fully maintained, declared the administrator

In commenting with Dr. Horne's work with HHFA, Administrator Cole said he has had long experience and rendered valuable service in housing and racial relations.

"I believe his abilities will be given broader scope in his new assignment," he said. "The need for these services at the policy level is apparent as more and more cities, in their efforts to clear slums and remedy blight, face the need for new and more effective means for housing minorities."

Ike appoints Louis Toomer

Names him register of U.S. Treasury

By JAMES L. HICKS

SAVANNAH, Ga. (NNPA) — Louis Burke Toomer, 58-year-old Georgia banker, whom President Eisenhower has named as register of the Treasury, is a self-made, lifetime Republican who lives by the formula that "hard work, ambition, thrift, and lots of thinking" will bring success to anyone who practices it.

The formula has paid dividends for Mr. Toomer and he has practiced it all his life.

He has worked hard — he once was a chauffeur for a Richmond, Virginia, bank. He was ambitious — when he was a bank chauffeur he made up his mind some day to have a bank of his own. He was thrifty — he saved his chauffeur's salary.

And he did lots of thinking — for when he finally did open his own bank, his fast thinking helped it survive the 1939 crash when other banks went under during the depression.

Chartered In 1927

The Carver Savings Bank, chartered in 1927, and with assets of today close to a million dollars, tells the story of Louis B. Toomer, its president, better than he can tell it himself.

On his desk is a bronze memento dating back to 1880, which tells how he got his name and how he came to be a Republican. The memento tells of a Republican convention back in 1880 when it took 36 roll calls to get Ulysses S. Grant nominated for president.

One of the men who answered all 36 of those roll calls was Louis B. Toomer. The Louis B. Toomer of 1953 was named for that Louis B. Toomer of 1880.

Delegate Louis B. Toomer of 1880 was a staunch Republican delegate to the Chicago convention. His 1953 namesake has been a Republican ever since he has borne that name.

The eldest of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Toomer of Savannah, Mr. Toomer received his education in the school system of his native Savannah and has never left it for long except for a brief stay in Richmond where he married a Richmond girl.

GOP Chairman

Today he is chairman of the Republican executive committee of Chatham county, a position he has held for more than eight years despite the fact that as county chairman he is boss of more whites than colored.

At times there has been mild opposition here in Georgia over a colored man holding such a high position, but the answer to the minority who oppose Mr. Toomer as chairman is clearly written on a map of the United States which hangs on the wall in his office.

The map shows every single county in the United States and pictures, in baby blue, the county in each state which went for Eisenhower in the election of 1952. Those counties which voted Democratic are pictured in pink.

Map Tells Story

The story is there on that map. It shows the entire state of Georgia as being pink with but five exceptions. And the largest exception in Georgia is Chatham county — the county in which Mr. Toomer is GOP chairman.

A look at the map will show why the Republicans reached down into the hitherto "solid South" to bestow such a high honor on a colored man. And there is more, when one looks at the record:

In 1944, when Mr. Toomer took over as chairman of the Republicans, they got a mere 3,500 votes in Chatham county. He began to work. In 1948 his work produced 5,975 votes here in the "solid South."

But Louis Toomer had only begun to work, and in 1952, after Ike invaded the South, Mr. Toomer and his county came up with 16,000 votes — enough to swing the county into the Republican columns.

Colored Voters Swing

What is even more striking is the fact that the balance of power — the margin through which the Republicans won their victory in Chatham county—came not from the whites, but from colored voters who, in other places, were backing Stevenson by three and four to one.

When asked how he had persuaded so many colored people to vote Republican, Mr. Toomer declared:

"I just kept on talking." When I first began to make speeches they booed me and almost ran me off the platforms. But I believed in it as I always have and soon they were calling me up at 10 o'clock in the morning asking me to speak."

But Republican Toomer was not content with just making speeches. He knew money was needed to win and he went out personally and raised more money for the campaign than any other man in Savannah, black or white.

Eisenhower Invitation

Then one day candidate Eisenhower invited the Georgia GOP delegation to his headquarters on Morningside Heights in New York. Unlike other state Republican organizations, the Georgia Republicans are not segregated and when the delegates arrived, Toomer was among them.

the door. Eisenhower, however, stopped him. He had a special word for him and thanked him for the international discussion their which they had held.

Worked For Ike

Then Ike took one of the cards for which Ike had recently been responsible.

Ike Explains Spending

His question evidently struck a chord in the president's mind and asked him point blank what was the end of the heavy spending which this government had been doing in Europe, necessary to spend it to hold back Communism.

When the interview ended, the president was prepared to leave and asked for the cards and asked for graph.

But businessman Toomer, with which another delegate had given. headed for en him and scrawled on the

In the presence of Ike, the delegation passed the amenities and settled down to talking about nothing with their candidate.

But not businessman Toomer. He got the ear of Eisenhower and asked him point blank what was the end of the heavy spending which this government had been doing in Europe, necessary to spend it to hold

back of it, "Best of luck to Louis B. Toomer," and signed it in the familiar Dwight D. Eisenhower signature.

Mr. Toomer came back to Savannah and went to work — to work hard for Eisenhower.

When Eisenhower won, businessman Toomer went to Washington. He had his eyes on something — he wanted to be collector for the port of Savannah.

Businessman Toomer did not go to Washington unprepared. He went to ask for the job with the full endorsement of every Republican leader in the state—from the ward leaders up to the state president.

Runs Inot Opposition

The Eisenhower administration looked him over and decided he had earned the job. He was investigated by the FBI. He passed all tests.

That is, he passed all the Republican tests. But Mr. Toomer is colored. And in the South, deserving or not, colored people must come by both sides — white Republicans and Democrats.

The Republicans had not asked Senator George of Georgia about the appointment of Mr. Toomer. There was no reason why they should ask Mr. George. Mr. George is a Democrat.

But Senator George heard about it. He said the position of port collector carried with it "great social prestige" and that he was against giving it to a colored man.

Failed To Get Job

Despite his work for the party, despite the blue pictures of the map on the wall in his office, the Republicans yield to the Democrates senator. Mr. Toomer did not get the job.

But the evidence of the map on the was still there and the Republicans began searching about for another job for Mr. Toomer. The register's job followed.

Mr. Toomer is a husky five-foot, eleven giant of 215 pounds. His principal hobby is playing bridge and he's good at it.

He uses the Culbertson system and at one time was regional champion of the American Bridge Olympic. His bridge partner is usually Dr. J. W. Wilson, Savannah dentist.

Lives Modestly

He is a conservative dresser and prefers grey and brown suits. Mr. Toomer has no children and lives modestly on Savannah's Westside.

The Carver Bank, which he heads, is one of two colored banks in Georgia insured by the Federal Government and one of a total of five banks in Savannah, which has such insurance.

Mr. Toomer is a member of the Knights of Pythians, the NAACP, the Mutual Benevolent Society, and the Hub Club, a Savannah civic organization.

He is a frequent visitor to Washington and knows his way around Capital Hill.

He has some rather positive ideas about finance, which are much in line with President Eisenhower's own views. He believes, for instance, that it is foolish to talk of cutting taxes until the budget is balanced.

He also believes that the GOP can set up a real two-party system in the South, saying:

"If the Republicans treat the colored citizen fairly and get them back on their side, they will have a wonderful nucleus on which to build a two-party system.

"Colored people are a very loyal people as evidenced by the fact that they have stuck faithfully with the Democrats for 20 years, being fed on nothing but propoganda and false promises."

Mr. Toomer said colored people can be won back to the Republicans "by fair treatment at all levels. They want the Republicans to diligently carry out the planks in its platform. We are pleased by the action the president has taken so far in breaking up discrimination in Washington and in naval installations."

Ray Gets Housing Job As Horne Bows Out

The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 30.—Deciding that it is better to have a secure hold on a less-important Civil Service job than to win the distinction of unsuccessfully challenging the patronage plans of the Eisenhower Administration, Frank S. Horne today yielded his post to Joseph R. Ray.

As a result, Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole announced the appointment of Ray, Louisville home builder and real-estate developer, to be head of the Racial Relations Service in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, with the title of assistant to the administrator.

As a reward for giving up his $11,000-a-year job so easily, after much belligerent talk yesterday about making a test case of his ouster, Horne was continued in the housing agency also with the title of assistant to the administrator. Both Horne and Ray are Negroes.

Ray, who was recommended for the job by Senator John S. Cooper, is regarded by the Republican National Committee staff here as an important factor in obtaining the votes of Louisville Negroes in next fall's election. Horne has long been one of the Democratic Party's leading Negro advisers.

Horne became willing to turn his job over to Ray after Val Washington, who handles Negro patronage for the Republican committee, said he was willing for Horne to remain in the agency.

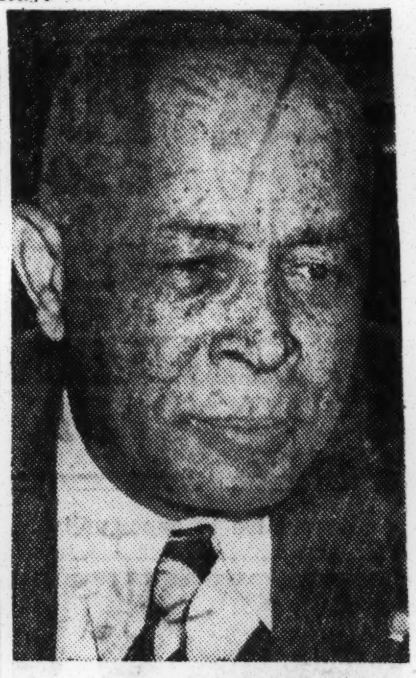
"I'm not opposed to Horne staying," Washington said, "but the Democrats can't expect to hold onto the top jobs. If I can't get good Republicans appointed to the better offices, how am I going to reward those who have been faithful through all sorts of abuse for 20 years?

"It's been a lot harder for a Negro to stay faithful to the Republican Party than it has been for a white man because, although they weren't telling the truth the Democrats claimed they were doing a lot of things for the Negro."

Cooper's office here issued a statement in behalf of the senator, saying:

"Mr. Joseph R. Ray is well qualified through his long experience in the home-finance field, as well as by his academic training and his civic work, to do a good job in this important position. It is pleasing to have this distinguished Kentuckian in a public position of importance, and I know he will render outstanding service for all of the people."

Administrator Cole issued a statement praising both Ray and Horne.



JOSEPH R. RAY

Mrs. R. L. Vann Named To Post By Eisenhower



MRS. R. L. VANN

WASHINGTON, D.C.

President Eisenhower last week appointed Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier publisher, to the 12-member International Development Advisory Board for a two-year term.

During the all-day first meeting of the board last Monday, Mrs. Vann and other members conferred with the President at the White House. The President gave assurances of his support to the board and emphasized the work and assistance needed in Latin America, the Far East, Asia and Africa. Congress has appropriated 118 million dollars for technical aid ending next July 1.

* * *

AMONG THOSE who will serve on the board are Eric Johnston, chairman, president of Motion Picture Association of America; Gardner Cowles, publisher of Look magazine; Harvey Firestone, Jr., and others.

* * *

MRS. VANN, a native of Gettysburg, Pa., received her formal education in Pennsylvania and later taught school for a short period of time before marrying Robert L. Vann, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Following her husband's death in 1940, Mrs. Vann took over as head of the Courier. Mrs. Vann is president of Interstate United Newspapers, publishers representatives; treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association; member of the local Board of the Urban League and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

34c(1) 1953 D.C.

Like Father, Like Daughter!



Roberta Church Takes Over—Miss Roberta Church (third from right), daughter of the late Republican leader, Robert R. Church, poses with group after she had been sworn in as Minority Groups Consultant, Bureau of Employment, U. S. Department of Labor. Ceremonies took place in Washington, D. C. Left to right: Miss Bertha S. Adkins, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee; Miss Annette Church, aunt of Miss Church; Mrs. Ivy Baker

Priest, Treasurer of the U. S.; Arthur W. Motley, assistant director, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Dept. of Labor; Miss Church, Oscar Anderson, acting director of personnel, U. S. Department of Labor; Miss Mary Pipes, administrative assistant to Miss Church, and Miss Ellswer Davis.



WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, Assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is shown in conference with Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York City, President-elect of the New York County Medical Society and a member of the AMA House of Delegates. During his visit to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare offices, Dr. Murray was informed as to organizational plans of the new Federal Department by Mrs. Spaulding.

Cyrus Named To Caribbean Commission

DENVER, Colo.—(NNPA)—President Eisenhower last Friday appointed Rindley C. Cyrus, of Chicago, as a member of the United States Section of the Caribbean Commission along with two Puerto Ricans.

Mr. Cyrus was selected for membership on the commission sometime ago, and attended a meeting of the commission as an unofficial observer, but his appointment was not formally announced until last Friday.

He is a native of Barbados, is a lawyer and an undertaker, and is the founder and president of the American West Indian Association.

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, was a member of the commission, but he resigned after Mr. Eisenhower took office.

Members of the commission receive $25 a day when actually employed.

Named along with Mr. Cyrus were Judge Luis Cordova Diaz and Roberto Francisco, both of Puerto Rico.

Ike Names Georgia Negro As Register of Treasury

From Wire Dispatches

Denver, Sept. 3. — President Eisenhower, back at the summer White House after a week of fishing in the Colorado Rockies, today appointed a Republican Negro banker from Georgia as register of the Treasury.

The President's choice—subject to later Senate confirmation—was Louis B. Toomer, 60, head of one of the two Negro banks in Savannah, and long active in G.O.P. affairs in a state where relations within the Republican organization have been anything but smooth.

Before going to Cherry Hills Country Club for a golfing afternoon, the President also:

1. Ordered the abolition of the Psychological Strategy Board and established in its place a new Operations Coordinating Board, an interagency organization with detailed execution of Cold War strategy determined by the National Security Council and the President.

Names Envoy to Indonesia

2. Gave a recess appointment to Hugh S. Cummings, Jr., veteran Foreign Service officer, as the new ambassador to Indonesia, succeeding H. Merle Cochran, who resigned.

3. Appointed Frederick A. Seaton, Hastings, Neb., publisher and former G.O.P. senator, as assistant secretary of defense for legislative affairs. Seaton was one of Eisenhower's campaign advisers in 1952.

4. Accepted the resignation of Capus M. Waynick as ambassador to Columbia.

Jordan To Get Grain

Later in the day, the President authorized the use of 10,000 tons of grain held by the Commodity Credit Corporation for famine relief for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

This assistance was permissible under a law of last March, permitting disaster aid to "friendly peoples" of foreign nations within a limit of $100,000,000.

Toomer, president of Carver Savings Bank of Savannah, originally was proposed by the state G.O.P. organization and later considered by the White House for appointment as collector of customs in Savannah.

Word of this plan got to Senator George (D., Ga.), who opposed the idea.

The job of register of the Treasury was a compromise, according to Republican circles.

Back at his vacation office at Lowry Air Force Base here after fishing on a ranch near Fraser, Col., Eisenhower signed the executive order establishing the new Operations Co-ordinating Board after a conference with Robert Cutler, White House liaison officer with the National Security Council.

Has No Power Internally

The President's order was designed to have the effect of binding closely together the critical functions of conceiving, developing, and carrying out high national strategy.

Only in the matter of internal security, which is the province of the Department of Justice and the F.B.I., is the new board denied any authority or responsibility.

In issuing the order, Eisenhower followed the recommendations of the President's Committee on International Information Activities, headed by William H. Jackson, Princeton, N. J.

The fact that the Psychological Strategy Board has been abolished does not mean that the administration has yielded the propaganda and Cold War field to Russia. It means, under the William H. Jackson concept, that the stress will be placed on getting high strategy policies and programs enacted instead of letting them lie inert in the secret steel vaults of the National Security Council.

Smith Is Chairman

The chairman will be Undersecretary of State Walter B. Smith. The other members selected by the President were Roger M. Kyes, deputy defense secretary; Harold E. Stassen, director of the Foreign Operations Administration; Allen W. Dulles, director of Central Intelligence, and C. D. Jackson, special assistant to the President and White House expert on psychological warfare.

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D.C.

Family of Newly Appointed Parole Board Member



Washington, D. C.—Family of Dean Scovel Richardson, newly appointed member of the United States Parole Board. Mr. Richardson is the father of four daughters—one set of twins. Seated in front are twins: Mary Louise and Marjorie Linda; second row: Alice Inez, Dean Richardson; wife, Inez; and their eldest daughter, Frances Elaine.

Dean Richardson, a life-long Republican, will take a leave a absence from Lincoln University Law School in St. Louis, Missouri, where he has been Dean for several years.

Dean Richardson was named to the Parole Board by President Eisenhower on July 23. This is the first time a Negro has been a member of the Parole Board.

Ga. Banker First In Forty Years

WASHINGTON — Louis B. Toomer, of Savannah, Ga., has been named register of the Treasury by President Eisenhower Toomer is the first Negro to serve in the capacity in 40 years.

Appointment of the 60-year-old banker was made last Thursday. Toomer is president of the Carver Saving bank in Savannah and is connected with real estate and an insurance agency.

The appointee has been active in Republican politics for several years, having served as chairman of the Chatham County Republican organization.

The office of Register is the auditing branch of the Bureau of the Public Debt for redeemed or retired securities.

It is charged with the receipt of all paid, redeemed, or exchanged public debt securities,

Before the administration of Woodrow Wilson, (1913-21) the post of Register of the Treasury was one which traditionally went to Negro Republicans.

James C. Napier of Tennessee, Bishop William T. Vernon of Kansas and Judson Lyons of Georgia served as registers of the Treasury.

Approximately 2,000 persons work under the supervision of the Register. The job pays $10,200 annually.

Besides the main office in Washington, D. C., there are four regional offices located in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Cincinnati.

When interviewed in Savannah by reporters, Toomer declared: "My appointment goes a great way to show that the Republican party appreciates the vote and help of the Negro race."

Louisvillian Is Due for Housing Post

Slated To Head Unit Handling Race Relations

By ROBERT L. RIGGS
The Courier-Journal Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 4.—The appointment of Joseph R. Ray, Louisville real-estate dealer and home builder, to head the race-relations service of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency is expected within the next three weeks.

Ray, an active Republican, would replace a New York-born Negro Democrat who came into the federal service by way of Georgia 17 years ago.

Cole Checked Weekly

He is Frank S. Horne, who was appointed to the Race-relations job in housing by Wilson W. Wyatt, the former Mayor of Louisville was housing expediter in 1946.

Kentucky's Republican senator, John S. Cooper, and his office have been checking Housing Adminisrtator Albert Cole once a week in an effort to speed the Ray appointment.

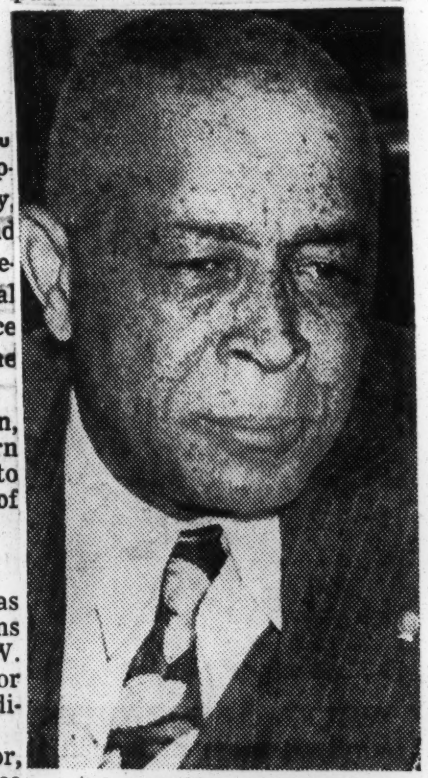
The word at the Republican National Committee's office today was that Democrat Horne has received 30-day notice, as of September 1, that his services will be dispensed with.

Horne, who began Government work with the National Youth Administration, said he hadn't received the notice, but he is aware that Ray is scheduled to get his place.

The $10,000-a-year post, title of which is assistant to the administrator, recently was reclassified by the Civil Service Commission to make it one from which a Democrat could be busted in order to provide room for a Republican.

The duties of the job are to deal with the minorities problems which go not only with Public-housing projects but also with private-housing and slum-clearance work on which there are Government loans.

Ray, who listed his age as 65 in the data he furnished the Republican National Committee's



JOSEPH R. RAY
Scheduled for federal job

patronage-clearance division, has been active in civic, political, and business circles in Louisville.

He is owner and developer of the only Negro subdivision in the city, has been a member of the Rent Control Board, served on a draft board for seven years, has been a member of the Louisville and Jefferson County Executive Committee of the Republican Party for 22 years, and saw military service in World War I.

His business interests include not only real estate but also banking and insurance. He attended Kentucky State College, Frankfort; the University of Chicago, and LaSalle University, and served as a school principal in Kentucky.

Dr. Frank Horne, director of HHFA's racial relations division, is slated to be replaced. The Civil Service Commission took his job out of the merit system and put it in the political Schedule C. . . . **Herbert K.**

Hyde of Oklahoma City has been appointed Chief Trial counsel at General Services. He was once board to be Assistant Attorney General.

Lodge strong protest against firing Horne

Nine agencies say ouster would harm HHFA services



Dr. FRANK S. HORNE

NEW YORK — Representatives of nine national organizations met at the Hotel Statler on Sept. 9 to protest the rumored dismissal of Dr. Frank S. Horne, head of the race relations service of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The meeting was called by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, which termed Dr. Horne "one of the nation's outstanding civil servants."

The reported replacement of Dr. Horne by Joseph P. Ray, a Louisville builder and Republican political leader, was condemned as injecting politics into a technical service that has been kept free of political appointments for 15 years.

The organizations represented were the American Council on Human Rights. American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, CIO, NAACP, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

Statement Issued

At the end of the meeting this statement was issued:

"We respect the right of the Eisenhower administration to pick its own officials for high, policy-making jobs. No question of policy is involved, however, in the threatened dismissal of Dr. Frank S. Horne, assistant to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and head of the race relations service.

"Dr. Horne's special ability to carry out the policies of the Agency has been recognized by the current administration as well as by the preceding one.

"To dismiss Dr. Horne would be a mischievous step backward that would go far to destory the non-political character of this technical service. Weakening the service by removing the man who is generally recognized as the nation's foremost expert on race relations in housing would be an act of folly. Tensions in housing can be dealt with only by persons of long experience."

NEGRO TAKES POST IN THE U. S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE

Ike's Program Places Morrow In Policy Making Job, First Time

President Eisenhower's program continues to give Negro Republicans jobs in his Administration

This week, U. S. Secretary of Commerce Weeks Administered the oath of office to E. F. Morrow as Advisor on Negro Business Affairs. The job pays $11,800 yearly.

During the 1952 Presidential campaign, Morrow served on Ike's Special train as an advisor.

The position, has been placed in the policy making bracket by the Administration, unlike its status when held by Emmer Lancaster under Truman.

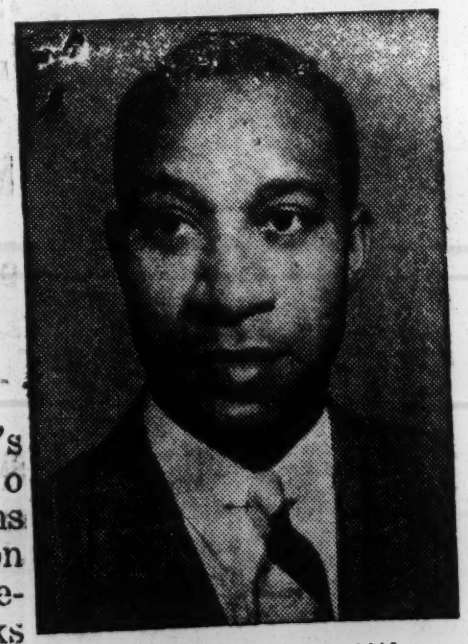
Morrow Sworn In For New Post In Commerce Dept.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks today administered the oath of office to Everett Frederic Morrow of Hackensack, New Jersey, as an adviser on Business Affairs for the National Production Authority.

This is a new position created in the Commerce Department as a result of reorganization of the continuing functions o fthe National Production Authority. Mr. Morrow, a Negro, will act as a liaison between the Commerce Department and other agencies of the Federal Government.

Mr. Morrow will engage in broad studies directed toward the development, evaluation and improvement of the NPA's Business Services, program, particulrly from te standpoint of problems confronting specific business groups and geographical areas.

In his new post in the Commerce Department, Mr. Morrow will serve as a staff assistant working on programs designed to rectify conditions which may adversely affect business growth and stability.



E. FREDERIC MORROW

Paul Williams Named To Housing Committee

WASHINGTON— On September 12, President Eisenhower named Paul R. Williams, prominent architect of Los Angeles, California, to the Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs.

Mr. Williams was born in Los Angeles, California, is married and the father of two children. He was graduated from the University of California. He became a certified architect in 1915 and has been engaged in architectural design in Los Angeles ever since.

U. C. L. A.

Mr. Williams has designed homes Grace Moore, Corinne Griffith, and Zazu Pitts. Among his other outstanding achievements are fraternity and sorority houses on the campus of U. C. L. A. He designed the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Twentieth-Century Fox, Sunset Plaza Apartments, Hollywood, Saks Fifth Avenue, Beverly Hills and Music Corp. of America, and a palatial home for CBS executive, William Paley.

Mr. Williams has been associate architect on government contracts with offices in Washington, D. C., and Los Angeles.

MASON, ELK

He is the winner of many awards for his fine work, having received a merit award at the New York World's Fair in 1940. He has won three national and four western architecture competitions and is the recipient of the Spingarn Medal of the NAACP for 1952. He is a member of the Los Angeles Municipal Housing Committee and the American Institute of Architects, a Mason and an Elk. Mr. Williams is an active Republican, having served as a delegate for California to the 1952 National Convention in Chicago.

The Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs is made up of 20 persons representing all elements of the housing industry in every section of the country. Albert M. Cole, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, is chairman.

The Committee will advise the President what role the Federal Government should take in meeting the nation's housing needs, after making, or directing, a series of intensive studies and surveys of what government is doing now.

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D.C.

Morrow Lands Top Position In Production Authority

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — E. Fredric Morrow of New York City, who has been repeatedly mentioned for possible appointment as an administrative assistant to President Eisenhower, has landed a broad job in the National Production Authority.

Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks last Monday administered the oath of office to Mr. Morrow as an adviser on business affairs for the NPA.

The position to which Mr. Morrow was appointed, in not a race relations advisory job, but is concerned solely with the broad program of the NPA. It is a new position created in the Commerce Department as a result of the reorganization of the continuing functions of the NNPA.

BUSINESS SERVICE

A spokesman for the Commerce Department said Mr. Morrow will act as a liaison between the Commerce Department and other agencies of the Federal Governmnt.

He will engage in broad studies directed toward the development, evaluation and improvement of the NPA's business service program, particularly from the standpoint of problems confronting specific business groups and geographical areas," a Commerce Departmen press release stated, adding:

"In his new post in the Commerce Department, Mr. Morrow will serve as a staff assistant working on programs designed to rectify conditions which may adversely affect business growth and stability."

COLORED PEOPLE

Prior to appointment in the Commerce Department, Mr. Morrow was a research analyst and consultant for CBS-TV. Previously he was a field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

During the 1952 President campaign, he served on General Eisenhower's campaign train as a consultant and adviser.

Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, and Val J. Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, recommended Mr. Morrow shortly after the Eisenhower Administration took over the Government as an administrative assistant to the President in charge of minority groups problems.

Mr. Morrow was born 20, 1909, in Hackensack, New Jersey. He was educated in the Hackensack public schools, Bowdoin College and Rutgers University School of Law.

He has been employed by the National Urban League in New York City as business manager of its publications dealing with business opportunities, employment and welfare matters. He served as field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from 1937 to 1950, except fr a tour of duty with the Army from 1942 to 1946. In 1951, he joined the staff of CBS-TV network in New York City.

Mr. Morrow entered the Army as a private in October, 1942, and was discharged as a major in 1946. He is a reserve artillery officer.



INTEGRATION WATCH DOG —Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, who recently was appointed special consultant to Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Navy, to advise on problems arising from the service's policy of abolishing segregation. He served in a similar capacity under the late Secretary of the Navy James T. Forrestal.

EMMER LANCASTER, veteran adviser on Negro Affairs for Commerce Department, got lost in the shuffle when Secretary Weeks reorganized the department. His job was abolished. However, the new plan brought in Republican Fred Morrow as a business adviser and we can also reveal that the Commerce Department is considering another Negro to take over Lancaster's office, but not the race title. Virgil Heathcock from Delaware County, Ohio, is the man. Heathcock, a labor expert and research specialist will, like Morrow, be on the policy-making level in the department; will devote some time to Negro business, but his main work will consist of market analysis, contact with industry and research. He will be classified GS-15 at $11,500 per year.

Morrow gets advisor job

Research analyst for Republicans

WASHINGTON

E. Frederic Morrow of New York City was administered the oath of office Monday as an advisor on business affairs for the National Production Authority.

The oath was given by the Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, who announced the appointment Monday morning.

Mr. Morrow who was formerly a research analyst and consultant for CBS - TV, served as a consultant and advisor on President Eisenhower's campaign train in 1952.

A spokesman in the Commerce Department informed the AFRO that the office of racial advisor, formerly held by Emmer Martin Lancaster, was abolished Friday.

The spokesman stated that Mr. Morrow will engage in studies directed toward the development, evaluation and improvement of NPAC's business services program.

Prior to working with CBS-TV, Mr. Morrow was employed as NAACP field secretary. He entered the Army as a private in Oct. 1942, and was discharged as a major in 1946.

He is 44 years old and was educated in Hackensack, N.J., public schools, Bowdoin college and Rutgers university school of law.

Mr. Lancaster left Washington Saturday to visit in Akron. Intimates told the AFRO that he first learned his job was abolished on Friday.

Val J. Washington, top minority advisor to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, witnessed the induction of Mr. Morrow.

The advisorship on business affairs for the National Production Authority is a new position created in the Commerce Department as a result of reorganization of the continuing functions of the National Production Authority.

Mr. Morrow will act as a liaison between the Commerce Department and other agencies of the Federal Government.

In his new post in the Commerce Department, Mr. Morrow will serve as a staff assistant working on programs designed to rectify conditions which may adversely affect business growth and stability.

Grandfather Educator

Mr. Morrow comes from a family long identified with educational and civic development. His paternal grandfather, Dr. John S. Morrow of North Carolina, was a prominent educator and Presbyterian minister.

Fred Morrow was born April 20, 1911, in Hackensack, N.J., the son of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Eugene Morrow.

The Wide, Wide World

Patsy Graves, who served six years as top home economist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been named administrative assistant to Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding . . . for which our congrats . . . Omega achievement week plans have already sent Grand Basileus Grant Reynolds hop-skip and jumping all across the country . . . And Alpha big wigs are plotting a Nov. 21-22 date in Chicago with General President A. Maceo Smith leading the way. The new national headquarters building will come in for its share of discussion.



CARMEL C. MARR FRED MORROW DR. C. L. HILL
. . . in top UN Job . . . has Commerce Post . . . awaits word on VI.

Appointments Continue

More Top Jobs Listed by GOP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appointment of Negroes to high Government positions continued to hold the spotlight this week!

Listed among those who have moved into top-level spots within the past ten days are:

E. FREDERIC MORROW: Adviser on business affairs for the National Production Authority in the Department of Commerce.

ATTY. CARMEL C. MARR: Administrative Assistant on the United Nations Staff of A. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

PAUL R. WILLIAMS: Noted California architect, member of Advisory Committee.

LESTER B. GRANGER, Urban League executive secretary: Retained in post as special consultant, Secretary of Navy.

The name of another prominent leader is being considered for a position presently held by a white man.

Dr. Charles Leander Hill, president of Wilberforce University, has had his name presented for appointment as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Dr. Hill received the unanimous endorsement of the Ohio Patronage Committee, chaired by Senator John W. Bricker. A brilliant educator, churchman, author, platform speaker, the distinguished philosopher converses fluently in six languages and is a Greek expert.

Dr. Hill, in Pittsburgh over the week-end, refused to divulge his plans until he has been officially notified of the appointment.

MORROW'S JOB with the Department of Commerce pays $11,500 a year . . . and was especially created for him. He does not replace Emmer C. Lancaster, who is said to be in line for replacement. Mr. Morrow, who traveled with the Eisenhower campaign train last year, will act as laison between the Commerce Department and other Government agencies. It is not a "Negro" job, in any sense of the word.

• • •

MRS. MARR was recommended to her position by Val Washington. A native of Brooklyn, she was Phi Beta Kappa at Hunter College and graduated from Columbia University law school in 1948.

Cum laude at Hunter, she received the Alpha Chi Alpha key for excellence in the field of social science.

At Columbia she was awarded a silver key for winning moot court competitions and was president of the Bramwell Moot Court of that university.

Mrs. Vann Takes Oath For Advisory Board Post

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Mrs. Jessie M. Vann, publisher, took the oath of office last Monday as a member of the International Develop Advisory Board. Eleven other members of the board, who were appointed or reappointed last Saturday by President Eisenhower also took the oath.

The board, which Mr. Eisenhower reconstituted, advises him and the Foreign Operations Administration on the Government's Point-4 program of technical aid to underdeveloped countries.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virgnia State College, was one of four members Mr. Eisenhower reappointed.

Eric A. Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association, was renamed chairman, a position he has held since January, 1952.

In addition to Mrs. Vann, new members are Gardner Cowles of New York, president of Cowles Magazines; Joseph P. Grace, Jr., of New York, president of the Grace Lines; William I. Myers of Cornell University; Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange; Laurence F. Whittemore, former head of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenter's Union.

WILL REMAIN ON BOARD

In addition to Dr. Daniel, reappointed members are Harvey S. Fireston, Jr., chairman of the Firestone Rubber Co., and Dr. Thomas Parran of the University of Pittsbugh. Dr. William R. White, president of Baylor University, will continue to serve on the board through a previous appointment.

Members of the board are appointed for a term of two years. They receive $50 a day while actually employed.

Mrs. Vann, widow of Robert L. Vann, was prominently mentioned earlier for Ambassador to Haiti, said after the oath-taking ceremony that she had never been a candidate for that post. Informed sources here, however, insisted that her n submitted to the Haitian ment with a query as to or not she was acceptable.

The Haitian Government reported to have said that it wanted neither a woman nor a colored American to represent the United States at Port-au-Price. The Republican National Committee, in a news release of Sept. 12, said Haiti had indicated to the State Department that it "preferred not to have a colored representative."

The State Department has refused to confim or deny that the Haitian Government was queried as to the acceptability of Mrs. Vann. Its policy is not to disclose about whom it has queried any foreign government.

Granger and Morrow To Federal Positions

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — One person was sworn in and another was appointed as advisor to heads of government departments here.

Sinclair Weeks, secretary of commerce, last week administered the oath of office to Everett Frederick Morrow of New York as an advisor on business affairs for the National Production Authority.

And Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, was appointed special consultant to Robert B. Anderson, secretary of the Navy.

Morrow's position was created recently as a result of reorganization of the continuing functions of the National Production Authority. He will act as a liaison between the commerce department and other agencies of the federal government.

Morrow formerly served with the Columbia Broadcasting System as a research analyst and consultant for CBS-TV. Prior to that he served as field secretary for the NAACP. He also has served with the National Urban League.

During the 1952 presidential campaign, he served on the then Gen. Eisenhower's campaign train as a consultant and advisor.

Born in Hackensack, N.J., Morrow was educated at Bowdoin college and Rutgers university School of Law.

Granger, the new advisor to the Navy department, is well known in business and social circles. Besides his position with the NUL, he formerly served as president of the National Conference of Social Workers.

In his new position, he will advise the head of the Navy department on problems arising from the service's policy of abolishing segregation. He served in a similar capacity under the late James T. Forrestal, the then secretary of the Navy.

Granger reportedly was reluctant about taking the job under

The new group established by executive order, will advise the President on the role the federal government should take in meeting the nation's housing needs. To decide the role, the group will make a series of intensive studies and surveys of what the government now is doing.

...ies, to the newly-created Advisory ...Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs. Albert ...ing with Anderson, Granger agreed ...M. Cole, administrator of the ...to accept the position, after re- ...ceiving assurances the Navy head ...intended to press for integration in the ...

...person because of the service's ...attitude toward integration. ...Another appointment made last ...week was that of Paul R. Williams, noted architect of Los Ange-

...Navy "cannot take the initia- ...tive" in eliminating segregation. ...However, after a luncheon meet- ...

...Housing and Home Finance Agency, named chairman of the committee.

IKE MAY PICK PATTERSON

Tuskegee President Considered for Treasury Post

Recommendation Made by Texan, Jesse H. Jones

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

WASHINGTON—The Courier has been informed by usually reliable sources that President-elect Dwight Eisenhower is considering Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., for appointment as Registrar of the U. S. Treasury.

According to the information reaching the Courier from these sources—which may be considered, as we said before, unusually reliable—Dr. Patterson was recommended to President-elect Eisenhower by Jesse H. Jones of Houston, Tex., former Secretary of the U. S. Department of Commerce, former head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and now president of the Bank of Commerce of Houston and publisher of the Houston Chronicle.

Mr. Jones is a Democrat, but his influence in industrial and business circles is almost limitless.

Courier

GENERAL EISENHOWER is known to have queried several individuals—including some Negroes—about Dr. Patterson, although no information or comment has been given to the press by his headquarters regarding the matter.

This is the first high level appointment of a Negro, so far, actually broached by General Eisenhower, who is known to have said he would appoint a qualified Negro to his cabinet or to some high-level post if he came across such a qualified Negro.

Dr. Patterson, a native of Washington, D. C., is president of the United Negro College Fund, and possesses a wide acquaintance among Government officials in both political parties.

He succeeded the late Robert Russa Moton as president of Tuskegee Institute, the institution founded by the late Booker T. Washington, and dedicated to the vocational and agricultural training of Negro youth.

Tuskegee is a member of the Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

Sat. 1-3-53

WHILE DR. PATTERSON has held quasi-official Federal posts in the past, plus some honorary ones, he has never held a direct Federal appointment of so high a status as that of registrar of U. S. Treasury.



DR. F. D. PATTERSON
. . . is he the No. 1 man?

The last Negro to hold this post—years ago—was W. S. Julian of Cincinnati, Ohio.

There is, meanwhile, no comment from the Eisenhower headquarters on the speculated appointment of Patterson.

He's a Democrat 'Ike'!!!

Negro Republican Leaders Unhappy About Patterson

WASHINGTON—Negro Republican leaders were angered this week by President-elect Eisenhower's statement that he was considering Dr. Fred Patterson, president of Tuskegee, for a high Government position.

Judge James A. Cobb, high-ranking Republican, made the following statement to the Courier:

"Dr. Patterson is my good friend, but he is an active Democrat and President Truman himself told me so in Dr. Patterson's presence. At a meeting in President Truman's office in the White House, not long ago, the President said Dr. Patterson has been one of my greatest supporters. Dr. Patterson will do anything for me, I will do anything for him. Dr. Patterson is my ace in the hole and I depend on him."

Continued Judge Cobb, "With so many qualified Republicans who have held the party together I can see no reason for the consideration of a Democrat in one of the first important jobs in the new administration."

No Word Received By Dr. Patterson

LOS ANGELES—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, told the Courier here this week that he had received no official word about a rumored offer as Registrar of the United States Treasury by the incoming Republican Administration. Dr. Patterson was interviewed while here to be honored at a dinner by the local Tuskegee Alumni chapter.

Name First Negro White House Secy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—Mrs. Lois Lippman, 28, last week was appointed secretary to Charles F. Willis, Jr., one of President Eisenhower's aides.

Miss Lippman, who toiled in Eisenhower's New York headquarters during the campaigning, becomes the first Negro to work as a White House secretary.

Venice T. Spraggs To Democratic Post

WASHINGTON — Stephen A. Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic National committee, announced this week the appointment of Mrs. Venie T. Spraggs



VENICE T. SPRAGGS

to the permanent staff of the committee.

Mrs. Spraggs will serve as assistant to Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago, vice chairman of the committee. She will work on organization, program and public relations activities of the committee, dividing her time between the field and the national office.

Mrs. Spraggs' appointment followed an announcement by Mr. Mitchell integrating the Women's Division into the committee's entire operation.

Mitchell said "Democratic women are being given the opportunity to achieve the goals they have sought ever since they won suffrage — that is, to have equal status with men in party work."

In a letter to party leaders throughout the country, Congressman Dawson hailed the appointment of Mrs. Spraggs as an "important step" in expanding his activities as a Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee while continuing his duties as a member of Congress.

Mrs. Spraggs has served three previous temporary assignments with the National Committee. In the 1948 campaign and the 1950 Congressional elections, she worked as assistant to Mrs. India Edwards, vice chairman and director of the then Women's Division.

In the 1952 campaign she was one of four Democratic couriers working out of the Women's Division with State Democratic organization.

Mrs. Spraggs for 10 years has worked for the Chicago Defender newspaper in Washington, seven of which she was chief of the Washington bureau.

Dabney Named As Red Cross Consultant

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) Appointment of William H. Dabney, of Middleboro, Massachusetts, as a public relations consultant for the American Red Cross was announced here last Wednesday.

RED CROSS SERVICES

Mr. Dabney will work with national organizations and groups toward better understanding of Red Cross services, the announcement said.

During World War II, Mr. Dabney was a Red Cross club director in Australia and later supervised Red Cross work for troops in the Philippines.

Born and reared in Boston, Mr. Dabney's most recent position was with the Boston field office of the Public Housing Administration where he served as chief of the racial relations section. He was a

Mr. Dabney was formerly on the Board of Directors of the Greater Boston Urban League and a member of the Business and Professional Men's Club of Boston. He is a veteran of World War II and a member of the American Legion.

A graduate of Williston Academy, Mr. Dabney has studied at the University of Paris and traveled extensively in Europe.

Miss Church's Well Merited Appointment

It is more than political importance that Miss Roberta Church a prominent Chicago Republican and former Tennessean has been tendered an appointment in the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security, in the Eisenhower cabinet.

Miss Church, being in the policy making division will advise on improvement of policy and the equitable employment opportunities for job applicants from various racial, national and religious groups in the national Federal state employment service.

Miss Church is a Republican to the manner born; she is the daughter of the late Bob Church, outstanding Memphis political figure, who was campaigning for General Eisenhower at the time of his death.

She is a member of the American Association of Social Workers, the Committee on International Social Work and the Committee on Human Rights. Miss Church was quoted as being very happy over the appointment and will do everything possible to make a success.

She campaigned for Eisenhower during the campaign, stating that she did so because she believed in his ideals and policies for operating the government.

The announcement of her appointment was made by Secretary of Labor, Martin L. Durkin.

Thusly Miss Church takes her place along with another powerful figure of the feminine group of our race in the service of the country.

34c(1) 1953 D.C.

Treasury Post to Toomer

Georgia Banker Ike's Pick

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Louis B. Toomer, of Savannah, Ga., was appointed by President Eisenhower Thursday as Register of the Treasury. Toomer is president of the Carver Savings Bank in Savannah and is connected with real estate and an insurance agency.

The 60-year-old banker has been active in Republican politics for a number of years, having served as chairman of the Chatham County Republican organization and as a delegate to the last three GOP conventions.

Val Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared:

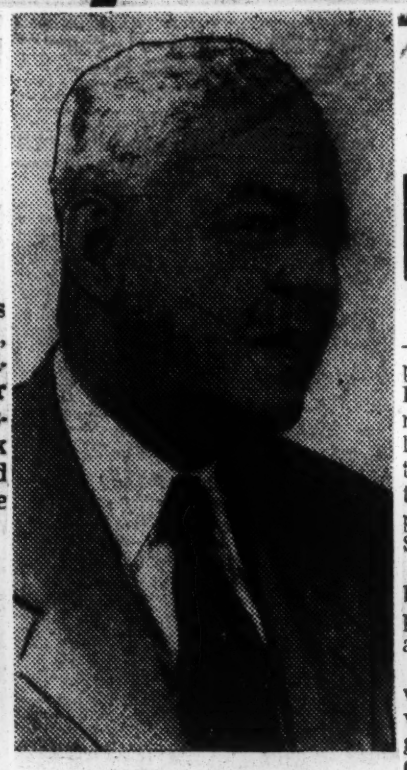
"Toomer's appointment is particularly significant in that the register's job was vainly sought by top Negro Democrats under the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations, but they were never able to land it."

The job pays $10,200 annually, and requires the service of approximately 2,000 persons in the District of Columbia and the four regional offices in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Los Angeles.

The Office of Register is the auditing branch of the Bureau of the Public Debt for redeemed or retired securities. It is charged with the receipt of all paid, redeemed or exchanged public debt securities, including interest coupons, canceled and retired on any account and from any sources whatever, and with their audit, certification and custody.

When interviewed in Savannah by reporters, Toomer declared:

"My appointment goes a great way to show that the Republican party appreciates the vote and help of the Negro race."



LOUIS B. TOOMER
. . . moving to Washington

Toomer Appointment Does Not Settle Dixie Question

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — President Eisenhower's appointment of Louis B. Toomer as Register of the Treasury, announced in Denver last Thursday, leaves unsettled the question of the attitude of the Administration toward appointment of colored persons to responsible jobs in the South.

Toomer, a Savannah, Georgia, banker, was a candidate for appointment as collector of customs at Savannah.

According to informed sources, while President Eisenhower was vacationing at the Augusta, Georgia, golf club, Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, Georgia, telephoned Robert Woodward, a Coca Cola Company executive, and requested him to ask Mr. Eisenhower not to appoint Toomer as collector of customs at Savannah.

Senator George was quoted as asking Woodward to tell the Prseident that he could bring Toomer to Washington and appoint him as Secretary of the Treasury or to any job he wished — but not make him collector of customs at Savannah.

The inference was that Senator George was opposed to a colored person having a Federal position where he would have supervision over white workers in Georgia.

Later, Toomer visited Washington and was offered the position of Register of the Treasury. He was told that it was a comparable job and that even if he were appointed collector of customs at Savannah, he could not be confirmed because Senaotr George would take the position that the appointment was personally objectionable to him.

As late as the Harding Administration, colored Republicans held responsibile jobs in the south. President Harding appointed the late Walter L. Cohen of New Orleans as comptroller of customs.

Under previous Republican Administrations colored persons even held in Georgia such positions as collector of internal revenue at Atlanta and postmaster at Athens.



LOUIS TOOMER

For the President to refuse to appoint colored persons to jobs in the South because they are colored would constitute racial discrimination as rank as that practiced by any Government contractor or private employer.

The office of Register of the Treasury is one formerly held by such men as the late Bishop William T. Vernon, James C. Napier and Judson Lyons under Republican Administrations.

After World War I the functions of the office were divided and the Register of the Treasury lost some of the prestige the office previously had given him. When the Republicans returned to power in 1921, the late Charles Cottrell, of Ohio, sought to induce President Harding to appoint him as Register of the Treasury, but Mr. Harding named a white man to the post.

Toomer will be the first colored man to hold the office since the Taft Administration.

Morrow gets advisor job in Commerce

Research analyst for Republicans during campaign

WASHINGTON

E. Frederic Morrow of New York City was administered the oath of office Monday as an advisor on business affairs for the National Production Authority.

The oath was given by the Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, who announced the appointment Monday morning.

Mr. Morrow who was formerly a research analyst and consultant for CBS - TV, served as a consultant and advisor on President Eisenhower's campaign train in 1952.

A spokesman in the Commerce Department informed the AFRO that the office of racial advisor, formerly held by Emmer Martin Lancaster, was abolished Friday.

The spokesman stated that Mr. Morrow will engage in activities directed toward the development, evaluation and improvement of NPAC's business services program.

Prior to working with CBS-TV, Mr. Morrow was employed as NAACP field secretary. He entered the Army as a private in Oct. 1942, and was discharged as a major in 1946.

He is 44 years old and was educated in Hackensack, N.J., public schools, Bowdoin college and Rutgers university school of law.

Mr. Lancaster left Washington Saturday to visit in Akron. Intimates told the AFRO that he first learned his job was abolished on Friday.

Val J. Washington, top minority advisor to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, witnessed the induction of Mr. Morrow.

The advisorship on business

Army from 1942-1946, held this position until October, 1950.

As field secretary of NAACP, he has been associated with one of his duties was to address the Social Service Federation of business, service, and educational organizations throughout Englewood, N. J., and with the National Urban League of New York City as business manager the country on social and economic problems.

He has written on business, economic and social subjects for publications dealing with business opportunities, employment and welfare matters.

In 1937 he became field secretary of the NAACP, and except for his tour of duty with the

Mr. Morrow will act as a liaison between the Commerce Department and other agencies of the Federal Government.

In his new post in the Commerce Department, Mr. Morrow

son of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Eugene Morrow.

He is a staff assistant programs designed to conditions which may affect business growth city.

Grandfather Educator

Morrow comes from a g identified with edund civic development. nal grandfather, Dr. Morrow of North Caroa prominent educator byterian minister.

Morrow was born April

Grandfather Educator

Mr. Morrow comes from a family long identified with educational and civic development. His paternal grandfather, Dr. John S. Morrow of North Carolina, was a prominent educator and Presbyterian minister.

Fred Morrow was born April 20, 1911, in Hackensack, N.J., Army from 1942-1946, held this

County, N.J., and a brother, Dr. John H. Morrow, is head of the department of the humanities at Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.



LESTER GRANGER

Navy Picks Granger For Advisory Job

WASHINGTON — Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, last week accepted a federal appointment as special consultant to Navy Secretary Robert B. Anderson.

In his new position, Granger will advise the head of the Navy department on problems arising from the service's policy of abolishing segregation. The Urban League official served in a similar capacity under the late James T. Forrestal, the then secretary of the Navy.

Defense Department sources said Anderson had asked Granger in August to resume the job. Granger reportedly was reluctant, then, because Anderson had stated publicly that the Navy "cannot take the initiative" in eliminating segregation.

The sources said Granger finally agreed to accept the position after lunching with Anderson Sept. 3, and gaining the Navy chief's pledge that he would press for complete integration in the service.

One of the first problems facing the new Navy consultant will be that of segregation of civilian employes of the Navy in the South.

The Navy now maintains segregated facilities — such as restaurants, toilets and drinking fountains — for white and Negro workers in Southern shore establishments, particularly in Navy yards in Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

Navy department officials, until now, have defended racial segregation of civilian workers on the ground that the Navy did not create the problem in the South and, therefore, should not be called upon to solve it.

The Navy has also contended that abolishing separate facilities would cause racial disturbances that would disrupt employe relations and interfere with the efficiency of its Southern bases

GOP Appointee, Toomer Swung Country To Ike

By JAMES L. HICKS

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Louis Burke Toomer, 58-year-old Georgia banker, whom President Eisenhower named as register of the Treasury, is a self-made, lifetime Republican who lives by the formula that "hard work, ambition, thrift and lots of thinking" will bring success to anyone who practices it.

The formula has paid dividends for Toomer and he has practiced it all his life.

He has worked hard—he once was a chauffeur for a Richmond, Virginia bank. He was ambitious—when he was a bank chauffeur he made up his mind to some day have a bank of his own. He was thrifty—he saved his chauffeur's salary.

And he did lots of thinking—for when he finally did open his own bank his fast thinking helped it survive the crash when other banks went under during the depression.

He sat in his air-conditioned office as president of the Carver Savings Bank of Savannah last week and talked about it.

The oldest of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Toomer of Savannah, Toomer received his education in the school system of his native Savannah and has never left it for long except for a brief stay in Richmond where he married a Richmond girl.

Today he is chairman of the Republican executive committee of Chatham county, a position he has held for more than eight years despite the fact that as county chairman he is boss of more whites than Negroes.

At times there has been mild opposition here in Georgia to a colored man holding such a high position, but the answer to the minority who oppose Toomer as chairman is clearly written on a map of the United States which hangs on the wall in his office.

The map shows every single county in the United States and pictures in baby blue the county in each state which went for Eisenhower in the election of 1952. Those counties which voted Democratic are pictured in pink.

It shows the entire state of Georgia as pink, with but five exceptions. And the largest exception is Chatham county—the county in which Toomer is GOP chairman.

A look at the map will show why the Republicans reached down into the hitherto "solid South" to bestow such a high honor on Toomer. And there is more when one looks at the record:

In 1944, when Toomer took over as chairman of the Republicans, they got a mere 3,500 votes in Chatham county. He began to work. In 1948 his work produced 5,975 votes here in the "solid South."

SWINGS HIS COUNTY

But Louis Toomer had only begun to work, and in 1952, after Ike invaded the South, Toomer and his county came up with 16,000 votes—enough to swing the county into the Republican column.

Even more striking is the fact that the balance of power — the margin by which the Republicans won their victory in Chatham county came not from the whites, but from colored voters who, in other places, were backing Stevenson by three and four to one.

Toomer personally raised more money for the campaign than any other man in Savannah, black or white.

Then one day Candidate Eisenhower invited the Georgia GOP delegate to his headquarters on Morningside Heights in New York. Unlike other state Republican organizations, the Georgia Republicans are not segregated and when the delegates arrived, Toomer was among them.

When Eisenhower won, businessman Toomer went to Washington. He had his eyes on something—he wanted to be collector for the port of Savannah.

LOSES BID FOR JOB

Businessman Toomer did not go to Washington unprepared. He went to ask for the job with the full endorsement of every Republican leader in the state from the ward leaders up to the state president.

The Eisenhower administration looked him over and decided he had earned the job. He was investigated by the FBI. He passed all tests.

But the Republicans had not asked Senator George of Georgia about the appointment of Toomer There was no reason why they should ask George. George is a Democrat.

He said the position of port collector carried with it "great social prestige," that he was against giving it to a colored man, and the Republicans yielded to the Democratic senator. Toomer did not get the job.

The Republicans began searching about for another job for Toomer. The Register's job followed.

Toomer is a husky five-foot eleven man of 215 pounds. His principal hobby is playing bridge and he's good at it.

At one time he was regional champion of the American Bridge Olympic. His bridge partner is usually Dr. J. W. Wilson, Savannah dentist.

He also believes that the GOP can set up a real two-party system in the South saying:

"If the Republicans treat the Negro fairly and get them back on their side, they will have a wonderful nucleus on which to build a two-party system. Negroes are a very loyal people as evidenced by the fact that they have stuck faithfully with the Democrats for 20 years, being fed on nothing but propaganda and false promises."

34c(1) 1953 D.C.

L. B. Toomer Is Sworn In As Register Of U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—For the first time in forty years a colored man is Register of the Treasury. He is Louis B. Toomer, 60-year-old banker, of Savannah, Georgia.

Mr. Toomer took over the office last Thursday morning. He took the oath of office last Wednesday morning in a ceremony in the office of President Eisenhower in the White House.

MIXED GROUP

A mixed group of white and colored persons were present, a number of them having come all the way from Georgia to witness Mr. Toomer's taking the oath. Elbert H. Tuttle, general counsel for the Treasury and chairman of the Georgia State Central Committee, administered the oath.

"You understand this makes you a bureaucrat," President Eisenhower remarked jokingly to Mr. Toomer after he had finished repeating the oath after Mr. Tuttle.

Mr. Toomer was named to the post by President Eisenhower while the President was vacationing in Denver late in August. The banker is now serving under a recess appointment.

SENATE MUST CONFIRM

When Congress reconvenes, Mr. Eisenhower will have to send Mr Toomer's name to the Senate for confirmation. No opposition is expected to his confirmation.

Mr. Toomer first sought the office of collector of customs at Savannah. He had the backing for this job of Mr. Tuttle, who also supported him for the Treasury post, and W. Roscoe Tucker, of Dawsonville, Georgia, Republican National Committeeman for Georgia.

But Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, is reported to have telephoned Robert Woodruff of Atlanta, a Coca Cola Co., executive, who was at the Augusta, Georgia, Country Club while Mr. Eisenhower was vacationing there last spring .

Senator George is said to have asked Mr. Woodruff to request the President not to appoint Mr Toomer to the Savannah post but to bring him to Washington and appoint him to any office Mr. Eisenhower wanted him to have—Secretary of the Treasury or anything else. Mr. Eisenhower was reported to have acceded to Senator George's wish, although Senator George said he had not heard from the President about Mr. Toomer's appointment.

MORE PRESTIGE

Later Mr. Toomer came to Washington and was persuaded that the Register of the Treasury was a job which carried more prestige and that even if the President should name him collector of customs at Savannah, he could not be confirmed over Senator George's objections.

There is no statutory limit to Mr Toomer's term of office. The Register of the Treasury serves at the pleasure of the President. The salary of the office is $9,600.

In all, four colored men have previously served as Registers of the Treasury. They were Blanche K. Bruce, who served as United States Senator from Mississippi during the Reconstruction era; Judson W. Lyons of Augusta, Georgia; J. C. Napier of Nashville, Tenn., and Bishop William T. Vernon of Quindare, Kansas.

INCLUDED IN GROUP

Mr. Bruce was twice appointed to the office—the first time by President Benjamin Harrison and the second time by President William McKinley. He died in office, and President McKinley named Mr. Lyons as his successor. President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Bishop Vernon, and President William Howard Taft named Mr. Napier.

After President Woodrow Wilson took office in 1913, he named an Indian to the office and later a white man. When the Republicans returned to power in 1921, the late Charles Cottrell of Columbus, O., sought the office, but President Harding named a white Ohioan.

Included in the mixed group which witnessed Mr. Toomer taking the oath of office were Mr. Tucker, William J. Shaw of Atlanta, assistant secretary of the Georgia Republican State Central Committee; Sidney A. Jones, Savannah, funeral director; Philip Sadler, Wilmington, Delaware, recently appointed race relations adviser in the Public Housing Administration.

Scovell Richardson, member of of the Federal Parole Board; Geo. C. McCoy, an attorney, Savannah; Dr. H. Van Buren, a physician, Statesboro, Ga.; former Judge Jas. A. Cobb, George Z. Brinson, Savannah, chairman of the Republican committee of the first district of Georgia; Settle Headley and B. G. Holtzhauer, Treasury Department officials; Miss Betty Stokes of Savannah, a student at Howard University and her sister, Miss Polly Stokes, who is now living in Washington.

Others were Miss Roberta Church, a consultant on minority group problems in the United States Employment Service; Mrs. Mercedes Horne, wife of Dr. Frank Horne, head of the racial relations service in the Housing and Home Finance Agency; Jesse Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank of Washington; E. Frederick Morrow of the National Production Authority, Mrs. Jean Rector and Val J Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Toomer, a bachelor is president of the Carver Savings Bank. He also owns and operates a real estate and insurance agency. He organized and headed the Georgia Savings and Realty Corporation, a financial institution recently merged with the Carver Savings Bank.

SELF-MADE MAN

A self-made man, he never attended college but has a high school education. He is highly respected in banking circles. A Republican, he has served as chairman of the Chatham County Republican Committee and has attended the last three Republican national conventions as a delegate from Georgia.

While they served as Registers of the Treasury, the names of Bruce, Lyons, Vernon and Napier appeared on United States currency, but the name of the Register no longer appears on currency.

During World War I the responsibilities of the office greatly increased because of war bond issue. After the war, the office was shorn of some of its duties and now it is one of seven offices comprising the Bureau of the Public Debt in the Treasury Department.

The office of the Register of the Treasury is charged with the receipt of all paid or redeemed or exchanged public-debt securities, including interest coupons, canceled or retired on any account, and from any sources what ever. their audit, verification, and custody.

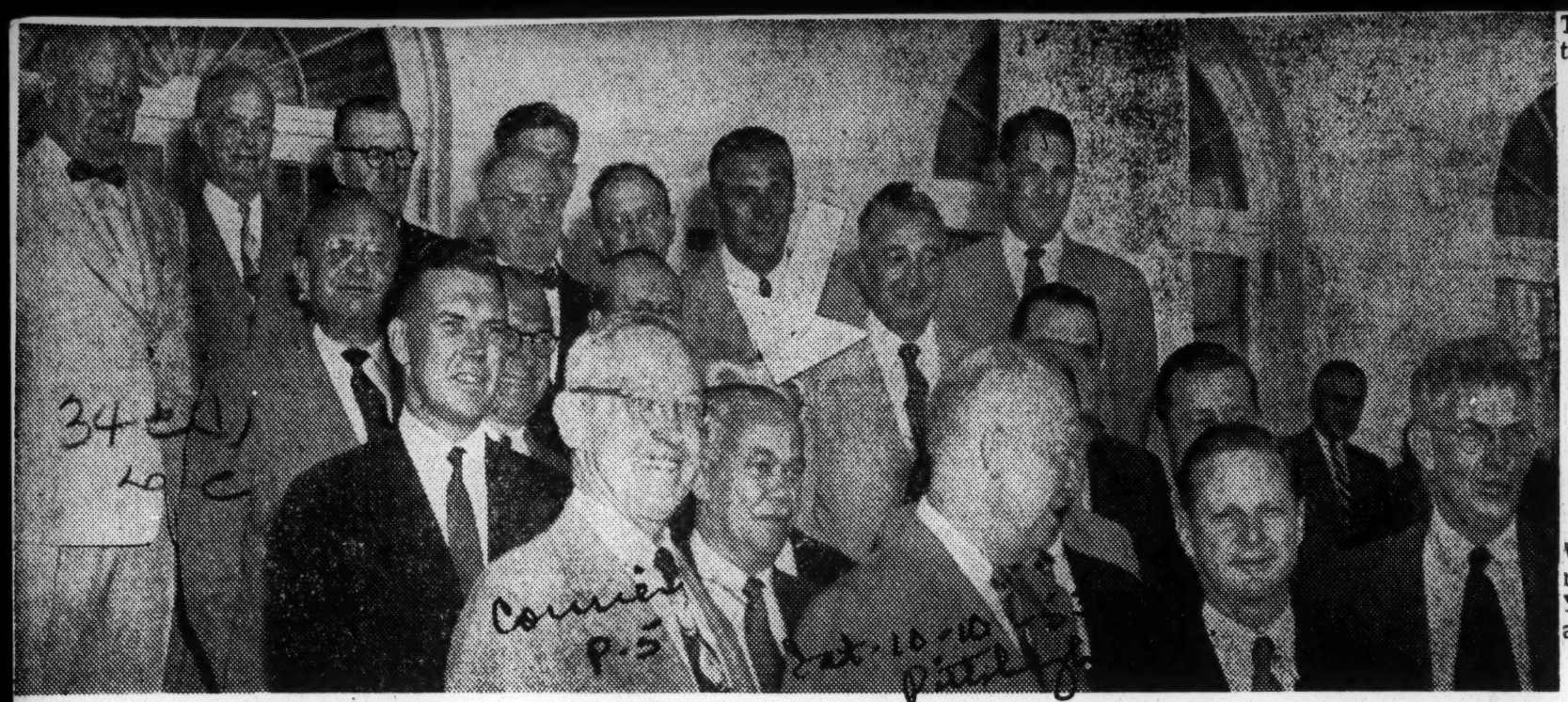
Regional offices of the Register established to handle the audit of retired savings bonds, are located in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago St. Louis and Los Angeles.

Architect Named

Housing Post To Williams

WASHINGTON—Paul R. Williams, lone Negro member of the President's twenty-one member Advisory Committee on Housing, was assigned an important task on the subcommittee which will consider the housing needs of low-income families, when the committee held its first meeting here last week.

Mr. Williams is a nationally known architect and has designed many office buildings and homes in the home city, Los Angeles, Calif., where he has offices at 3757 Wilkshire Boulevard. He was received by President Eisenhower at the White House on Wednesday along with other members of the committee and spent two days here participating in discussions held by Housing Administrator, Albert M. Cole, on the formal organization of the committee, its responsibilities and an agenda for its studies.



Ike and Advisers—Members of President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Housing, including Paul R. Williams of Los Angeles, were received at the White House last week during a two-day business meeting. The President and Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole are in center of front row. Mrs. Williams is directly behind the President. Other members are W. Herbert Welch, West Virginia; George L. Bliss, New York; Ernest J. Bohn, Ohio; Rodney Lockwood, Michigan; Aksel Meilson, Colorado; Ehney A. Camp Jr., Alabama; A. R. Gardner, Illinois; Richard J. Gray and R. G. Hughes, District of Columbia; William A. Marcus, California; Norman P. Mason and Robert M. Morgan, Massachusetts; Thomas W. Moses, Pennsylvania; Robert Patrick, Iowa; John J. Scully, New York; James Thomas, District of Columbia; Bruce Savage, Indiana; Alexander Summer, New Jersey; Ralph T. Walker, New York, Paul R. Williams, California, and Ben H. Wooten, Texas. — Cabell Photo.

As Ike Looks On

Toomer Sworn In As U. S. Treasurer

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Courier Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — Surrounded by the President of the United States, high Republican officials, white and Negro friends from his native Georgia and members of his family, Louis B. Toomer was sworn in last Wednesday morning at the White House as Register of the United States Treasurer.

Thus a significant Republican tradition was revived and Toomer became the first Negro Register since the late James C. Napier was appointed by President Coolidge thirty years ago.

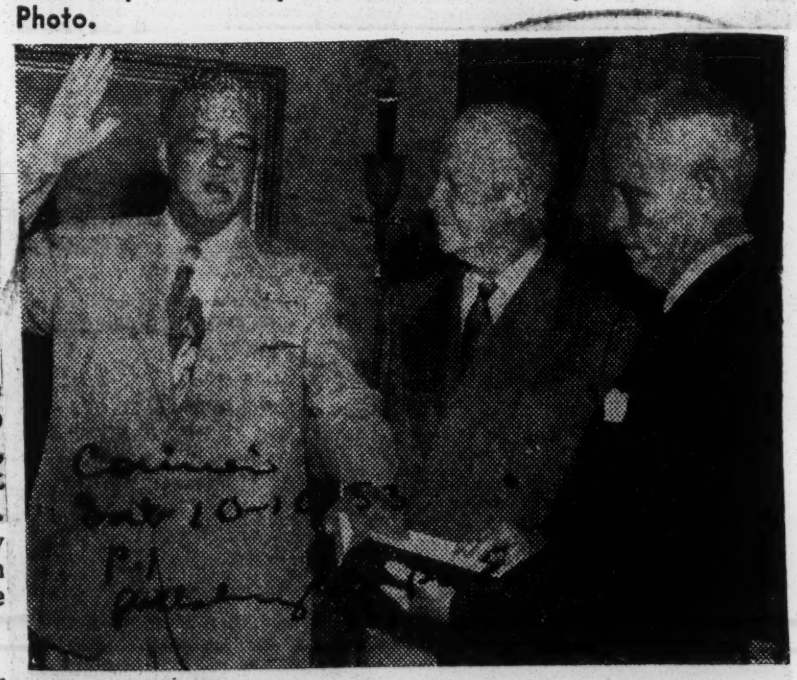
AN ATMOSPHERE of interracial good-will pervaded the President's office while the oath was administered by another Georgian, Elbert P. Tuttle, general counsel of the Treasury, and long-time personal friend and sponsor of the new appointee.

Observers closely noted the number of prominent white Georgia businessmen and Republican leaders who made a special trip to the Capital and freely and friendly intermingled with Negro leaders during their entire stay.

THE PRESIDENT warmly congratulated Mr. Toomer after the oath and with a wide grin told him:

"You understand, now, that makes you a bureaucrat." Then Ike said; "It's nice to have you aboard."

The occasion also served as the first White House get-together of new Negro Republican job-holders and close advisers to the President on racial matters. Ike shook hands all around and chatted amicably.



A Big Job—U. S. Treasury Register L. B. Tomer is being sworn in by Treasury General Counse Elbert P. Tuttle, right, with President Eisenhower looking on. (See story inside.)—Cabell Photo.

Val Washington, top Minority Division man at the Republican Committee was there—as were E. Fred Morrow of Commerce Department; Roberta Church of Labor; Scovel Richardson, U. S. Parole Board; Philip Sadler, Housing; Judge James A. Cobb, and industrial bank president, Jesse Mitchell.

THE REPORTER witnessed the ceremony as the personal representative of the Courier publisher, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, who found it necessary to leave heref or Pittsburgh Tuesday evening after conferring with Mr. Toomer at Republican headquarters before departing.

The Office of the Register which Mr. Toomer now heads is the auditing branch of the Bureau of the Public Debt for redeemed or retired securities. It is charged with the receipt of all paid, redeemed, or exchanged public debt securities, including interest coupons, canceled and retired on any account and from any sources whatever, and with their audit, certification and custody. Under the supervision of the Register, these activities necessitate the employment of upwards of 2,000 persons.

Besides the main office in Washington, D. C., there are four regional offices located in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Los Angeles, Calif.

* * *

THE NEW Register of the Treasury is president of the Carver Savings Bank in Savannah. He also owns and operates a real estate and insurance agency.

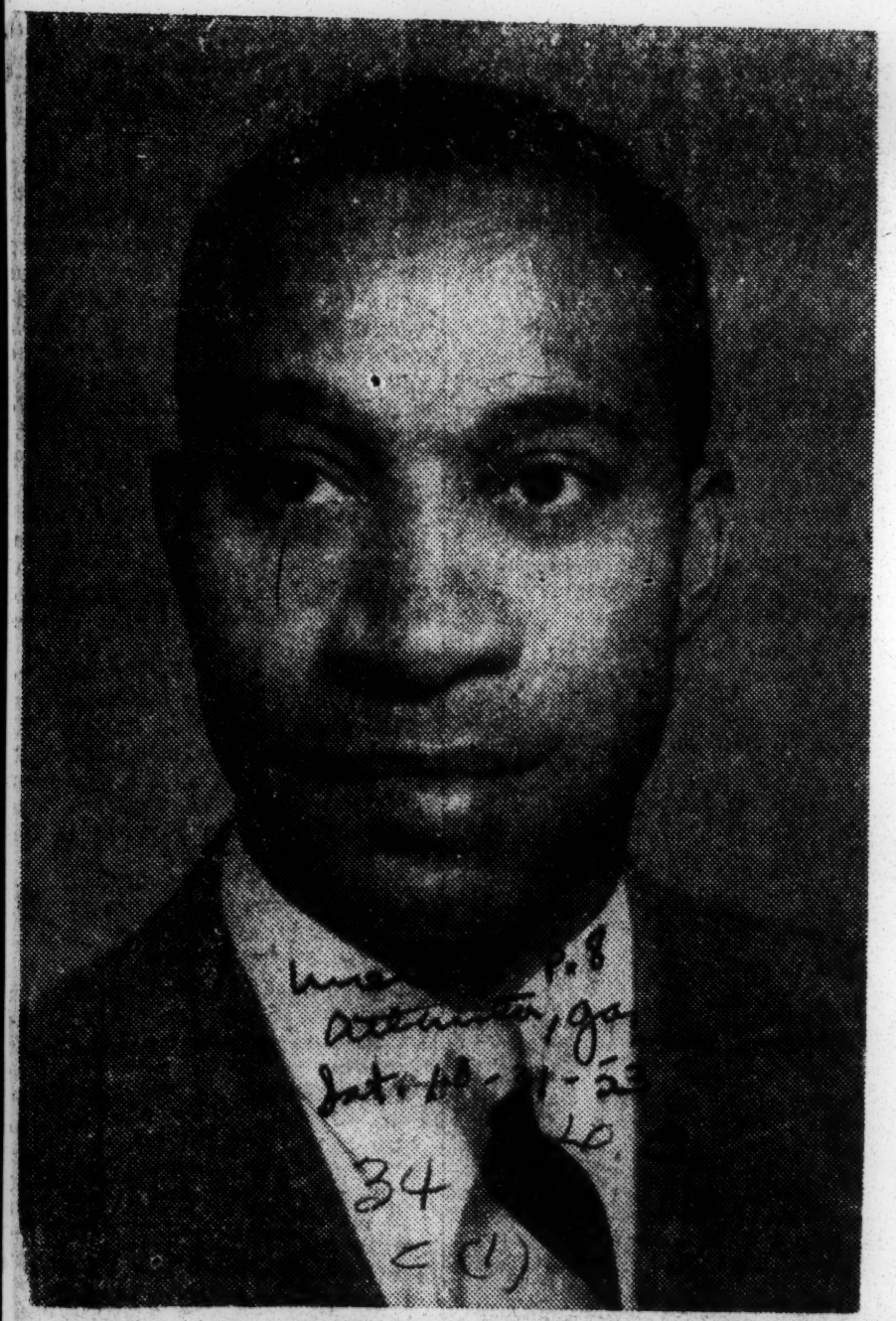
He organized and headed the Georgia Savings and Realty Corporation, a financial institution that was recently merged with the Carver Savings Bank.

Mr. Toomer, unmarried at 60 years of age, completed high school, did not attend college, but is respected in banking circles as a top expert in the field.

He has been chairman of the Chathan County Republican organization and a delegate to the last three GOP conventions.

Toomer's appointment is particularly significant in that the Register job was vainly sought by top Negro Democrats under both the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations. They were never able to land it, however.

Mr. Toomer is presently living at the Willard Hotel, here but he says he will soon be apartment hunting.



TO ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE SESSIONS — E. Frederic Morrow, Adviser on Business Affairs, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, will be among top Government officials who will attend the sessions next week of the National Negro Business League at Waluhaje Hotel.

Mr. Morrow, who was sworn into office recently by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, acts as liaison between the Commerce Department and other agencies of the Federal Government and works on programs designed to rectify conditions which may adversely affect business growth and stability.

The Eisenhower appointee went to the Commerce Department fro mthe Columbia Broadcasting System. Prior to that post he was field secretary for the NAACP.

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D.C.



SWORN IN—Louis B. Toomer, Savannah, Ga. banker, who was sworn in Sept. 30 as the new register of the Treasury Department. Elbert P. Tuttle, Treasury's general counsel (right) administers the oath as President Eisenhower looks on. (Harris and Ewing Photo)

Toomer takes U.S. Treasury register oath

Smilingly called 'bureaucrat' by Ike at White House

WASHINGTON

Louis B. Toomer, 58-year-old Savannah, Ga., banker, was welcomed to Washington Wednesday as a "bureaucrat" by President Eisenhower.

The greeting was extended after Mr. Toomer was sworn in at the White House as register of the United States Treasury by Gen. Elbert P. Tuttle, general counsel of the Treasury Department.

About 40 persons witnessed the brief ceremonies and heard the President quip:

Bureaucrat

"You are now an official bureaucrat."

President Eisenhower, looking very ruddy after his recent vacation, shook hands with Mr. Toomer and many of the guest present.

Not since J. C. Napier of Nashville, Tenn., held the post during the administration of William H. Taft in the early 1900's has a colored person held the job.

Prior to Mr. Napier, W. T. Vernon of Kansas and Judson Lyons of Atlanta held a similar job.

The prior register of the treasury signed dollar bills, however, the treasurer of the U.S. and the secretary of the treasury sign the bills at present.

On Hand

Among the persons witnessing the ceremony were:

Jesse Mitchell, E. Frederic Morrow, Scovel Richardson, James A. Cobb, Miss Roberta Church, J. Wesley Dobbs, John H. Calhoun, Richard C. Darcey, Roy A. Foster, George S. May, Mrs. Mercedes Horne, George T. Brinson, Val Washington; Edwin A. Kibel, George C. McCoy, Donald W. Merritt, James Sunday, W. Roscoe Tucker, Mrs. Josephine Singleton, William J. Show, Miss Mildred Porter, Settle Headly and W. Darnab Hill.

Orleanian Named U. S. Assistant Attorney In D. C.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Harry T. Alexander, a 29-year-old Washington attorney, took oath office as an assistant to the United States attorney, Tuesday.

Alexander is a native of New Orleans and a graduate of Xavier university. He completed his law training at the Georgetown university in this city.

The appointment was made by U. S. Attorney Leo A. Rover, and the oath was administered by Judge Andrew J. Howard. The U. S. Attorney's office now has a staff of 41 assistants with one place still vacant. Alexander is the first Negro to be appointed to this capacity since Atty. Rover took office last spring.

He is a veteran of world war II. having spent three years in the navy from September 1943 to February 1946. He began private practice upon graduation from law school in June of last year and continued his practice until the appointment last week.

Joseph Ray sworn into housing post

Dr. Horne moves over to new agency job

WASHINGTON

After hearing the housing administrator express "delight" at having his services, Joseph R. Ray, a realtist of Louisville, Ky., was sworn into office as a race relations adviser, Monday, by Albert Cole, head of the Housing and Home Finance agency.

"I am delighted indeed to have the services of Joseph Ray, who is very well qualified to assist in our great housing program.

"With his vigor, enthusiasm and intelligence, I am sure that he will be invaluable to me," Mr. Cole commented.

40 Witnesses

About 40 persons, many of whom were from Louisville and Baltimore, witnessed the ceremony.

Mr. Cole took official note of the presence of Dr. Frank Horne, whom Mr. Ray has succeeded as director of housing's racial relations service, by remarking:

"I am delighted that you are here, Dr. Horne. You have done a good job in the past and I know you will continue."

Mr. Ray, 66, was born in Bloomfield, Ky. He received an AB degree from Kentucky State Normal college in 1908 and took postgraduate work at the University of Chicago and LaSalle University.

A Lieutenant

He served as a lieutenant in World War I and afterwards became president of the First Standard Bank in Louisville. In 1930, he resigned his bank position and went into real estate and general insurance work.

Mr. Ray is the owner and developer of a 100-unit housing project in Louisville. He has been a buyer and appraiser for the Louisville Housing authority and the Louisville board of education and is now official appraiser for an insurance company.

A member of the board of directors of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Mr. Ray is affiliated with the NAACP, the Louisville rent control board, the Fall City chamber of commerce, and Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

Mr. Ray is married and has one son.

New Job

Dr. Horne, whom Mr. Ray succeeds, is an assistant to the housing administrator.

The new assistant will conduct studies and develop proposals for possible new approaches to the housing problems of minorities, Mr. Cole revealed.

In his new job, Dr. Horne will continue to receive $11,800 a year.

Dr. Horne has been racial relations adviser for the housing agency 17 years after filling a similar post with the Federal Housing authority and the National Youth administration for 13 years.

Retention Urged

When it became known that Dr. Horne was to be replaced, organizations such as Americans Friends service committee, the NAACP, the American Council on Human Rights, and the American Jewish committee urged his retention.

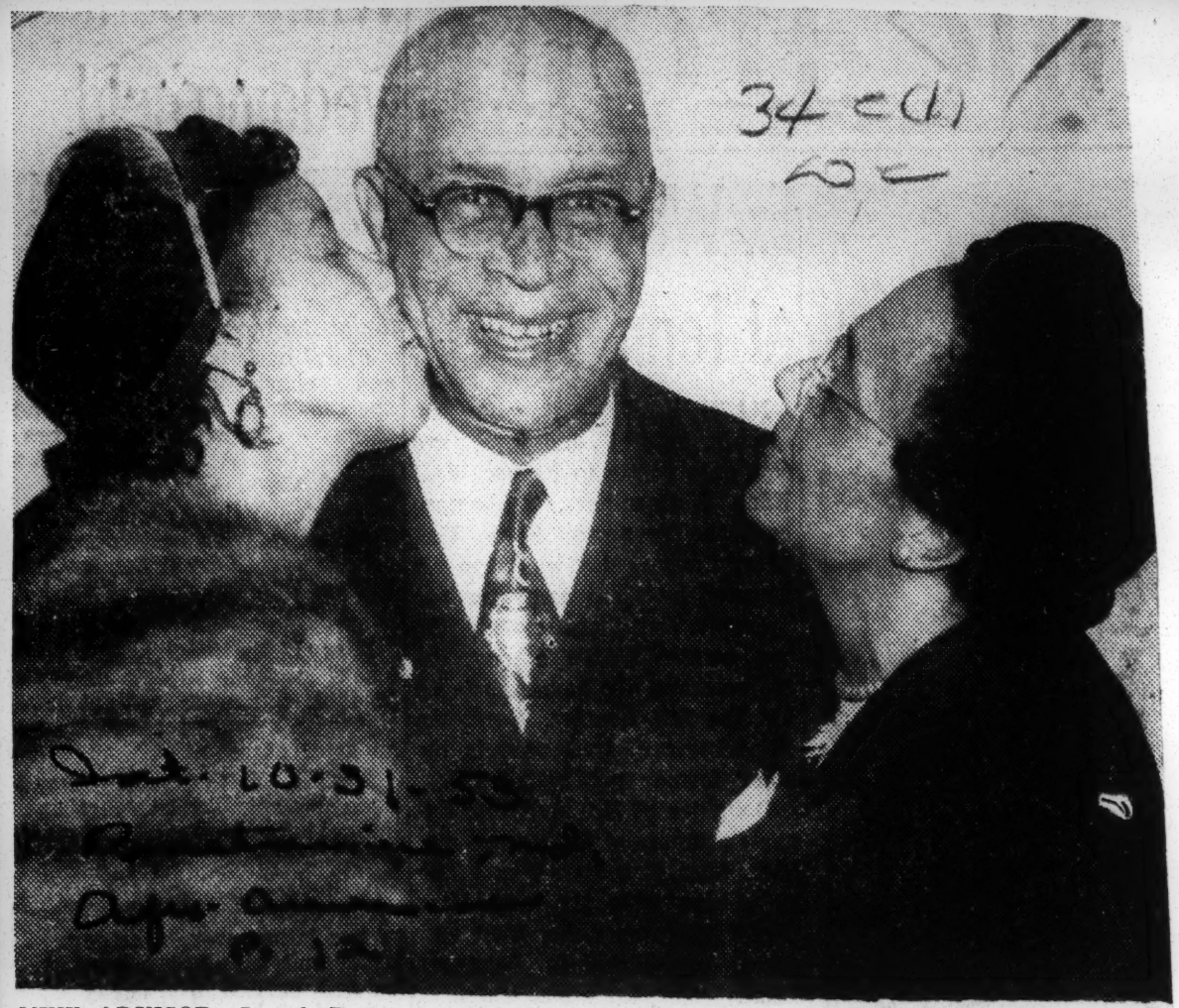
Among the persons witnessing the ceremonies were:

Louis B. Toomer, register of the Treasury; E. Frederic Morrow, of the National Production Authority; Val Washington and Miss Ruth C. Mueller, of the Republican National Committee;

Congressman John M. Robinson, Congressman James S. Goldman. E. R. Edwards, Mrs. Jane Williams, A. L. Simpson, A. A. Alexander, Anthony Malone, Lenert Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. T. Henry Waters, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. William Hutchinson, Baltimore;

Mrs. Frances M. Wood, editor Washington AFRO; Mrs. Carl Murphy, wife of the president e AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers; the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Mrs. Annie Haynes, C. K. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Logan Jenkins, Baltimore; Mrs. Violet Rideout;

Mrs. Anne Roberts, Lawrence Duncan, John R. Pinkett, George Snowden, Booker T. McGraw, Mrs. Veina Welcome, Baltimore; Leroy Smith, James E. Scott, C. C. Beckett, and Charles K. Brown.



NEW ADVISOR—Joseph Ray. realtist of Louisville, Ky. who was sworn in Monday as race relations advisor in the Housing and Home Finance agency in Washington, is congratulated by two of his sisters-in-law, Mrs. Dora Hutchinson, left, and Mrs. Virgie Wood Waters, both of Baltimore.

Joseph R. Ray Takes Oath of Office



Washington, D. C.—Joseph R. Ray, Sr., racial relations advisor in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, being congratulated by Administrator Albert M. Cole after taking his oath of office on October 19. Mr. Ray, who succeeds Frank Horne, took over his duties in the agency in Washington, D. C., on that day. He directs the Racial Relations Service in the Office of the Administrator and coordinates the racial relations activities in the Constituent Housing agencies.

Veteran HHFA Aide Promoted

WASHINGTON—The appointment of Joseph R. Ray, sr., of Louisville, Ky., as Racial Relations Advisor for the Housing and Home Finance Agency was announced last week by HHFA Administrator Albert M. Cole. Dr. Frank S. Horne was given a higher post.

Ray succeeds the New York-born doctor who has been affiliated with the Federal Public Housing and Home Finance Agency since 1938. He served as racial relations adviser to the commissioner of the PHA to 1946 when he moved over to the HHFA.

Cole said Dr. Horne, 54 is being named assistant to the Administrator of the HHFA. In his new responsibility Dr. Horne will conduct special studies and develop proposals for the administrator for possible new approaches to the housing problems of minorities.

Ray, a real estate broker and developer will direct the racial relations service in the office of the Administrator and will co-ordinate the racial relations activities in the constituent agencies.

Born in Bloomfield Ky., in 1887 Ray received the bachelor of arts degree from Kentucky State Normal college in 1908 and did post-graduate work at the University of Chicago. He served as lieutenant in World War I and afterwards became president of the First Standard Bank in Louisville. In 1930 he resigned to go into real estate and general insurance work.

Ray is owner and developer of a 100-unit housing project a Negro subdivision in Louisville. He has been buyer and appraiser for the Louisville Housing Authority and the Louisville Board of Education, and is now official appraiser.



DR. FRANK HORNE

Reward for Merit

THE APPOINTMENT of Dr. Frank S. Horne as special assistant to Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator Albert M. Cole is a merited reward for long and devoted service far and above mere partisan politics.

The Eisenhower Administration, despite the fact that it has been blessing qualifications above party affiliation, could have dropped Dr. Horne, as it has so many others, as a long-time Democrat.

Instead, recognizing his superior capacity and the need for his wise counsel, it has appointed him to a high post, and given his former position to a distinguished Louisville, Ky., realtor, Republican, Joseph R. Ray Sr.

We think this is a measure of the high calibre of the men who are now at the helm of State, for time and again they have chosen the right man for the job regardless of party affiliation, and despite the clamor of hungry GOP aspirants for office.

Very few people expected Dr. Horne would retain any position in the Administration, and yet here we find him rewarded for his fine service to the country as if he had always been a member of the GOP.

Apparently, so far as this Administration is concerned, wonders never cease, and if the opposition is capable of rising to the level established by President Eisenhower, there will be praise for this appointment from various organizations that have been prominent in the anvil chorus of criticism.

After all, Dr. Horne is one of th boys.

Alexander Takes Oath As Assistant to Rover

Harry T. Alexander, 29, yesterday was sworn in as an Assistant United States Attorney.

A native of New Orleans, Alexander is a graduate of Xavier University in that city and the George-sity Law School. He was given the oath of office by Municipal Court Judge Andrew J. Howard.



Alexnader

The latest appointment by United States Attorney Leo A. Rover, Alexander will be assigned to the Municipal Court criminal division of the prosecutor's office.

Alexander increases the number of assistants to 41. There is one final appointment still pending before Rover's staff is completed.

Alexander was in private practice from June, 1952, when he finished law school, until yesterday. He is a Navy veteran of World War II and lives with his wife and family at 324 16th st. ne.



NEW FACE—Among the "New Faces of '53" holding top jobs in the Federal government is Miss Roberta Church, a resident of Memphis, Tenn. and daughter of the late Robert Church, one-time power in the Republican party. Miss Church is an advisor on minority group affairs in the Labor Department.

NEW FACES OF '53

Roberta Church still Learning Labor post

WASHINGTON

Burning the midnight oil these days while attempting to learn about labor problems as they relate to minority groups is Miss Roberta Church, recently appointed as minority group consultant to the Secretary of Labor.

Miss Church, who resides in Memphis, Tenn., sports a down home drawal that is as syrupy and as thick as molasses. An attractive dimple-cheeked lady with a keen sense of humor, Miss Church says that her post is a "great challenge affording a wonderful opportunity for real service.

"Still Learning"

"I can't tell you what should be done about the minority group problems in obtaining real job opportunities, because I am still learning about them," she frankly states.

"I have been reading up on Labor Department policy and intend to take several field trips into all parts of the country to get first hand knowledge of the problems.

"Then I hope to be able to contribute something tangible to our agency," Miss Church said.

The Labor Department executive received her undergraduate and graduate training at Northwestern University. About two years ago, she took additional training in labor management at the University of Chicago.

Never Dreamed

"I never dreamed, when I took that course, that I would receive a job such as this" she added. Prior to receiving her present post during August of this year, Miss Church was a social worker for the Chicago Welfare Administration.

She paid tribute to her predecessor, Mrs. Thomasina Norford, by saying that Mrs. Norford "did a very fine job in outlining a good racial policy for the agency."

Miss Church explained that the Labor Department was interested in training workers in state employment offices in how to handle various racial groups.

A newcomer to the rough game of politics, Miss Church was elected to the Republican state committee of Tennessee last year. Her father, the late Robert Church, whom she says "was a real fighter," was long a power in Republican politics.

Not Speaking

Miss Church has not made any speeches since taking over her present post. "I am waiting until I can talk about something before I accept speaking engagements," she said.

She is residing with her aunt, Mrs. Annette Church at Slowe Hall until she can find a permanent place to stay. Her aunt raised her, she revealed, as her mother died when she was quite young.

Miss Church is also a niece of Mrs. Mary Terrell, the celebrated civil rights fighter. Of her illustrious 90-year-old aunt, she says: "She's simply wonderful."

The government official says she likes to cook. "I make a real good chocolate cake," she stated immodestly.

"It might sound corny, but I like to sit around and carry on conversation with nice congenial friends," she revealed.

Prefers King Cole

As for music, she is collector of records of popular musicians. Although she doesn't mind listening to the classics, Miss Church expresses a preference for a King Cole record.

She wears well tailored suits and "loves bracelets."

"When I finish learning this job, I am going to try to get around more, because I like to mingle with people," she stated.

According to employees around the Labor Department, Miss Church is extremely popular.

As for marriage, she drawls with a twinkle in her eyes: "I ask and ask and the man says 'No'."

Which Job Is More Important?

RECENTLY in Washington, D. C., there was much "hassle" over who was more capable of holding the post of assistant to the Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Dr. Frank Horne, who for seventeen years had held the position under the Democratic regime, found that under the new party rule his job was to be filled by an experienced real estate dealer in the person of Joseph H. Ray. However, when the smoke of battle cleared, we found Ray with the top position and Horne his assistant. Thus, it seemed everyone was happy.

The jobs were filled, but our situation here remained the same as before. Private enterprise is still reluctant to build single family dwellings for Negroes on a subdivision level. Thus the No. 1 housing problem as appears, no nearer solution.

Only a short time ago, Albert S. Cole, Administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Financing Agency, visited our city to attend a "Fact-finding" conference on the housing situation here.

Mayor "Chep" Morrison, opening the hearing, pointed out that little or nothing has been done toward providing large numbers of single units which Negroes can buy. He also cited the unwillingness of investors to back large Negro housing subdivisions and included in this group are the Negro insurance companies.

It appears to us that insofar as New Orleans is concerned these race relation persons have counted for naught. The mayor has had on deck one of the best planned subdivisions (1,200 homes) for his Negro constituents and to date he still hasn't been able to get it out of the planning stage. This seems to be just the right spot for a race relations person to do a job inasmuch as it involves 1,200 homes. Somebody has to be sold on the idea financially backing this venture. However, to date, we have not heard of Dr. Horne or anybody else in the HHFA trying to lend a hand.

We can recall of no occasion that Dr. Horne has visited our fair city in the interest of private housing for our people.

Judging from the "hassle" prior to the appointment of Mr. Ray, we can only wonder as to which is more important, the job or the housing situation that exists here in New Orleans and throughout the whole South?

Just what are the race relations boys doing to get adequate housing for Negroes? Are they so much "window dressing" or are they valuable assets in the housing picture?

Certainly we in New Orleans would like to know.



MRS. SPAULDING OPENS ART FAIR — A two day art fair and carnival staged by American University in the Nation's Capital for the University's art school was officially opened last week by Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, Assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in a ribbon-cutting ceremony. Present during the ceremonies were Madam Abba Eban, wife of the Ambassador of Israel, Mrs. Herbert Brownell, wife of the U. S. Attorney General, and Dr. Hurst R. Anderson, President of the University. Shown cutting the ribbon is Mrs. Spaulding, assisted by Mrs. James J. Thackera, Chairman of the art fair committee, and Dr. Anderson.



She's In— Miss Roberta Church of Memphis and Chicago, daughter of the late Republican leader, Robert R. Church, chats with Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin. President Eisenhower last week appointed Miss Church minority groups consultant in the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security.

Appointed to U. S. Labor Post

Roberta Church Follows In Footsteps of Father

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Courier Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—Deep are the roots of the Church family of Memphis, Tenn. in public service and Republican politics. Therefore, tribute to the contributions of the late GOP leader, Robert R. Church Jr., and recognition of his daughter's talents and accomplishments in her own right, were combined here last week when the Eisenhower administration appointed Miss Roberta Church as Minority Groups Consultant in the U. S. Department of Labor. The announcement was made by Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin.

Miss Church, who will begin her new duties, Aug. 17, replaces Mrs. Thomasina Johnson Norford.

The announcement came as no surprise. Speculation has been rife since the Eisenhower victory last November that Miss Church would be on the capital scene.

Miss Church, in association with Courier columnist Harry M. Ashmore, was on a committee sponsoring the Chicago appearance of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce during Ike's campaign. Mrs. Luce is the newly appointed Ambassador to Italy.

THE POLITICAL acumen and ability of Miss Church has also been closely watched and admired by Mrs. Wesley Dixon, GOP National Committeewoman from Illinois.

Although she has been living and pursuing her professional career in Chicago for several years, Miss Church's voting residence remains in Memphis, Tenn.

Just last June she went into Tennessee and ran successfully for a State Republican Committee seat. Atty. Thurman Dodson and Lincoln Johnson, Republican leaders of this city, traveled to Tennessee to assist in her election.

Robert Church Jr., her father, died during the week before Easter in 1952. He pioneered in Southern and national politics over a period of fifty years. At the peak of his career, Bob Church was known as the "Colossus of Beale Street."

It is an established fact that during the administrations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, Federal job-seekers from Tennessee, white and Negro alike, had to "clear with Bob Church."

ON THE NATIONAL political scene, Mr. Church was associated with such men as Perry Howard, Roscoe Simmons, Emmett Scott, John R. Hawkins, Judge James A. Cobb and the Rev. L. K. Williams in directing the Presidential campaigns of 1920, 1924, 1928 and 1936. Hawkins and Simmons are deceased.

Mr. Church was five times a National Convention delegate and a heavy contributor to the party.

In this position, Miss Church will also consult with minority groups on employment problems, review and improvement of policies, programs and standards de-curity officials.

A graduate of Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., with a bachelor's degree in sociology and a master's degree in social service work, Miss Church has worked for the Chicago Welfare Administration and private child welfare agencies. She directed a cooperative program in Chicago with local and international organizations for the placement of European refugee children for adoption in America.

She is a member of the American Association of Social Workers, the Committee on International Social Work, and the Committee on Human Rights.



NEW FEDERAL APPOINTEE DISCUSSES DUTIES—Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, of Charleston, West Virginia, (left), recently appointed Assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shown discussing with Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, her general assignment to staff responsibilities in the fields of education, social security, child welfare, and health.—(NNPA Photo).

Mrs. Spaulding Appointed Aide In Health Department

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Eisenhower administration announced Tuesday the appointment of Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, of Charleston, West Virginia, as assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Mrs. Spaulding is the first Negro appointed to a top post in the new GOP administration.

Mrs. Spaulding's salary will be $10,800 a year.

The appointee succeeds Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman who has been an assistant to the Federal Security Administrator since 1949. Mrs. Hedgeman, who has been prominently identified with the Democratic administration will remain for a month to assist in the transfer of her duties.

TOP POSTS

Approximately twenty other top Republicans are being considered for top posts in the Eisenhower administration. NNPA reported this week that routine FBI checks are being awaited on these persons.

Mrs. Spaulding, about 52 or 53 years old, is a widow. She is the mother of Dr. Albert Spaulding, of Chicago, the husband of the ex-Mrs. Marva Louis.

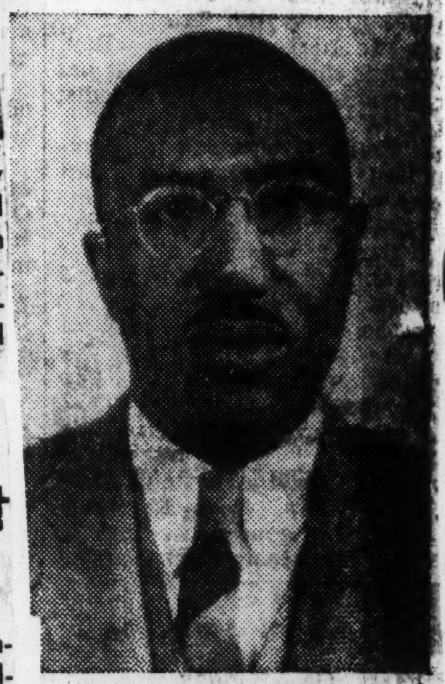
The widow served with AME Bishop D. Ward Nichols on the advisory board to the executive committee of the Citizens for Eisenhower during the 1952 presidential campaign.

Presumably Mrs. Spaulding's job will be related to the health activities of the new department. Only last week Mrs. Hobby was sworn in as the first secretary of the department which will administer the social security program and health and welfare activities.

Mrs. Spaulding is the widow of the late Dr. Albert Spaulding, Sr., who was a member of the Spaulding clan of North Carolina. Mrs. Spaulding is reportedly a confidant and close friend of Mrs. Oswald Lord who succeeded Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as UN delegate and John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers.

PHILIP SADLER GETS RACE RELATIONS POST

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Philip G. Sadler of Wilmington, Delaware, has been appointed Director of Racial Relations in the Public Housing Administration, it was announced by Congressman Herbert C. Warburton of Delaware. Congressman Warburton was informed by Charles Slusser, Director of Public Housing that Mr. Sadler will take office on August 17.



PHILIP G. SADLER

Sadler, who was born in Delaware ty, Delaware, on September 20, 11, was educated in the Wilming- n, Delaware public schools. He a graduate of the Delaware State llege and Temple University in iladelphia, Pa.

He has had an excellent housing ckground, having been the Super- sor of the Garrett Settlement ouse in Wilmington from 1938 to 42; Housing Manager, Wilmington ousing Authority, 1942 to 1950; d presently Resident Manager in harge of Sales and Liaison, Dela- are Community Homes, Inc. Sadler comes highly recommend- by his Congressman as well as r. Frank V. DuPont, the Nation- Committeemen from Delaware. He is an Episcopalian; a member the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; tive in YMCA work; a member the Board of Directors of the elfare Council of Delaware; a ember of the Board of Directors member of the Board of Directors the United Community Fund orthern Delaware; a member of e Board of Directors for Recrea- on, Promotion and Service, Inc.; d a member of the Interracial ommittee to Study Segregation in e Public Schools of the Delawar ate Education Association. Sadler is married, has a daughter and a son 14. He resides at 5 ogers Road, Dunleith, Wilmington, Delaware.

Negro Banker Named to High Treasury Post

DENVER, Sept. 3 (AP).—President Eisenhower today appointed a Republican Negro banker from Georgia as Register of the Treasury.

The President's choice, subject to Senate confirmation, is Louis B. Toomer, 60, head of one of the two Negro banks in Savannah, Ga., and long active in GOP affairs in a State where relations within the Republican organization have been anything but smooth.

Toomer Sees Tribute To His Race by GOP

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 3 (AP). Louis B. Toomer, Negro banker, insurance and real estate man, nominated by President Eisenhower to be Register of the United States Treasury, said today he considered the appointment a tribute by the Republicans to his race.

Toomer, 60, is president of one of Savannah's two Negro banks and has been active for many years in the faction-ridden Georgia Republican Party. He served as a delegate to three GOP conventions.

"This shows what the GOP thinks of the Negroes compared with what the Democrats thought," Toomer said. "It goes to great ways to show that the party appreciates the vote and help of the Negro race."

Toomer said the post to which Mr. Eisenhower nominated him had been sought for years by Negro Democrats during the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

He said he expected no opposition to his confirmation by the Senate.

Toomer's new job pays $10,200 annually, and he said about 3000 employes would work under him.

As Register of the Treasury he will be in charge of the auditing branch of the Bureau of the Public Debt for redeemed or retired certificates. He said he would be in charge of the receipts on all paid, redeemed or exchanged public debt certificates. The office has regional branches at New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Los Angeles.

Treasury Job Goes to Negro At Savannah

Louis B. Toomer, 58-year-old Negro banker, insurance and real estate man of Savannah, was appointed by President Eisenhower Thursday as Register of the United States Treasury.

The register's post is in the auditing branch of the Bureau of Public Debt in the Treasury Department. It carries the responsibility of the recording of all retired government bonds. Besides the main Washington office, there are branch offices in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Los Angeles, with a total employment of 3,000 persons.

A release from the Republican National Committee, commenting on Toomer's appointment to the $10,200 a year job, said his appointment was considered "particularly significant in that the register's job was vainly sought by top Negro Democrats during both the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

Senator George reportedly opposed Toomer's appointment as customs collector but apparently had no objections to Toomer's being named Register of the Treasury. Republican circles said the latter appointment was a compromise.

And at his Vienna home, George said that while he had not been consulted on the final appointment, "I had some notice that such an appointment might be made."

Eisenhower Makes First Appointment

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — President Eisenhower has made his first appointment of a colored person. He named Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, U.S. Army (retired), as a member of the 11-member American Battle Monuments Commission, headed by Gen. George C. Marshall.



Gen. Davis

What Mr. Eisenhower did was to accept eight resignations and appoint eight new members, including General Davis. He reappointed three members—General Marshall, Gen. Alexander A. Vandergrift, U.S. Marine Corps (retired), and Leslie L. Biffle of Arkansas, former secretary of the Senate.

The chief functions of the monuments commission are to administer and maintain World War I American national cemeteries and memorials in Europe and prepare plans and estimates for the erection of suitable memorials to commemorate the services of American armed forces in and outside the United States where they served during or since World War II.

Members of the commission serve without compensation.

Ambassador to Ethiopia

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower has nominated a Lutheran clergyman as U. S. Ambassador to Ethiopia. He is the Rev. Dr. Joseph Simonson, executive secretary of the Division of Public Relations of the National Lutheran Council.

Florida Governor Appoints Negro To State Group

MIAMI, Fla. — (ANP) — Gov. Fuller Warren defied tradition last week when he appointed the Rev. John E. Culmer to a governmental body in Florida.

His appointment of Rev. Culmer to the Dade county social welfare board marked the first time that a colored person has held a state government position since Reconstruction days.

Rev. Culmer was one of eight new members named to the board that governs distribution of aid to the needy, aged, the blind and the delinquent children in District 9. The term is for four years.

He was active in the last year's campaign in behalf of McCarty for the governorship and is the first colored resident of this state to be awarded with such a high post.

Leads Active Life

The appointee is a native of Pensacola, has lived in Jacksonville for more than 35 years and was educated in local schools and Clark college.

For a number of years he was executive secretary of the Jacksonville Welfare League, the predecessor of the Urban League here.

He has been active in the high counsels of the local and state orders of Elks, the Prince Hall Masonic Order, and in his church Ebenezer Methodist, where he is trustee, steward and superintendent of the church school.



JOE H. JAMES

Fla. governor honors James

Names him deputy hotel commissioner

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. —Special)—Joe H. James, prominent in political affairs here for many years, has been appointed deputy hotel commissioner by Gov. Dan McCarty.

The appointment become effective Aug. 1. Significant is the fact that Mr. James' functions will not be confined to colored

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FRANCE

Rudolph Aggrey Returns From Post In Nigeria

Defender p.1 Dat. 8-1-53

Except for typically English customs, Lagos, Nigeria, is not too unlike Chicago on a smaller scale. O. Rudolph Aggrey told Chicagoans last week.

Aggrey recently returned from his post in Nigeria where for two years he was information officer and vice consul at the American consulate.

Aggrey, a Hampton institute and Syracuse university graduate, is a former Cleveland correspondent for the Chicago Defender and staff writer for the Cleveland Call Post.

The Salisbury, N. C., native is scheduled to leave the United States again in September for Strasbourg, France, where he will be assistant public affairs officer with the United States information administration.



RUDOLPH AGGREY

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General

Far Ahead of Democrats on Patronage

Negroes Appointed to More Key Positions Under Republicans

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Courier Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — Patronage is most important for minority groups and it involves much more than the "spoils of office." Each appointment given a Negro is a boost in his race's struggle. It means that another barrier to advancement has been lifted.

Fifty years ago when the Negro population was only two-thirds as large as today, there were more colored men in high government positions than there are now, although the general level of Negro education was far lower.

How is it that there are now so few under the Democratic Administration which claims to love the colored people and to be fighting for fair play for them? Could it be that there is prejudice against Negroes? For all the alleged New-Fair Deal love of fair play for colored Americans and despite the thousands of qualified Negroes, only ONE important administrative, policy-making post is held by a colored person.

NEGROES HAVE been appointed to more key positions under Republicans than they have under Democrats. When President Wilson, the Democrat, supplanted Taft, the Republican, in 1913 in the White House, Negroes held 19,729 Federal jobs including sixteen in the diplomatic and consular services. Wilson promptly ousted all Negroes from the big jobs and segregated them in small ones. NAACP founders said that Wilson would "go down in history as the man who set in motion terrible forces for evil without adequate conception or provision for the dangers he was inviting."

For the past twenty years, the Administration has had in the White House a Presidential secretary who has been adviser on minority affairs. These men have always been white and they have always spoken FOR the Negro and advised the President ABOUT the Negro.

Never has a qualified Negro been appointed to this secretarial position although there are tens of thousands who could do the job more competently. In twenty years one would think just ONE such Negro could have been found for this job. Why should not the adviser on Negroes be a Negro?

* * *

ALTHOUGH THERE are thousands of young Negroes matriculating in the colleges and universities each year and although the annual number of Negro college graduates exceeds 8,000, the U. S. State Department's Information Service with offices all over the world, has not seen fit to employ a single colored man or woman in any of these offices, not even those in colored countries.

This is discrimination against Negro youth which Dean Acheson has not seen fit to change. This helps lead foreigners to believe that Negroes are not capable of holding such positions, thus confirming anti-Negro propaganda. The fault lies squarely with President Truman's State Department head.

Some of the key positions Negroes gained under Republican Presidential appointments were lost under Democrats. Under Republicans there had been four Negroes as Register of the Treasury, with their signatures on all money. They were Blanche K. Bruce (former Republican Senator from Mississippi), Bishop W. T. Vernon, Judsen F. Lyons and J. C. Napier. John R. Lynch was auditor of the Treasury for the U. S. Navy Department.

In 1869-1877 period, Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett was Minister to Haiti. Frederick Douglass held the same diplomatic post, appointed in 1889. Walter L. Cottrell of Cleveland held a similar post at Honolulu. Charles Anderson was Collector of Internal Revenue in New York.

UNDER THE last Republican administrations Negroes were appointed to the following positions: the Minister to Liberia; the Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia; one Collector of Internal Revenue; one Comptroller of Customs; one special assistant and three assistants to the Attorney General; one special assistant in the office of the Department of Justice at Cleveland, Ohio; five assistant U. S. District Attorneys, located respectively in Boston, New York, Newark, Chicago and Cincinnati; one member of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation; an assistant to the director of the Veteran's Bureau; one assistant to the Alaskan Railway Engineering Commission; one assistant chief-at-large to the Postal Railway Mail Service (the first high position ever filled by a colored man in the Post Office Department); the commanding officer, the chief medical officer, the medical staff and the entire subordinate personnel of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

Far more Negroes have been elected to national offices as Republicans than as Democrats. There have been twenty-six Negro Congressmen; all except three have been Republicans.

In addition, the Republican party is justifiably proud of its record on the nomination and election of well qualified Negro candidates for state, county and city elective offices in the twenty-five states under Republican administrations now.

They Scored

Negroes of the South have taken a hold on the ball of citizenship as a sacred obligation, and Chum they're running. Take down in North Carolina where six out of 24 stars were successful in their bids for city council seats. In four cities, the newly elected councilmen were the first of the race to hold such positions since Reconstruction days. There were two repeaters. Rev. William R. Crawford was re-elected in Winston-Salem and Dr. William M. Hampton was returned for a second term on the Greensboro council. In Durham, R. N. Harris defeated a white candidate to become that city's first Negro councilman. Nathaniel Barber, was elected in Gastonia. Hubert S. Robinson led the field in Chapel Hill. A janitor at the University of North Carolina, he was a former employe in the home of Dr. Frank Graham, former president of the university and U. S. Senator. Dr. G. K. Butterfield of Wilson "lucked" into his council seat when a tie with his white opponent was broken by a hat ballot.

Prominent Profiles

Howard K. Travers has resigned as U. S. Ambassador to Haiti and there'll be a mad hassle among colored Republican hopefuls for the spot. Taft's boy Potter on in Ohio is said to have the inside track, but names like Mrs. Jessie Vann and Mobson Reynolds are being bandied about . . .We hear by the grapevine that Charlestonians are still trying to figure how come the Spalding appointment, aside from her being a nice lady. And in Washington some Democrats are madder than wet hens that a Democratic Chairman of the Board of Commissioners would appoint John Duncan Recorder of Deeds who allegedly refused to buy a ticket for the Democrats $24 fund-raising luncheon. . .Virgil Oliver broke precedent in Austin, Texas by becoming the first colored ever selected for jury service. . . Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women and Dr. Alonza Moron, Hampton University prexy will be among the speakers to address the sixth annual Regional 4-H Club Camp at Kentucky State college, June 8-15. And if you ever want to know how these regionals got started, ask Agriculture's Sherman Briscoe how the Defender raised hell about the exclusion of Negro 4-H'ers from national encampment programs.

Liberia And Haiti Being Considered

Ambassador To Two Colored Republics Yet To Be Named

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newspaper items to the effect that Lindley Cyrus, Chicago lawyer has been appointed a member of the Caribbean Commission were premature.

Cyrus did go to the last meeting of the commission in Surinam, but he went as an observer and not as a member of the commission.

Apparently, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had recommended Cyrus and two other persons to fill vacancies on the commission, but President Eisenhower has not yet made the appointments.

* * *

BECAUSE THE United States Section of the commission had no members after President Eisenhower accepted the resignations of Ward M. Canaday, Dr. Alonzo G. Moron and Soi Luis Descartes, Mr. Eisenhower designated Robert R. Robbins, a State Department officer, as acting United States co-chairman, but the designation was only for the Surinam meeting.

In case you're interested—Surinam, also known as Dutch Guiana, is situated on the north coast of South America, between French Guiana on the east and British Guiana on the west.

THE DUTCH gave New Netherland (New York) to England in exchange for Surinam.

A Republican National Committee spokesman attributed the delay in the appointment of Cyrus to the FBI. He said it was another case like that of Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, former president of Wellesley College and wartime head of the WAVES, whom the State Department invited to serve as United States delegate to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission, but had withheld the appointment.

Miss Bertha Adkins, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, attributed the failure of Mrs. Horton to get the appointment to the FBI. Miss Adkins said FBI investigations had piled up on presidential appointments, causing delays.

* * *

BUT THE FBI said its investigative procedure had caused no delay—that its investigation of Mrs. Horton had been completed and sent to the State Department on April 16, two and a half weeks before the May 4 meeting of the commission.

Washington hears that appointment of Mrs. Jessie M. Vann, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, has been balked because Haiti wants no woman ambassador. The Haitian Government is reported to have been queried as to whether three other colored persons were acceptable, and to have turned down each one of the three.

* * *

REPORTS HAVE persisted for more than twenty years that Haiti wanted no colored

ambassador from the United States, but no official confirmation of this can be obtained from the State Department.

Shortly after I learned the FBI was checking Mrs. Vann for the Port-au-Prince post, I asked a State Department officer whether the Haitian Government had been queried as to whether she was acceptable. He replied: "If I knew, I couldn't tell you."

In other words, it's State Department policy not to disclose about whom it has queried a foreign government.

* * *

THERE APPEARS to be no foundation to rumors out of Ohio that colored Ohioans are blocking the appointment of Jesse D. Locker, Cincinnati councilman, as Ambassador to Liberia.

Locker is undergoing an FBI investigation, and the Liberian Government must be queried as to whether he is acceptable. Senators Robert A. Taft and John W. Bricker are supporting Locker, and if he is acceptable to Firestone Rubber Company and Republic Steel, he is acceptable to the Liberian Government.

* * *

SO FAR AS CAN be learned, Louis B. Toomer, the Savannah (Georgia) banker, is still under consideration for appointment as collector of customs at Savannah, although Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia, requested President Eisenhower not to make that appointment.

J. Franklin Wilson, who is opposed by the colored Eisenhower faction, is still the choice of District of Columbia Republicans for one of three vacancies on the District of Columbia Municipal Court. Recommendations for filling these vacancies are still in the Justice Department.

President's Aides Overlook Race Jobs

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senators and Representatives, expressing extreme concern, are agreed that the log jam on jobs for Negroes is in the White House and they feel that it is time for President Eisenhower to step in and make immediate changes.

Requesting not to be quoted, they say the holdup is due to Sherman Adams not being familiar with rewards Negroes are entitled to and the potential voting strength they can yield if won over to the Republican party.

This group also accuses Maxwell Rabb of being just as indifferent as Adams is unfamiliar.

* * *

TOSSED ASIDE and labeled "pure and unadulterated bunk" are excuses extending from early January to date for not giving jobs to Negroes: (1) organization of the party; 2) clearance from state committees and Congressional leaders; (3) waiting on the decision of the United States Supreme Court on public school segregation, and (4) slow clearance by the FBI.

* * *

AS ONE SENATOR described the situation: "The Administration has hired a small, untrained, uninformed and slow staff to examine qualifications of job applicants, instead of putting a full crew to work and completing the job in a hurry."

Neither Senators or Representatives accept any of the rumored and unofficial reasons as respectable and honest.

Sticking to the opinion that the trouble is in the President's own official family, they point out that Sherman Adams, former Governor of New Hampshire, has only lived in Republican "one party states" (Vermont and New Hampshire), knows nothing about Negroes and cares less.

* * *

IN THE 1950 census report, Vermont has a population of 377,747, of which 433 are Negroes.

New Hampshire has 533,242 inhabitants and 733 are Negroes.

As a lumber and pulpwood operator, Mr. Adams had little or no contact with Negroes.

Sherman Adams is assistant to the President. Maxwell M. Rabb is assistant to Mr. Adams.

In answer to the question of whether they believe Adams is prejudiced against Negroes, the answer was an emphatic "no."

But a shrug of shoulders was the reply to the same question about Mr. Rabb.

Severay colleagues who served in the Seventy-ninth Congress with Sherman Adams, describe him as being "aloof, not a mixer and hard to know well."

Thirty per cent of the Negro vote went to General Eisenhower on Nov. 4 last year.

These voters and those who stayed with the Democratic candidate, Governor Adlai Stevenson, remember Eisenhower's repeated promises to wipe out segregation in the District of Columbia.

They had doubts that he could accomplish this, remembered that it has always been Republicans joining with Southern Democrats to filibuster every attempt to give Negroes the civil status they are entitled to under the Constitution of the United States of America.

* * *

THE 1952 PLATFORM pledge stating: "We will prove our good faith by appointing qualified persons, without distinction of race, religion or national origin, to responsible positions . . ." remains the promise Negroes expect the President to keep.

As Republican nominee for President, Eisenhower embraced that pledge and repeated it many times during his successful campaign.

* * *

WITH A SERIES of specious excuses disputed by men in the lawmaking body, Negroes are asking how long it will take to find "qualified members of their race" for the many important jobs that should be now available.

Only one top appointment had been made up to the "review of twenty-two weeks of the Eisenhower Administration" on June 3.

Mrs. Jane Spaulding was named assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, then Federal Security Administrator, and West Virginia National Committeeman, Walter S. Hallahan, is reported to have forced Mrs. Spaulding's name through the White House red tape and bypassed all assistants and super counsels.

Speculation now centers around President Eisenhower breaking the Negro patronage log jam by taking over personally, advise Mr. Adams of growing criticism, or transfer this assignment where its significance and responsibility is understood.

In either action, the President would be greatly helped by having a key Negro Republican leader . . . or a Negro committee to act in an advisory capacity on the patronage subject.

Official Says Negroes Have 22 Big U. S. Jobs

Washington, Nov. 13 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Mitchell said today the Eisenhower Administration has made "significant advances toward our goal" of equal job opportunity regardless of race, color, or creed.

Mitchell told the National Council of Negro Women that Negroes have been appointed to 22 "important federal posts" and that President Eisenhower has worked to eliminate segregation in the armed forces and on federal-contract work.

Long Awaited Appointments Being Made By Eisenhower

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Long-awaited appointment of Negroes to important positions within the Republican administration began to materialize last week.

Ever since the Republicans were swept into office on the wings of Eisenhower's popularity, job hungry colored GOPers have been talking about the bumper crop of important jobs which the new administration was to bestow on them. It wasn't until recently, however, that this prediction showed signs of materializing.

The first person to get an important post with the Republican administration was Mrs. Jane Spaulding, named assistant to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the department of health, education and welfare. Later Miss Roberta Church daughter of the late Bob Church, Memphis politician, was appointed minority groups consultant in the U. S. department of labor.

The GOP move to name colored persons to top jobs gained momentum last week with the naming of one colored Republican to a foreign post and the mentioning of two others for federal jobs.

The senate foreign relations committee approved the nomination of Jesse D. Locker of Ohio as ambassador of Liberia. The White House earlier in the week had sent his name to the senate for the position.

Mentioned for federal posts were the Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr., pastor of Quinn Chapel AME church and also alderman in Chicago, and Scovel Richardson, dean of Lincoln (Mo.) university School of Law, was named to the Federal Parole Board last week.

Carey had been mentioned as the No. 1 alternate delegate to the United Nations, and Richardson has come up for appointment to the federal parole board.

Eisenhower Names First Negro To U. S. Parole Board

For the first time, a Negro has been appointed to the U. S. Paroled Board. President Eisenhower, this week, named Attorney Scovel Richardson, Dean of Lincoln Univ. Law School, Jefferson City, Mo. to the post. His father, Scovel Richardson, Sr. is a teacher in Cincinnati schools and lives in Wyoming, Ohio.

Woman To Labor Post

In addition to appointing Jesse D. Locker of Cincinnati as Ambasssdor to Liberia and Richardson to the U. S Parole Board, the President named a Negro woman, Miss Roberta Church of Memphis, Tenn. as Minority Groups Consultant in the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Others In Line

It was disclosed this week that President Eisenhower will name Atty. Vernon Green of Baltimore as a legal consel to Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield.

The new Register of the treasury will be L. B. Toomer of Atlanta, Ga., said high sources. Toomer is director of agencies of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, one of the largest Negro concerns in America.

Our Opinions

Eisenhower's Humiliation Of Carey

One of the most surprising appointments made by President Eisenhower since taking over the reigns of government was his naming of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina to be a member of the United Nations General Assembly.

Byrnes is a tragic example of a man of ability whose warped social philosophy has made him useless except as a symbol of Southern racism at its worst. He became bitter and resentful after the Democratic party shelved him because of his inability to keep in step with social progress.

Motivated by malice and revenge, he joined the die-hard Dixiecrats and futility backed Eisenhower, the Republican standard bearer in last year's presidential race.

His victory was not the election of Eisenhower, but the defeat of Adlai Stevenson who represented the progressive fleet of American thinking we like our international neighbors to judge us by.

Why Eisenhower would resurrect this demagogue who has publicly announced his intention to defy the United States Supreme Court is not clear to us. Furthermore Byrnes is completely out of sympathy with such UN purposes as expressed through the charter of human rights.

Neither is it clear to the millions of colored people throughout the world whose friendship is vital to us in these critical days.

If Byrnes is the type of American whose thinking Mr. Eisenhower feels can benefit our country in an international tribunal, the appointment of Ald. Archibald J. Carey of Chicago, as chief alternate was simply a gesture made to repay a political obligation or to woo the Negro vote.

The nomination of Byrnes as a delegate and of Carey as an alternate is an insult to all progressive people whereever they may be.

What little goodwill might have emanated from the colored peoples of the world as a result of Carey's appointment has been completely offset by Byrnes' nomination.

Without detracting from Carey, we doubt that his appointment even as chief alternate has made a great impression in quarters where it was hoped his nomination would win friends and influence people.

Two former UN delegations have had Negroes as alternates—Edith Sampson and Channing Tobias. Both have been very effective not because they were Negroes—though that helped—but chiefly because they were competent.

It seems to us the time has come for a Negro to be named as a full-fledged delegate. President Eisenhower has certainly not recognized the "apprenticeships" served by Miss Sampson and Tobias, nor built upon the foundation laid by his predecessors in naming Carey as just an alternate. Moreover Eisenhower has raised a serious doubt in our minds as to his sincerity about racial matters in naming James Byrnes as a delegate to the UN.

For Top Posts

Ike Picks Richardson And Green

WASHINGTON—Scovel Richardson, dean of the Lincoln University School of Law at Jefferson City, Mo., will this week be named to the United States Parole Board, and Atty. Vernon Green of Baltimore, Md., will begin work as a legal counsel to Postmaster Arthur Summerfield, it was learned from high administration sources Saturday.

Attorney Richardson will soon make an inspection and study trip to Federal prisons and installations where he will observe problems and methods first-hand.

Parole board members are directly responsible to Attorney General Brownell and members receive $11,000 per year plus expenses while traveling.

Atty. Vernon Green, at 41, twice interrupted his nine-year Baltimore law practice for Army service in World War II and more recently fifteen months in Korea.

He was in much of the early, bitter fighting there and came home with the rank of colonel. Active in Republican circles in his home town, Attorney Green's salary is in the $8,000 to $9,000 per year classification.

GOP Appointments

With the appointment of Ray and the reappointment of Horne, the GOP has placed 22 Negroes in important positions, of whom six are women.

Negro women now holding top posts in Government under the new Administration are Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, assistant Sec'y of Health Education and Welfare; Miss Roberta Church minority groups consultant in the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security; Mrs. Ruth Mueller, Assistant to the director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee; Mrs. Lois Lippman, White House secretary; Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, assistant to Ambassador Henry Cabor Lodge; and Mrs. Jessie Vann, a member of the President's Foreign Aid Board.

In the field of housing, other

than the two just named are Philip G. Sadler, race relations director of the Public Housing Administraiton and Reuben A. Clay, Race Relations Officer, in Richmond, of the Federal Housing Administration.

The other appointments include Jesse Locker, Ambassador to Liberia; the Rev. Archibald Carey, alternate delegate to the United Nations; Attorney Vernon Green, egal councel staff of Postmaster General; Scoval Richardson, member of the United States Board of Parole; Louis B. Toomer, Register of the Treasury; and Everett Frederic Morrow, advisor on business affairs for the national production authority of the Department of Commerce.

Attorney J. Ernest Wilkins is vice chairman of the Government Contracts committee; John W. Mitchell, staff of cooperation extension work, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Paul R. Williams, President's Committee on Government Policy and Program; Lester B. Granger, special consultant to the Secretary of Navy; Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, American Battle Monument Commission; and the reappointment of Dr. Robert Daniels to the Foreign Aid Board.

Washington Eyes Negro Vote Trend

Is There A Move To GOP?

Analysts Bewildered By Independence of Negro Voters Across the Nation

WASHINGTON—Political cross-currents, which swept across the country in Tuesday's election returns, are being studied closely by political leaders of both parties, in an effort to establish a trend in Negro voting.

From New York's Harlem, where a Negro, Hulan Jack, was elected for the first time in the history of the city as president of the Borough of Manhattan, to Chicago, where the GOP swept the judicial contest, contradictions in the voting pattern are becoming more and more apparent.

Analysts here interpret the Negro vote, growing out of Tuesday's election, as follows:

In New York's Harlem and Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . the Negro vote is safely in the Democratic column.

In Philadelphia, the Negro vote is swinging back into the Republican column.

In Detroit and Dayton, the Negro vote, largely Democratic, still is not important enough to swing a close election, when white voters cross party lines to defeat Negro candidates.

In Cleveland and Chicago, the Negro vote CAN be switched once again into the Republican column.

* * *

IN PHILADELPHIA, the Negro vote played an important part in the return of that city to the Republican fold; in Cleveland, Ohio, three of the four predominantly Negro wards voted against Democratic Mayor-elect Anthony J. Celebrezze; in Detroit, Charles C. Diggs Jr., lost out in his bid for City Council by a narrow margin.

In Toledo, Ohio, James B. Simmons, prominent attorney, regained his seat in City Council. He polled more than 40,000 votes to rank sixth among nine to be elected. Ten thousand of the votes he received came in Negro wards. Five Republican first-year Councilmen, who indicated preference for segregated public housing, were also swept out of office.

In Louisville, Ky., the Rev. Felix Anderson was among the fifteen Democrats to ride into the State Legislature on a Democratic sweep. He defeated C. Eubanks Tucker.

In Chicago, State Representative Charles J. Jenkins (R.) and Judge Henry Ferguson (D.) lost out in their campaign to be elected to Superior Court. Twenty-nine judges were elected. It is believed, however, that Jenkins will be named by Gov. William Stratton to fill a vacancy in Chicago's Municipal Court. This would be a reward for his fine work in the Legislature, where he is the only Negro to head a committee.

In Dayton, Ohio, Judge Russell Carter, recently appointed by Gov. Frank Lausche, Democrat, to fill an unexpired term, was defeated by Republican-endorsed Cecil Edwards (white). Results made it apparent that white voters in that city split their ballot to cause Carter's defeat.

* * *

IN PITTSBURGH, William P. Young, running for City Council on the Republican ticket, was swept into defeat in the Democratic landslide which engulfed both the city and the county.

Young ran second among the five GOP candidates. In the Third Ward, Negroes ignored his candidacy altogether, while in the Fifth Ward, Negro voters split their ticket to give Young top billing among the Republicans. The Democrats failed to slate or nominate a Negro for Council.

In New Haven, Conn., that city's Nineteenth Ward, with 94 per cent Negro registration, elected two Democrats and one Negro Republican to office. They were James E. Keyes (D.) for alderman, Richard W. Brown (D.), selectman, and Howard Moore (R.), constable.



Earl Brown was re-elected Councilman of New York City.—Layne Photo.

* * *

IN NEW YORK, aside from Hulan Jack, others who won out in Tuesday's elections included:

Justice Francis Rivers (R.), with triple endorsement of the three parties, unopposed for City Court in Manhattan.

Earl Brown, endorsed by both Democrats and Republicans, returned to City Council.

Atty. Lewis Flagg (D.), who won out over his GOP law partner, William Staves, 25,913 to 10,332, for Municipal judge in the Second District, Brooklyn. It was a personal victory for Flagg, an insurgent, who defeated the regular Democratic-endorsed candidate, Jack Schor, white.

Flagg's job pays $15,000 a year and his election marks the first time a Negro has won the office from that district.

An ad in the New York Daily News (full page) sought on election morning to turn white votes into white independent Harry Brumond.

The ad stated that Jack was a West Indian and a paper-box employe; that Jacobs was also born in the West Indies and was a longshoreman; that Elmer Carter was a native of Rochester, N. Y., and that the Rev. Mr. Robinson was "born in Nashville, Tenn."

It was all to no avail, Brumond ran a poor fifth.

* * *

AN INDEPENDENT, Italian-born and Central Areas-bred Anthony J. Celebrezze, former Democratic State Senator, was elected Mayor in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday as an estimated 34,500 Negro voters re-elected four incumbent race Councilmen and showed a seeming preference for the Republican party by giving the GOP mayorality candidate, William J. McDermott, victory in three of the only four wards the Republicans could claim as theirs.

Other election news saw the $7,000,000 Urban League ment Bond issue pass with a 63 per cent majority and an amendment to end segregation in the National Guard approved.

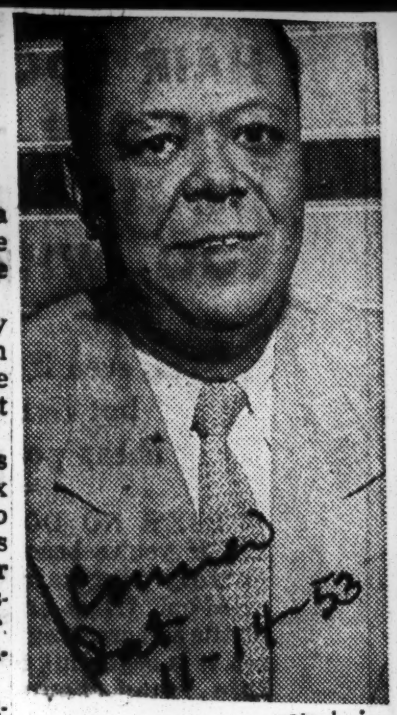
Scoring the greatest marginal victory among the four Negro solons was Republican John Kellogg, protege of the late Harold Gassaway, who defeated newcomer Ruth Hudnall, Democrat, 4,617 to 1,351 votes in the Eighteenth Ward.

The two-women race in the Eleventh Ward between incumbent Jean Murrell Capers, Democrat, and Vivian S. Parker, Republican, went to Mrs. Capers, 3,511 to 2,234.

Theodore Williams (D.) won his first election test by besting Republican Ermer Watson, 3,112 to 1,881 in the Twelfth Ward; while Charles V. Carr (D.) won the Seventh Ward race from Wyatt Brownlee (R.), 3,242 to 1,237.

* * *

THE ONLY other Negro on the ballot, Albert S. Gamble, Democrat, was swamped by incumbent Harry Jaffe in the Twenty-fifth Ward race, 5,328 to 878.



Atty. Walter H. Gladwin won election as first Negro Assemblyman of The Bronx, Seventh Assembly District.—Layne Photo.

Celebrezze, who campaigned as an indenpendent Democrat after defeating the organization candidate, Albert S. Porter, in the October primaries, won in twenty-nine of thirty-three wards, unrecognized and unsupported by the official county machine.

He failed to carry only four wards, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth. Of the two other wards considered largely Negro-populated, Twelfth and Twenty-fifth, less than one hundred votes separated the candidates.

A big upset was seen in the Eleventh Ward GOP victory, but this can be explained by the fact that both Mrs. Capers and Mrs. Parker campaigned for McDermott. The vote figures were as follows: McDermott's first, Celebrezze's figure, second . . . Eleventh: 4,041 to 1,933; Seventeenth: 2,615 to 2,544; Eighteenth: 4,311 to 2,273; Twelfth: 2,598 to 2,695, and Twenty-fifth: 3,639 to 3,728.

The amendment to the State Constitution entitled "Militia For All Males," would rule out a clause now in the State Code which calls for "whites only" in the State Militia. This victory was seen as a step ahead in the integration of this body.

Ike May Decide Row on Negro Port Post

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS
Constitution Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 31—An "under wraps" patronage rumpus over the projected appointment of Louis B. Toomer, Negro leader and president of the Carver Savings Bank of Savannah, as U. S. collector of customs at Savannah was disclosed here Tuesday.

Officials of the Republican National Committee were revealed to have entered the picture after quiet protests were received from influential Republican quarters in Georgia who maintained the appointment would make difficult the task of building an effective two-party system in the state.

Before the case is resolved it may be necessary to take the matter to the White House for President Eisenhower's personal decision, it was reported.

Toomer, active in the Eisenhower campaign in Chatham County last fall, conferred here last week with Treasury and customs officials, and was told it may be "some weeks or longer" before his name could be processed and a nomination presented by the White House.

He declined an offer of an alternative post, chairmanship of the United States section of the Caribbean Commission, which has jurisdiction over American, British, French and Dutch owned islands in the Caribbean area, according to reports.

While in Washington, Toomer is said to have conferred with Roscoe Tucker, Georgia national committeeman, and Elbert P. Tuttle, GOP state chairman, now serving as general counsel for the Treasury department. Tucker declined comment.

Negro officials attached to the Republican National Committee here are understood to have taken Toomer's side of the argument and have declined to go along with any "side-tracking" moves. Toomer has endorsement of first district Republicans and approval of state patronage officials, it was also said.

10,000 WHITES VOTE FOR NEGRO SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER IN CITY RULED BY HERMAN TALMADGE

Two Blacks to Sit on City Executive Committee First Time Since War Between States

SMEAR CAMPAIGN FAILS AGAINST CLEMENT

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university, was elected to the Atlanta board of education last week, overwhelming his opponent, J. H. Lander, white, by a vote of 22,259 to 13,936, in the city-wide race for Atlanta's third ward board seat. Lander had been a member of the board for 27 years.

Clement is the first Negro to hold public office here since Reconstruction days.

Two other Negroes, Atty. Walden and Dr. Miles G. Amos, westside druggist, won seats on the city executive committee.

Dr. Clement, who beat Lander in 40 of the city's 58 precincts, was second in popularity only to Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who was returned to office by a margin of 8,000 votes supplied by what his opponent, former Fulton County Commissioner Charlie Brown, called "the Negro bloc vote." It was Hartsfield's second time to win office on votes supplied by Negro supporters.

Unique aspect of Dr. Clement's victory was the fact that his race, unlike that of Negroes who have won recent victories in other southern cities, was not on a "ward" basis, in which a predominantly Negro ward could easily supply the victory; Dr. Clement's race had to be decided by a majority of votes from the entire city, and Negro voters were only 18,000 of the city's total 120,000 registered.

Of the 60,000 turnout, Dr. Clement received more white votes than Negro, and modestly termed his victory "A victory for the people . . . a new day for the South." He declared that hes has always thought the white Southerners are

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GOVERNMENT CONTRACT COMMITTEE

Wilkins Vice-Chairman Of Job Contract Committee

By ROBERT E. CLARK
International News Service Staff Correspondent

DENVER —President Eisenhower Saturday named nine prominent Americans, including John Roosevelt, to serve on a new commission which will crack down on employment discrimination by firms doing business with the government.

Vice-President Nixon was appointed chairman of the commission and a Negro attorney, J. Ernest Wilkins of Chicago, was named vice chairman.

OTHER PUBLIC members appointed to the 10-man group, which will also contain government representatives, included CIO president Walter Reuther and George Meany, president of the AFL.

Also named to the commission were Fred Lazarus Jr., of Cincinnati, president of the American Retail Federation; John L. McCaffrey, Chicago, president of International Harvester Co.; John Minor Wisdom, GOP national committeeman from Louisiana and Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, president of the New York Herald Tribune.

Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, supported Mr. Eisenhower for the presidency.

* * *

MR. EISENHOWER will meet in New York Wednesday with all members of the group except Reuther and Meany, who will be attending the national CIO and AFL conventions.

White House News Secretary James C. Hagerty, in announcing the appointments at the President's vacation headquarter in Denver said:

"We are deliberately designating as chairman the second highest official in the government of the United States to do everything we can to see that the administration's policy of equal employment opportunity for all persons employed or seeking employment on government contracts is carried out to the letter."

HE ADDED: "This reflects the attitude of the President and the whole administration that there must be no discrimination in any phase of government activity."

All government contracts contain a provision that there must be no discrimination against government workers because of race, color or creed.

Mr. Eisenhower earlier this week abolished the old commission set up by former President Truman to police the regulation and created the new commission containing more public representatives.

The President will meet with the commission at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he will stay while in New York, Aug. 19 to make a speech and register for the city's Fall election.

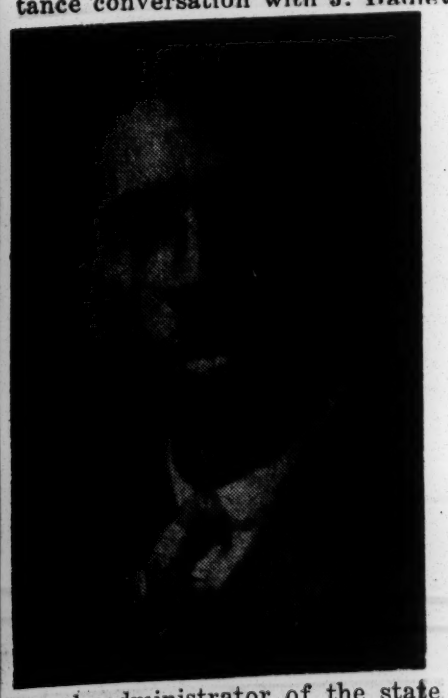
Rev. N. P. Williams Named To Minority Groups Post

The Rev. Nathan P. Williams, minister, Hartsfield Methodist Church, has been named special representative of the minority groups unit of the Louisiana Division of Employment Security at Baton Rouge.

His appointment fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. George W. Snowden, now staff member of the FHA Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., last March and the subsequent resignation from the post by John Creech last June, three weeks later.

No official announcement was made of the Williams appointment which was effective on October 19.

Confirmation of the minister's appointment to the post was made Friday morning during a long distance conversation with J. Hadley



Heard, administrator of the state employment security division at Baton Rouge.

In answer to questions, Heard said he felt that Rev. Williams met the qualifications for the provisional appointment of the minister, pending a Civil Service examination.

Asked why no release concerning the appointment was made public as had been done in the past, Heard claimed that he felt The Louisiana Weekly's treatment of stories concerning a previous appointee had been unfair.

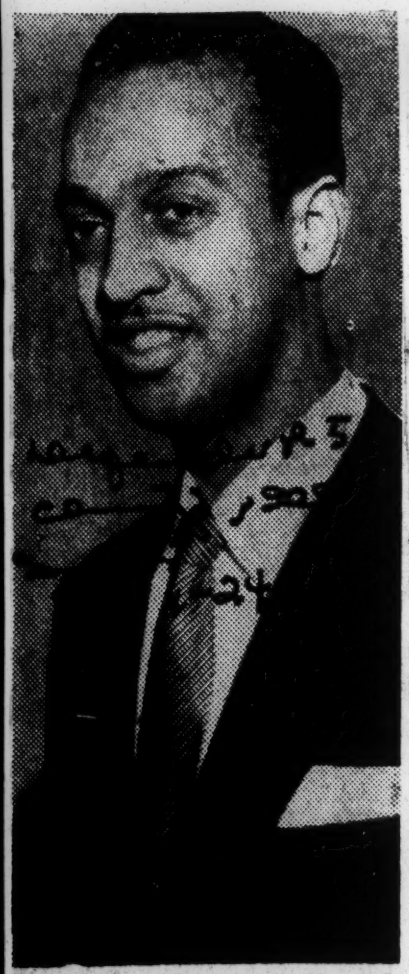
It was apparent that Heard was referring to Creech's appointment coupled with a storm of protest over the appointment raised by labor leaders, together with a complaint directed to Director Robert Goodwin, direction of U. S. Department of Social Security, Washington, against the manner in which appointments to the minority groups unit was handled.

Rev. Williams is a native of Bertrandville, La., graduate of Central High, Shreveport, New Orleans University and Samuel Huston College, Austin, Texas, attended Gammon Theological Seminary, and worked for 10 years as a public relations specialist with a manufacturing firm.

He resides at 1450 St. Claude, is married to the former Miss Ollie Mae Stephens, a public health supervisor.

He was in the city this week for conferences with James Bessina, manager of a local employment office.

His duties will be administrative, covering 20 field officers in the state.



CONGRESSMAN'S SECRETARY—Edward C. Presberry, former Circuit court deputy clerk, has been appointed secretary to Congressman Barratt O'Hara elected last November in the Second Congressional District of Illinois. Presberry will maintain office in Chicago. He returned from Washington last week where he attended some of the sessions of the 83rd Congress to familiarize himself with the duties of his new position.

Negro Gets High Health Dept. Job

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—(ANP)—By virtue of having made the highest rating on a civil service examination, a Chicago Negro last week was elevated to an assistant chief clerk position in the department of health here, and thus becomes the first colored person to occupy that position.

Dr. Herman N. Bundensen, whose health column is syndicated thruout the country, is head of the health department.

The new assistant chief clerk is John B. Cooper, who formerly served as administrative assistant to the chief of clinics in the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium and as a head clerk in the city's classified service.

A native of Chicago, Cooper received his college education at the YMCA College.

He is a vestryman of St. Edmund's Church, a member of the YMCA, the local Urban league and the NAACP. He also is a member of Phi Beta Sigman fraternity, a Mason, and a member of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which he serves as chairman of the trustee board of Great Lakes Lodge 43, as treasurer of the Illinois - Wisconsin States Association and as treasurer of its Civil Liberties League.

He is married.

Free Lawyer, Wall Target In U.S. Case

A federal jury was expected Monday to return a sealed verdict in a sensational U. S. postal job bribe case Monday involving Frederick P. Wall, well known Chicago political leader, Mrs. Mary Campbell and Mrs. Danella Allen, former employees at the main postoffice.

The two-week long case reached an anti-climax last week when Attorney William Creditt also originally involved, was freed. The government prosecutor admitted to the court that there wasn't sufficient evidence to convict the lawyer.

Another dramatic turn of events took place the following day when Federal Judge Julius J. Hoffman adjourned court when Mrs. Campbell was on the verge of collapse as she sobbed out her story that she nor any of the other co-defendants had nothing to do with the collection of $3,500 from ten women post office employees on the promise of getting them permanent civil service appointments.

WALL, THE TARGET

After these incidents, U. S. Assistant Prosecutor James Piragine directed the attack on Wall as the main instigator of the conspiracy. Mrs. Allen who lived in the Campbell home at the time was accused of helping to count the money along with Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Dorothy Griffin, a government witness.

Mrs. Allen denied this.

Mrs. Griffin declared on the

Target



FREDERICK P. WALL

stand that there was a meeting in the home of Mrs. Joan Williams on South Parkway where the girls, Mrs. Griffin said, laid the money on the table. She said Mrs. Allen anl herself were among those who paid $350 each. Mrs. Allen denied Mrs. Griffin's statement, and Mrs. Campbell under oath on the stand said Mrs. Griffin never came to her house with the money, as the latter testified.

It was learned that the entire case arose out of several hundred colored women employed as temporary substitute postal clerks seeking to become clerks with a permanent status. Some took the examination and passed while others failed. The group surrounding this case included those who passed the examination and had not been appointed, and those who failed but still wanted their jobs.

It was brought out during the trial that on several occasions meetings were held in an effort to see what could be done for those eligible for appointments and to start a course of study for those who had been unable to pass the exam.

On one or two occasions the testimony revealed, Wall spoke at the meetings as did Ashby B. Carter, president of the National Postal Alliance in the effort to help the girls. Both speakers were quoted as saying it would be necessary for the girls to pass the examination before any appeal could be made to the postmaster.

It was during this series of meetings that the government's witnesses said money was mentioned as the medium by which the jobs could be obtained. Then they related their payoff stories.

Wall, Two More Freed As Bribers

Fred Wall, Democratic state senatorial committeeman of the Third District, charged with conspiracy to collect money on the promise of getting postoffice jobs, was freed Monday morning in Chicago's Federal District court.

A sealed verdict of not guilty was read by the clerk in Federal Judge Julius J. Hoffman's court. Co-defendants in the case, Mrs. Mary Campbell, 4736 Michigan ave., and Mrs. Danella Allen, 5853 Prairie ave., were also released.

A fourth defendant, Attorney William Creditt, was given his freedom last week when Assistant U. S. Prosecutor James Piragine admitted to the court the government had insufficient evidence against the well known lawyer.

WANT JOB SECURITY

The case was an outgrowth of several hundred women post office employees of all races attempting to get permanent postal jobs after serving as temporary substitute clerks during the post war years until Jan. 31, 1950, when many of them were released.

As result of their efforts, several meetings were held at the Parkway Community center, 5120 S. Parkway, and also in private homes for the purpose of presenting an organized effort when they would appeal to the proper authorities for permanent jobs.

Testimony of several government witnesses revealed that one of the chief speakers at these meetings was Wall. None of them admitted, however, that he never mentioned money but instead stressed the fact that every woman wanting a permanent post office job must first qualify by passing the examination. Then their cases could be taken to the proper authorities on an appeal that these temporary substitute clerks might be given permanent jobs.

It was brought out during the trial that Mrs. Campbell attended these meetings regularly and also informed others when the meetings were to be held. Mrs. Johnnie Williams, 6045 South Parkway, told the court and jury that her home was selected by because it was near several kinds of transportation.

CONFUSED STORIES

Mrs. Williams admitted on the witness stand that it was in her home that the girls of the so-called select group met late in February, 1949, and paid $350 each on the belief that each would receive a permanent postoffice job regardles of whether they passed the examination or not.

After the money was counted she said the money was given to Mrs. Dorothy Griffin, one of those who had counted it and she was given the $3,500 because she was an expectant mother and less likely to be molested.

According to Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Griffin left the former's home in a Yellow cab, but upon Joseph E. Clayton, Mrs. Griffin said she did not know what kind of a cab it was. She said that she rode to the Campbell apartment on the second floor at 4736 Michigan ave.

From there she told the unbelievable story of seeing a car drive up to the curb on the same side of the street and recognized the driver from a second floor sunparlor window as being Wall. Later she said she saw the side of a man's face, and "I wouldn't Wall, I'm not sure."

unbe-observers in court said that on two occasions. Each time it said that in a combination of a few conscien-dates and was before money-mad set and a group of politicians seeking to destroy the power of the nationally known Second Ward Regular Democratic Organization of Chicago's Second Ward.

OBSERVERS TAKE A GUESS

After the jury's finding, many of them based their opinions on the fact that Wall was indicted



SEALED VERDICT opened Monday before Judge Julius J. Hoffman in Federal District court finds Mrs. Mary Campbell (left) Frederick P. Wall and Mrs. Donella Allen not guilty of charges of conspiracy to accept money for post office jobs. The jury had returned the verdict late Friday night. The trio was accused of conspiracy to accept $3,500 from eight women on the promise of permanent post office jobs. Wall is former secretary to Rep. William L. Dawson. The women are on leave as permanent clerks in the main post office.

Dawson's Secretary Acquitted Of Chicago Job-Selling Charge

CHICAGO —(INS)— Three persons, including a former secretary to Rep. William L. Dawson, (D., Ill.) have been acquitted for selling jobs in the Chicago post office.

The verdict, sealed after it had been reached Saturday, was announced yesterday.

The acquitted are: Frederick C. Hall (of 3630 Calumet), Mrs. Mary Campbell (of 4736 Michigan) and Mrs. Danella Allen (of 5853 Prairie).

Wall was a former secretary to Rep. Dawson. The government charged permanent civil service ratings at the post office.

Payments by the women were said to have ranged from $350 to $700, but this was denied by the defendants.

Illinois governor to name legislator to municipal court

CHICAGO (NNPA) — Reports were confirmed Friday that Governor Stratton of Illinois will appoint Charles J. Jenkins, chairman of the Illinois House appropriations committee, to a municipal court vacancy resulting from the election of 14 judges, eight of them Republicans, contrary to the party trend elsewhere in the nation.

Mr. Jenkins was nosed out by the 13 candidates winning $19,500-a-year superior court judgeships. He was 14th in a field of 26 contestants for the 13th superior court judgeships. Endorsed by all daily newspapers in Chicago, he polled a total of 476,436 votes.

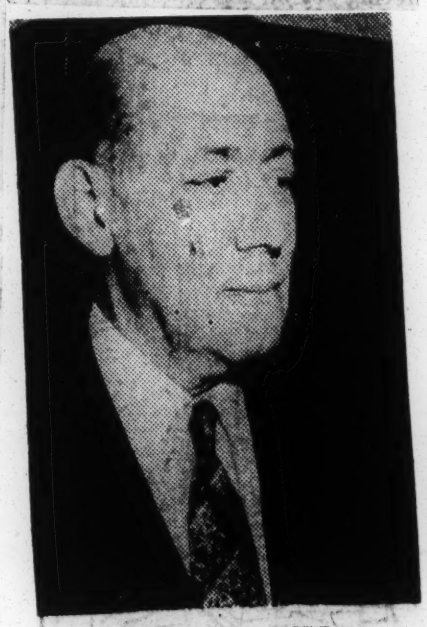
Bibb Stays Pat, Not Moved By Cops

Illinois' State Director of Public Safety, Joseph D. Bibb, got some unwelcomed publicity Thursday in Chicago.

Four state highway policemen, assigned to the Blue Island station, were reported as having been converted into moving men for six hours at the order of Director Bibb.

The husky police officers, the reports indicated, were moving Mr. Bibb's furniture from his Chicago home at 1047 Hyde Park blvd., and loading state-owned trucks for transportation to Springfield, 200 miles away.

There the furniture was to be unloaded and placed into Mr. Bibb's newly acquired Springfield residence at 202 Spring st. It was understood that Mr. Bibb is not giving up his Chicago residence, but has found it convenient to establish a home in Springfield, the state capital, from which he directs among other things, the state's 500-man police force.



DIRECTOR BIBB

Reached at the Leland hotel in Springfield late Thursday, Mr. Bibb explained that the story appearing in a Chicago paper about the incident was "grossly exaggerated."

"It's customary to use state employes when moving from one location to another," he stated. "I just moved a room and a half of furniture and some important records.

"The police," he added, "did not do the loading. That was done by the garagemen where the state trucks are kept. The police merely supervised the operation, that's all."

He concluded by emphasizing that he was just following custom.

Dawson Calls For Cooperation Among Races In Southern States

no business in politics," the Congressman asserted.

With simple, direct, humorous stories illustrations Congressman Dawson pointed out the Negro is the South's best asset, best spender. He argued that the denial of full justice and opportunity by the South to the Negro hurts the South and injures the white man.

Greetings came from Mayor James W. Morgan and Mrs. Belzora S. Ward, Mrs. Venice Tifton Spraggs introduced the guest speaker with H. D. Coke presiding over the collection.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, president of the Alabama Progressive Democratic Association, gave the occasion and presided at the meeting. The Ullman High School choir directed by Mrs. Gregory Durr White rendered a musical program.

The Rev. Luke Beard gave the invocation with the Rev. Hubert Terrell giving the benediction.

U. S. Representative William Dawson of Chicago, ill., in a speech at the statewide rally climaxing a one-day workshop sponsored by the Alabama Progressive Democratic Association urged "white people, colored people and all others to work together for democracy and the South, instead of against each other.

The mass meeting was held at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church last Sunday afternoon. The workshop was conducted at the Eighteenth Street Branch YMCA.

Dawson asserted that "No man can be a good American and deny in other men the right of political participation." He added that "No man can be a good American who does not exercise his right to help elect public officials."

He charged that hysteria and control party machinery tend to "Make us vote in blocs because they won't let us in."

The Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee urged the political action leaders to pray and pay your poll tax. He said that "You have been mistaught about politics. You don't make money out of politics. You put something into it to get something out of it. One who takes money for his vote is a traitor to his race and to his government."

He denounced those who teach hate, warned against communism and criticized the Republican Party. "Any Negro preaching race hate is an enemy to the race." He told the group "Never let yourself hate any man."

"The bread and butter leader has

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Illinois

Race Republicans Praise Naming Of Joseph Bibb

NEW YORK — (GLOBAL) — Negro Republicans who have contended all along that their Party always has provided the wedge that opened new areas to Negroes, got strong backing for their argument last week when Governor-elect William G. Stratton of Illinois tapped veteran editor, Joseph D. Bibb to be Director of Public Safety in the new Republican administration which takes over this month.

With new Republican administrations set to take over in Washington and in several states, Negroes in the GOP are optimistically predicting that the traditional policy of the Republican Party of giving full recognition to members of their race will be put into actual practice on a scale never before experienced. The announcement by Mr. Stratton of the Bibb appointment has given hope in Illinois that Negroes in that state are headed for some big things.

Attorney Euclid Louis Taylor, former president of the National Bar Association, and one of the few Negro lawyers who held fast to his Republican ideals and supported the Party through its leanest days, pointed out the other day that, "it is nothing new to see a Republican executive give high public office to a Negro."

Mr. Taylor recalled that it was a GOP Governor, the late Len Small, who put the first Negro in the powerful Illinois Commerce Commission. He said the Democrats continued a Negro in the Commission post, but never gave one a bigger state job. The Bibb appointment marks the first time in the history of any state that a Negro has been given a top post in a Governor's cabinet.

Mr. Taylor, who, because of his fine service to the Republican Party is certain to be given appropriate recognition, possibly a judgeship, in speaking of the Bibb appointment said, "Joe Bibb well deserves the honor that has been bestowed upon him. He has been a constant and loyal Republican, one of the few lawyers in Illinois who have not at one time or another backslid in order to profit by Democratic patronage.

"As an Editor," Mr. Taylor continued, "Joe Bibb and his associates on the now defunct Chicago Whip, created the slogan 'Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work' and parlayed it into a national crusade which completely revolutionized the Negro's economic life in the United States. Bib and the Whip didn't gain much for themselves out of the crusade in the way of material profit, but they accomplished far more than material gain. It was that crusade of the 1930's which changed the thinking of both Negroes and whites about the Negro's place in the nation's work force, and paved the way for thousands of new jobs for Negroes which they had only dreamed of before.

"Bibb is a competent executive," Mr. Taylor said, and as Director of Public Safety he should turn in a first class job and bring credit to the Stratton administration. And, with Stratton in the Executive Mansion at Springfield, Illinois can look hopefully for enactment of much-needed social legislation, including a law to curb discrimination in employment. Because of his record, "Mr. Taylor continued, "Joe Bibb should be able to contribute a great deal to the administration's philosophy and action in this case."

Mr. Taylor, whose experience in politics and law is international in scope, said he sees great hope for racial progress in President-elect Eisenhower's proposal to establish a Commission to "get all the facts on segregation practiced against minorities in the United States."

Illinois Gets Illinois Cabinet Post



Joseph D. Bibb, Chicago lawyer and newspaperman, whose appointment as State Director of Public Safety for Illinois sets a precedent. The appointment was made by Republican Governor-elect William G. Stratton.

Mr. Bibb becomes the first person of his race in the history of Illinois or any other state to be appointed to a Cabinet post. He is 57 and a native of Alabama. He received his early education in Atlanta, Ga. where his father taught Hebrew and Greek. Bibb attended Harvard and Columbia universities.

Mr. Bibb, who will take office Jan. 12, will head the department which has charge of the penitentiaries at Stateville, Joliet, Menard, and Pontiac, the state prison farm at Vandalia, the 500-man state police force, state parole agents, the state fire marshall's office and the division of criminal identification and investigation.

Jesse Owens Gets Illinois Boxing Post

CHICAGO—Jesse Owens, whose track accomplishments during the 1936 Olympics made history throughout the world, began a new phase of a brilliant athletic career here last week when he was sworn in by Gov. William Stratton as secretary of the Illinois Athletic Commission.

OWENS, THUS continues an Illinois policy that has found Negroes in the state placed in some of the top boxing spots in the country. Formerly Ralph Metcalfe and Enoch Waters held the post of boxing commissioners in the state, a position Owens reportedly had the inside track on at one time.

As Commission Secretary Owens will serve his term of office in one of the most active boxing states in the country. Chicago, general headquarters of the International Boxing Club, has become the fight mecca of the entire world during the last three years.

Certainly Owens, on the basis of his years of experience in the sports profession, should adequately fill the post. As an individual, Jesse is as widely known as any performer the sports world has ever produced. Certainly his many marvelous track accomplishments are still spoken of in awe by all cinder authorities.

Owens, who has made his home here for nearly ten years, has been active in the political and civic life of the city. Besides being affiliated with a sporting goods store, Jesse has also served as a radio commentator and in an official capacity with the world-famous Harlem Globetrotters Basketball team.

Owens, during the peak of his track career, attended Ohio State University.

Named Asst. Ill. Attorney General



ATTORNEY MYRTLE B. STRYKER

SPRINGFIELD. ILL. — The appointment of Mrs. Myrtle Stryker, a Chicago lawyer, to an assistant Illinois Attorney General post last week was conceded as the second top-level recognition Governor William B. Stratton has given out during the past few weeks to reward-worthy colored electorate in the state.

The first was the appointment of Joseph D. Bibb as Illinois Director of Public Safety, a governor's cabinet job not held by any colored man anywhere in the nation since Reconstruction. Mrs. Stryker's position is believed to be the first of its kind ever held by a woman of her race in the country.

NATIVE OF CHICAGO

The new assistant attorney general is a native of Chicago where she resides with her husband, a real estate broker, in their Vernon Park home. Attorney Stryker studied at Englewood high school, Wilson Junior college and the University of Chicago. In 1946, she graduated from John Marshall law school and the following year she became Public Administrator attorney.

Mrs. Stryker is a life-long Republican having worked for the party several years before she could vote. At one time she was secretary to John Leonard East, GOP committeeman of Chicago's Fifth ward, and later she held a similar position with J. Horace Gardner, 20th ward committeeman.

In State of Illinois

Name 'Chi' Woman Ass't Att'y General

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(ANP)—Chicago's Atty. Myrtle Stryker has received the second top ranking post given to a Negro in the State of Illinois by Gov. William B. Stratton.

The Governor last week appointed the woman attorney as an assistant attorney general of the State of Illinois. Governor Stratton's first top appointee was Joseph D. Bibb to the post of director of safety and a member of the Illinois cabinet.

MRS. STRYKER, the first of her race to hold such a position, is also a real estate broker, and a member of the Cook County Bar Association, Illinois State Bar, Illinois Women's Bar and the National Women's Bar.

A native of Memphis, Tenn., she is a lifelong Republican associated with the political party before she became of age. She worked with the late Rev. L. K. Williams, former head of the National Republican Committee. Attorney Stryker also was former secretary to the Twentieth Ward's J. Horace Gardner and Fifth Ward Committeeman J. Leonard East.

H. C. Gibson On Land Commission

Harry H. C. Gibson, a South Side attorney, was inducted last week as a Commissioner of the Chicago Land Clearance Commission.

Gibson was appointed by Mayor Kennelly to fill the unexpired term of his brother, Truman K. Gibson, jr., who resigned because much of his time is taken up with other interests. He is secretary of the International Boxing Club. He term to which Harry Gibson was appointed expires Sept. 26, 1955.

Harry Gibson, a graduate of the University of Illinois, has been engaged in law practice with his brother since 1935. He is vice-president and director of Fireside Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Ohio and of the Chicago Burr Oak Cemetery Association, inc., and secretary of Northern Mortgage co. From 1943 to 1945 Gibson was senior regional examiner of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

Michael J. Long, North Side realtor. is chairman of the Commission which was organized in 1947 to acquire blighted slum, blighted vacant areas, clear them and sell the land at fair use value to private redevelopers for residential, industrial, commercial or other uses conforming to the city's master plan.

The other Commisioners are: Herman O. Walther and Lester W. Porter, real estate appraisers; and J. Ross Humphreys, president of the Central National Bank.

The Commission has six redevelopment projects in progress.

The first is on a 20-block site at East 31st st. and South Parkway, where New York Life Insurance co., is erecting Lake Meadows with 2,000 apartments for 7,000 people. Two buildings are occupied and two others will be finished in the Spring.

Property is being assembled by the Commission on a 20-block deteriorated site between West Polk st., and Roosevelt rd., and S. Canal st., and the Expressway for an industrial center.

In a joint conservation undertaking with the Mayor's Housing and Redevelopment Coordinator, the Commission will redevelop a severely run-down site of 34 acres from S. Halsted to Wallace sts., and from West 49th to 51st sts.

Approximately 1,000 dwellings are planned on the 22-block slum site, between E. 26th and 31st and between South Parkway and State st., which the Commission plans to redevelop in stages over several years.

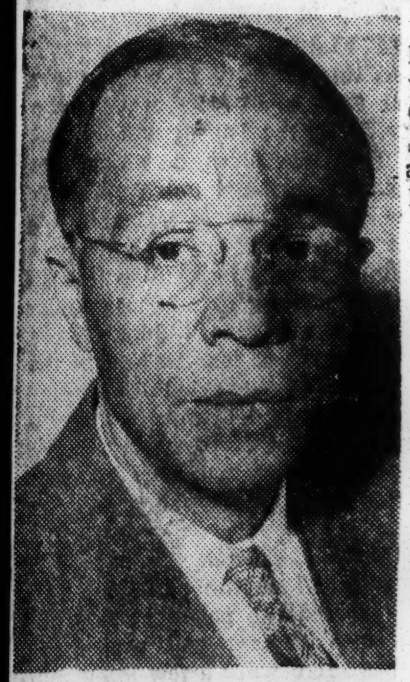
From Across the Nation

Gibson Named To Chicago Slum Commission

Chicago (ANP) — Attorney Harry C. Gibson was named Friday as a member of the Chicago Land Clearance Commission. He succeeds his brother, Truman K. Gibson, Jr., secretary of the International Boxing Club, who has been a member since its inception four years ago. Both young Gibsons are sons of T. K. Gibson, Sr., president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.

Jurist Known As Strong GOP Man

KANSAS CITY, Kan. — A. B. Howard, a practicing attorney for more than 20 years, last week was appointed judge of the City court of Kansas City to replace the incumbent who died while in office after serving only a few months.



JUDGE A. B. HOWARD

Gov. Edward F. Arn announced the selection June 18 after conferring with the Wyandotte County Republican Central Committee on recommended appointees. Judge Howard was selected in preference to two white men.

Howard was chosen as a result of efforts by a pressure group and the vote of the Wyandotte County Republican Central Committee. He won out in two ballots of the committee whose recommendation the governor had agreed to honor.

A graduate of the Howard University School of Law, Howard has served as county attorney of Wyandotte county and as assistant county counselor. His other political posts include service as advisor to the board of county commissioner. He served over five years with the Kansas State Guard and worked with the mayor's committee investigating false registrations and voting irregularities.

Judge Howard has been a life long Republican. He is judge advocate general of the Legion of Guardsmen and has served as regional director of the National Bar association. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

He is married to the former Cinders Stewart of Philadelphia.

Appointed By Kansas Governor

First Negro To Sit on Bench in K.C.K. City Court

Governor Ed Arn of Kansas on June 18, appointed A. B. Howard, 49-year-old attorney as judge of the city court, division No. 1, in Kansas City, Kas. Howard becomes the first Negro judge ever to serve in Greater Kansas City.

Governor Arn announced the appointment at a press conference at 10 o'clock Thursday morning in Topeka. The naming of Howard to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Chester H. Loughbom was recommended to the governor by the Wyandotte County Republican Central committee of which Arthur J. Stanley Jr., is chairman.

Ran For Same Post

Howard was candidate for the judgeship in November, 1952, on the Republican ticket. He was defeated by Loughbom, Democrat.

In Kansas City, Kan.

Judgeship Goes To GOP Lawyer

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—(ANP)—A. B. Howard last week was appointed judge of the City Court of Kansas City to replace the incumbent who died while in office after serving only a few months.

Gov. Edward F. Arn announced the appointment from Topeka after conferring with the Wyandotte County Republican Central Committee on recommended appointees. Judge Howard was selected in preference to two white men.

Howard has been a practicing attorney for more than twenty years. A graduate of the Howard University School of Law, he has served as county attorney of Wyandotte County (1935-'40) and as assistant county counselor (1934-'49).

Judge Howard always has been a Republican.

He is married to the former Cinders Stewart of Philadelphia.

Loughbom served as judge for five months, then died suddenly on June 5.

The appointment took effect immediately. The newly appointed to take his seat on the bench Saturday morning, June 20. His salary is $7,200 a year. Howard will be one of the two judges in Kansas City, Kas., City court. Judge C. C. Myers is judge of division No. 2.

The county central committee selected Howard as its choice for the judgeship at a meeting Monday night, June 15. In a two-hour session during which 178 members of the committee balloted, Howard defeated two other candidates who sought the post, both white.

Wins On Second Ballot

The attorney defeated Norman B. Sotor, 93-to-85, on the second ballot, having failed of a clear majority of 92 1-2 by 11 votes on the first. The name of Stanley Lind was on the first ballot and he received 47, Sotor, 56, and Howard, 82. In the second count there were seven less votes.

The balloting was limited to members of the central committee within the territory of the judgeship which meant that only the 149 city precincts were eligible to cast votes. Of the 178 committeemen present at the meeting, only 72 were Negroes. A total of 296 was eligible to vote.

Jim Cox, patrolman and counselor in the youth bureau nominated Atty. Howard. He described him as being a party worker who labored to see that each Republican candidate received as many votes as possible. J. Cordell White, Sr., seconded the nomination.

Sotor's name was advanced first by Melvin E. Buck, lawyer, speaking in his behalf. Lind was nominated by Lloyd Frevert, businessman.

Negro Wards Count

On the final ballot the first four wards where the greater part of the Negro vote is located gave Howard 69 votes to 26 for Sortor. Howard received 24 to Sortor's 59 in wards five through ten. Howard then gained five votes in wards one and four and seven in wards five through 10 while Sortor gained nine in the first ward and 2 in the second.

When a death in a judgeship occurs, it is customary for the county central committee of the party in power to make a recommendation to the governor.

Howard has been practicing law in Kansas City, Kas., for more than 20 years. He is a product of the local schools and is a graduate of the Howard university school of law.

He served as assistant county attorney of Wyandotte county from 1935 to 1940 and as assistant county counselor from 1943 to 1949. As assistant counselor, his specific job was to serve as advisor to the board of county commissioners.

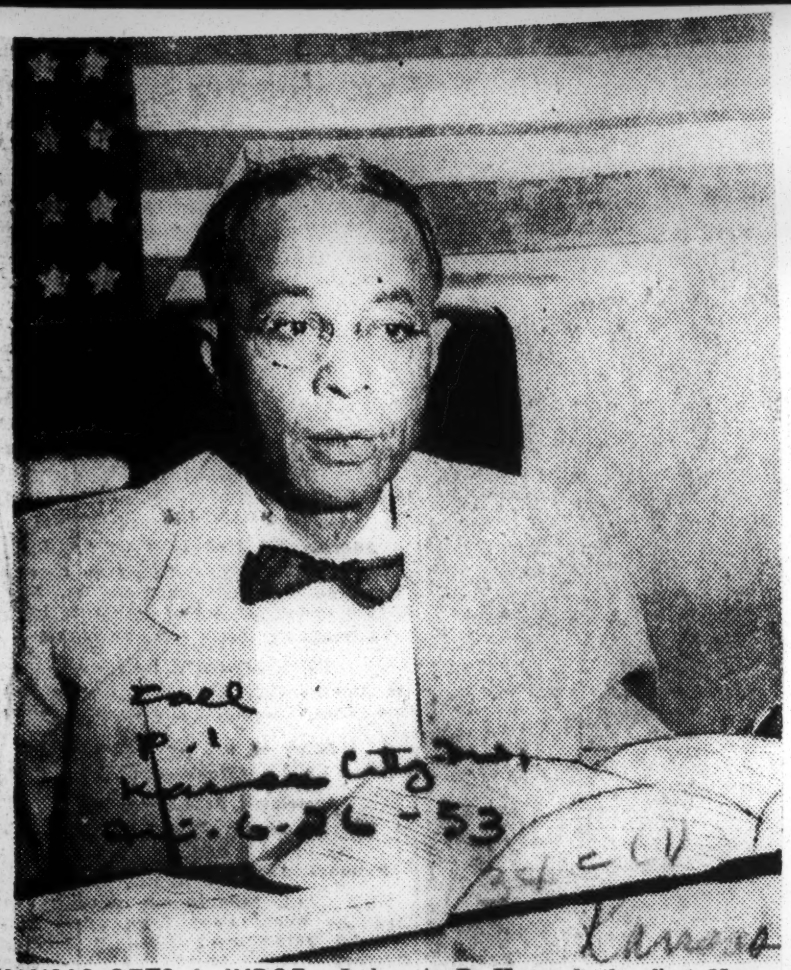
During World War II, Howard served in the Kansas State Guard for five and a half years. In 1946, he was a member of the Mayor's committee, investigating false registrations and voting irregularities.

The newly appointed judge has been active in Republican politics during the entire period of his practice and has been engaged in numerous civic enterprises. He is judge advocate general of the Legion of Guardsmen, a national veterans organization. He has also served as regional director of the National Bar association.

He holds membership in the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, is a former member of the board of governors of the United Community Campaign and is president of the Wyandotte County Republican club.

He is vice president of the Wyandotte Chamber of Commerce; a member of the Redevelopment Authority for the city of Kansas City, Kas., and is former chairman of the board of trustees at the Metropolitan Baptist church where he is a member.

Howard is married to the former Cinders Stewart, of Philadelphia, Pa., and lives at 618 Washington Blvd.



KANSAS GETS A JUDGE.—Judge A. B. Howard, the first Negro ever to sit as a judge of the city court in Kansas City, Kas., is shown here on the bench shortly after he took his oath of office Saturday, June 20. Judge Howard was appointed judge of division No. 1, Thursday by Governor Ed Arn of Kansas to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Chester H. Loughbom, who defeated Howard for the post in November, 1952.

First Negro To Act As Criminal Court Judge

Attorney Benjamin F. Shobe will be the first Negro to sit on the bench of Jefferson Criminal Court.

Criminal Court Judge Frank A. Ropke announced yesterday that he had named Shobe acting judge for next Tuesday's court.

Ropke set a similar precedent in 1946 shortly after he was elected Commonwealth's attorney. He appointed another Negro, Charles Anderson, as one of his assistant Commonwealth's attorneys. Anderson was the first Negro to hold such a position here.



Courier-Journal Photo

BENJAMIN F. SHOBE
Will serve next Tuesday

It Worked Well Before

"It worked so well with Charlie Anderson," Ropke explained, "that I decided to try it on the bench."

He said that in his mind Shobe was fully qualified to act as judge.

"He's not only a swell fellow but a very able lawyer," Ropke added.

Ropke explained that he had disqualified himself in several cases on Tuesday's docket and has to hear several sanity cases that day.

Bowling Green Native

He said Shobe's pro tem appointment did not mean that he would always name Shobe as acting judge when he was unable to sit.

Shobe, 32, is a native of Bowling Green.

He was graduated from Kentucky State College with a A. B. degree in 1941 and from the University of Michigan Law School in 1946. At Michigan he was an honor member of the Barristers' Society.

Shobe was admitted to the Louisville bar in the fall of 1946 and has since practiced both civil and criminal law. He is a partner in the firm of Mosky, nShobe, & Colso.

Shobe is married and the father of four children. He lives at 2121 Cedar.

McAlpin Resigns as Hamilton Aide Over Role In Municipal Court Case

His Representing Man Not Allowed

Commonwealth's Attorney A. Scott Hamilton yesterday accepted the resignation given during a Municipal Court case earlier by an assistant, Harry S. McAlpin.

"It is against the principles of this office for [illegible] the staff to intercede in a criminal case in any court," Hamilton told a reporter.

McAlpin, the only Negro assistant Commonwealth's attorney, took off his badge in Municipal Court and announced he was resigning after Judge David Cates refused to allow him to represent a Negro man in whose home three young white women visited a week ago.

Cates declined to accept the badge, declaring he had no authority to do so.

Says He's Acting Hastily

"I think you're acting hastily and unwisely," Cates said.

McAlpin then retrieved his badge and withdrew his statement of resignation.

After learning yesterday afternoon that Hamilton did not intend to allow him to withdraw his resignation statement, McAlpin said he expected it.

"I told Mr. Hamilton several days ago that I put my principles first, my legal profession second, and my duties as assistant Commonwealth's attorney third," McAlpin said.

Later, McAlpin submitted his official resignation in a letter to Hamilton. Hamilton, commenting on the letter, said he had warned McAlpin to stay out of the case "because he is prohibited from it by statute."

Has 20-Arrest Record

The duties of the Commonwealth's attorney and his staff are to prosecute cases in Criminal Court, submit cases to the grand jury, and to make special investigations involving cases in Criminal Court.



HARRY S. McALPIN

"In view of the record of the man (defendant) in this case, I particularly didn't want anyone from my office connected with it," Hamilton said.

The man has a record of 20 arrests, according to Hamilton.

McAlpin, taking part in the Municipal Court case as "a witness," vigorously protested Cates' decision to file away charges of prostitution and disorderly conduct against the three white women and a disorderly conduct charge against the Negro man.

McAlpin insisted on outright dismissal of all charges, but Cates refused. The filing away means the charges could be brought up again.

"I have fined persons on less evidence than that presented to me today, but because the racial question has been invoked, I believe the cases should be filed away," Cates said.

This was the evidence, as presented by Vice Squad Sgt. John Womack:

Police received a complaint of disorder at the man's home early last Tuesday morning. Investigation disclosed that the man had taken two white women into his home. As police watched the home, a taxicab drove up and another white girl got out and went into the house.

Police had been watching the home after receiving reports from neighbors. The man's wife was out of the city.

Had To Get Warrant

The man refused to allow police to search the house without a search warrant. A short time later, McAlpin, who lives nearby at 2522 W. Chestnut, entered the man's home and walked out with the three women at 2 a.m. The women were arrested as they left the premises. The man was arrested the next day on a warrant signed by Womack.

The women were held under bonds of $3,000 each until a court hearing later in the morning. Their bonds then were reduced and they were released when bail was provided.

Thought Man Was Mexican

McAlpin said he went to the home after receiving a telephone call from the man. McAlpin said there was nothing wrong going on in the home.

Homer McLellen, attorney for the three women, said his clients "had been led to believe that the man was a Mexican." None of the women have been arrested previously, McLellen said.

McAlpin, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last year and now a member of the group's executive committee, has been an assistant Commonwealth's attorney since January, 1952.

"I'm not trying to be a martyr in this case. I would suffer spiritually if I had not acted as I have," McAlpin said.

Negro Minister Elected To Ky. Legislature

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16—A A Negro minister was among 15 Democrats in Louisville and Jefferson county to ride into the state legislature on a party last week in local elections.

The Rev. Felix S. Anderson outpolled Republican C. Ewbank Tucker to win the seat from the 42nd district.

Rev. Anderson is succeeding Jesse S. Lawrence, a Republican to this post. The minister is pastor of Brown Memorial AME Zion ch., 62 years old, and a lifelong resident of Louisville. He is active in local politics.

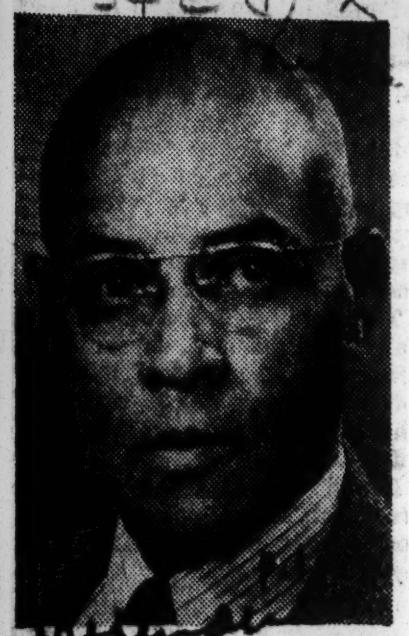
Lawrence ran for the Louisville Board of Alderman, but lost.

Minister Elected To State Legislature

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — A Negro minister was among 15 Democrats in Louisville and Jefferson county to ride into the state legislature on a party sweep last week in local elections.

The Rev. Felix S. Anderson outpolled Republican C. Ewbank Tucker to win the seat from the 42nd District.

Honored



JOHN W. DAVIS, president of West Virginia State college for more than 33 years and now director of the Point Four program in Monrovia, Liberia, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard university on June 10th. He returned to the United States recently for consultation with officers of the Technical Cooperation Administration. Dr. Davis returned to his post on June 14.

Honor Consul W. H. Mitchell

CITIZENS of New Orleans, in a get-together meeting last week, honored an outstanding citizen, W. H. Mitchell, for his recent appointment as Consul for Liberian Republic in New Orleans. Mitchell, during the month of May was inducted into his new office by Ambassador C. L. Simpson amidst impressive ceremonies in Washington.

The honor that has come to Mr. Mitchell is well merited. He is, putting it mildly, one of the outstanding businessmen and leaders of the country. For several years he has served as executive secretary of the Dryades Street Y. M. C. A. in New Orleans, which has grown in service and expanded physically under wise and constructive leadership. Before the Dryades St. "Y" became a Red Feather unit, it was often in dire financial straights. Mitchell helped to meet this need by securing the approval of the Committee of Management of his plan to organize and operate the Y. M. C. A. Business College, which now rates among the best such schools in the Nation. The "Y" College has served the institution well and is now a monument to the progressiveness of the Crescent City. The new Y. M. C. A. building, erected a few years ago, is proof of long range planning and teamwork.

Knowing from experience how Negro businesses and organizations are handicapped because of the lack of trained secretaries, bookkeepers, supervisors and managers, Mr. Mitchell established Spaulding Business Colleges in Shreveport and Baton Rouge, La., and Mobile, Alabama. Hundreds of graduates from these schools in the cities named are now employed by businesses, schools, organizations and institutions, while several have entered business for themselves. These schools, all accredited, have made substantial contribution to the economic advancement of the South at a time when such help was and is much needed. These schools are still rendering a great public service by training increasing numbers of men and women.

Consul Mitchell is amiable and has a pleasing personality. He is a much-traveled man. His contacts with government heads, statesmen and ranking leaders in the United States and in many countries overseas will serve him well in his role as consul. He is a frequent visitor at the White House and is acquainted with those in power. He has visited Liberia and is familiar with the history, growth and many needs. The Liberian Republic made a wise choice when it named W. H. Mitchell as consul at New Orleans.

The citizens of the entire state of Louisiana join New Orleans in honoring a leader whose accomplishments have proved an inspiration to thousands of people—Consul Mitchell. — The Shreveport Sun, July 25, 1953.

JESSE D. LOCKER CONFIRMED BY SENATE FOR AMBASSADOR

Vote Unanimous For Cincinnati Councilman For Post In Liberia

WASHINGTON — The U. S. Senate—Tuesday—confirmed Cincinnati's Councilman Jesse D. Locker as U. S. Ambassador to Liberia. The Senate voted unaimous in favor of Mr. Locker.

Before the Senate voted, the new Ambassador had appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for examination. Sen. Wiley, chairman told reporters that Mr. Locker made a fine appearance in testimony before the body.

Endorsed April 17

Sen. Taft and Sen. Bricker had endorsed Locker, April 17, after the Republican chairman of Hamilton (Cincinnati) County had sent Mr. Locker's name thru channels and on June 9, the chairman said he would continue to fight for Locker.

Sen. Taft and Bricker sent and kept before President Eisenhower the name of Jesse D. Locker. Last week the President —after FBI investigation —sent Locker's name to the Senate.

This week Ohio Negroes are jubilant for one of their own won out.

Locker Named Ambassador To Liberia By President

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) President Eisenhower last Friday appointed Jesse D. Locker, of Cincinnati, as Ambassador to Liberia. Mr. Locker, if confirmed, will succeed Edward R. Dudley, of New York, whose resignation Mr. Eisenhower accepted last Friday.

This is the first nomination of a colored person made by President Eisenhower, requiring confirmation by the Senate. It also is the first Presidential appointment made by him of a colored person to an office to which a salary is attached.

The other appointment of a colored person by Mr. Eisenhower was that of General Benjamin O. Davis, United States Army, retired, as a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission. Membership on that commission is without compensation.

The two other appointments made by the Eisenhower administration were not of Presidential caliber. The appointment of Mrs Jane Morrow Spaulding as an assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, was made by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The appointment of Miss Roberta Church as Minority Groups Consultant in the Employment Security Bureau of the Labor Department was made by Martin P Durkin, Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Locker was born in Cincinnati May 31, 1891. He is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Labon S Locker. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and the Howard University Law School.

The new Ambassador to Liberia has been a practicing attorney in Cincinnati for thirty-three years He was elected to the Cincinnati City Council in 1941 and reelected in 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, and 1951 He is now the president pro tempore of the Cincinnati City Council.

Mr. Locker has been active in civic affairs. He is a member of the Committee of Management of the Walnut Hills Branch YMCA nd former member of the YMCA Metropolitan Association. The appointee, who is a Republican, is also president of the Negro Sightless Society of Ohio.



Liberian Consul—Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, congratulates William H. Mitchell Jr., right, recently appointed consul for the Republic of Liberia in New Orleans. Program honoring Mr. Mitchell was held in the Dryades YMCA, New Orleans, where Mr. Mitchell is executive secretary. In the background are James L. Holtry, Barcus Neustadter Jr. and James E. Gayle.—Porter Photo.



ATTY. JESSE LOCKER
... *veteran politician*

* * *

As Ambassador

Atty. Locker To Liberia

WASHINGTON — The translation of civic-minded Jesse D. Locker from the halls of Cincinnati's City Council to the protocol-conscious, diplomatic capitals of Washington and Monrovia will go smooth and easy.

President Eisenhower named Attorney Locker last Friday afternoon to be the United States Ambassador to Liberia to succeed Edward R. Dudley, whose resignation has been accepted, effective July 31.

Locker has had a direct line to Washington via the office of Sen. Robert A. Taft and his many influential Midwestern friends for a long time.

Locker, born in the Cincinnati suberb of College Hill, May 31, 1891, is no stranger to the Washington scene. He studied and observed politics here first-hand as a student at Howard University Law School.

He has practiced law for thirty-three years and has been elected to City Council in Cincinnati on the Republican ticket for six consecutive two-year terms, climaxed by his present position of president pro-tempore of that body.

Ambassador-designate Locker and his wife, Anna, have four daughters and an adopted son. They are Mrs. Mary Hines of Los Angeles, Mrs. Vivian Hall, Cleveland; Mrs. Bunny C. Leslie, Cincinnati; Mrs. Juanita Ivie, Compton, Calif., and Preston Locker, 15.

Mrs. Locker will accompany the new Ambassador to Liberia.

Jesse Locker sworn in as Liberian ambassador

(PHOTO ON PAGE 12)

WASHINGTON

Jesse D. Locker was sworn in as ambassador to Liberia in ceremonies held last Monday in the office of Henry A. Byroade, assistant Secretary of State in charge of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs.

A practicing attorney in Cincinnti for 33 years, Mr. Locker will replace Edward R. Dudley, who has held the post since March 1949.

Mr. Locker was born in College Hill, on May 31, 1891, the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Laban S. Locker. He received his primary and secondary education in the public schools of Cincinnati and was graduated from the Howard university law school.

To City Council

He was elected to Cincinnati's City Council in 1941, and re-elected in 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949 and again in 1951. He is currently the president pro tempore of the council.

Mr. Locker is a member of the committee of management of the Walnut Hills branch YMCA, a member of the board of directors of the Catherine Booth home and hospital, a trustee of the Harriet Beecher Stowe memorial home, an elder of the Fifth Christian church of Cincinnati, and one of the founders and president of the Sightless Society of Ohio.

34c(1) 1953

LIBERIA

Cincinnati Councilman Appointed

Appointee Must Be Confirmed In Post By Senate Action

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* * *

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Mr. Locker was born in Cincinnati May 31, 1891. He is the son of the Rev. and Mrs [illegible] S. Locker. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and the Howard University Law School.

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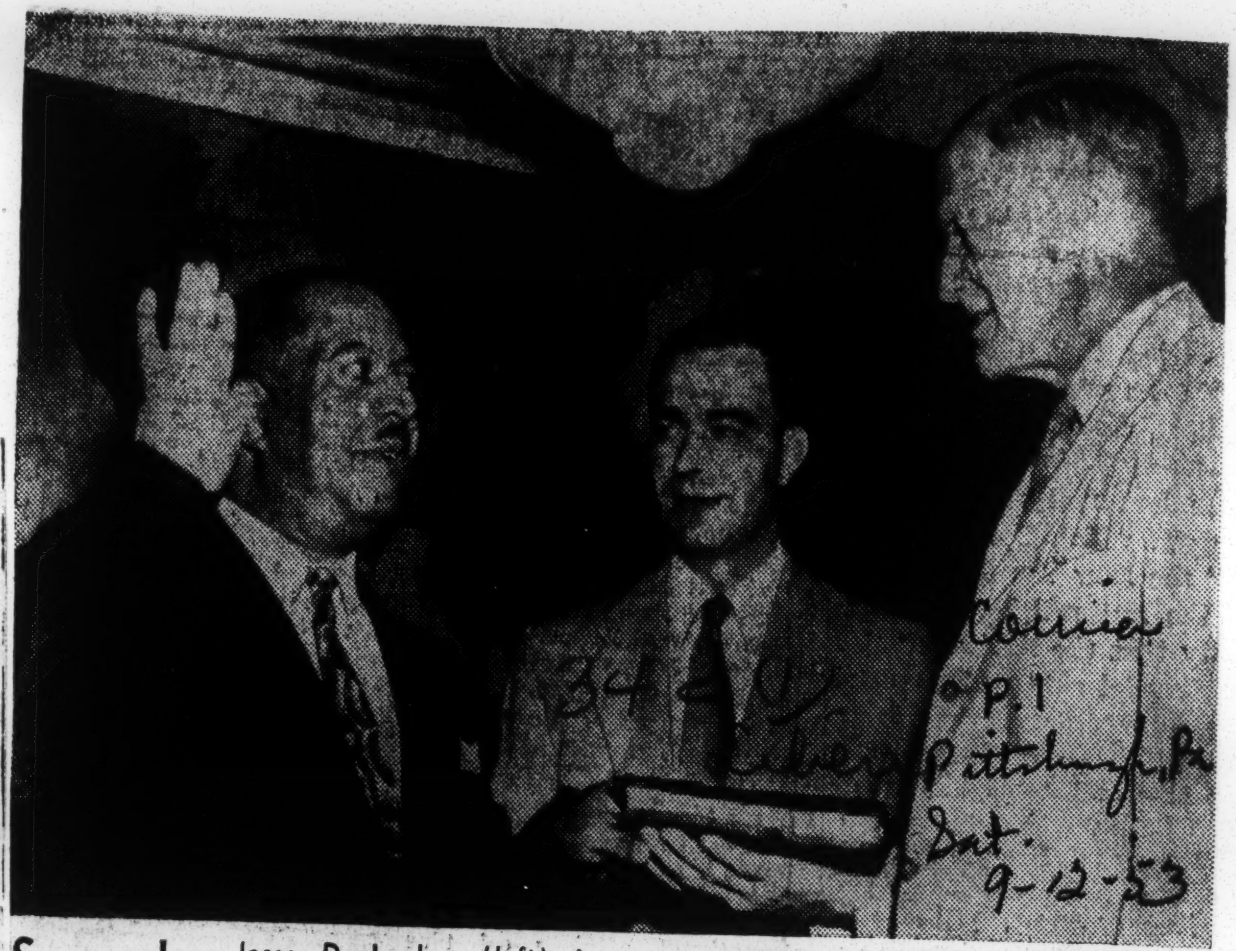
THE NEW Ambassador to Liberia has been a practicing attorney in Cincinnati for thirty-three years. He was elected to the Cincinnati City Council in 1941 and reelected in 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, and 1951. He is now the president pro tempore of the Cincinnati City Council.

Mr. Locker has been active in civic affairs. He is a member of the Committee of Management of the Walnut Hills Branch YMCA and former member of the YMCA Metropolitan Board of Directors of Hamilton County. He is a member of the Century Club of the Ninth Street YMCA and a member of the Board of Directors of the Catherine Booth Home and Hospital.

He is also a trustee of the Harriet Beecher Stowe Memorial Home, a member and elder of the Fifth Christian Church, a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, and a member of Alpha Lodge No. 1, Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World.

He also is a member of the Board of Directors of the Lincoln-Douglas Republican Club and one of the founders and president of the Negro Sightless Society of Ohio.

He is married and the father of four daughters. He resides at 612 West Ninth street, Cincinnati.



Sworn In—Jesse D. Locker (left) is sworn in as U. S. Ambassador of Liberia, succeeding Edward R. Dudley, during a State Department ceremony held in Washington last week. Mr. Locker was inducted by State Department protocol chief, John Simmons, right, as Henry A. Bryoade, center, looks on. Mr. Locker, before his new appointment, was president pro tempore of the Cincinnati (Ohio) City Council and served as an assistant secretary of State in charge of near Eastern, South Asian and African affairs.—INS Photo.

Locker, wife leave for post in Liberia

Confers with Dulles in D. C.; sails from New York Thursday

WASHINGTON

The trip to Monrovia will be the Locker's first trip outisde of the United States, except for a visit to Canada. Mrs. Locker said she is looking forward to Liberia with the "grandest anticipation."

Mr. Locker said he thinks Liberia "is a great field." He added that he will do "anything I can to help."

The Lockers have six grandchildren—three boys and three girls. One of their four daughters, Mary, is the wife of the Rev. James L. Hines, the gospel [illegible]les.

Their second oldest daughter, Mrs. Vivian Hall, lives in Cleveland; the third, Mrs. Bunney C. Leslie in Cincinnati, and the fourth, Mrs. Juanita L. Ivie, in Compton, Calif.

While Mrs. Locker is in Liberia, Mrs. Leslie will take care of her nursery, Lock-Free Acres.

Jesse D. Locker, United States ambassador to Liberia, conferred Tuesday with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles preparatory to leaving for his post at Monrovia.

Mr. Locker was accompanied by his wife, who is going to Liberia with him. They are sailing from New York Thursday (Sept. 17), going directly across the Atlantic to Dakar and then down the African West Coast to Monrovia.

After Mr. and Mrs. Locker had talked with Mr. Dulles in his private office, the three came out and posed for photographers.

Mr. Locker said he will not return to Cincinnati, his home town, before leaving the country. He said he and Mrs. Locker will be away for a couple of years, which he regrets.

Wife Is Horticulturist

Mrs. Locker, a horticulturist, owns a nursery located about 32 miles from Cincinnati, in Clermont county, Ohio.

34c(1) 1953

First Tan Forest Warden For Maryland Sworn In

34 c Md -

BALTIMORE.

Another "first" appointment in the McKeldin administration occurred last week when a Negro was sworn in as a Forest Warden for the first time in the history of Maryland.

Donald G. Brown, 27, 712 Avondale rd., Day Village, took his oath of office in Towson courthouse, Monday.

As a Forest Warden he will be empowered to enforce the state forest laws.

He has the authority to arrest any person violating such laws on any of the forest preserves such as Patapsco or Sandy Point state parks.

A native Baltimorean, the new warden has been active in outdoor life since his discharge from the navy.



DONALD BROWN

Works At Holabird

After returning from service he accepted a job at the Holabird Signal Depot, where he is still employed.

Still finding quite a bit of time on his hands, Mr. Brown became active in the Boy Scouting movement. With his customary zeal and defense effort, he was soon appointed a Scoutmaster.

Not content with being just "average," however, he asked for an assignment to a relatively new branch of scouting — the "explorer Scouts."

Boys Explore

As their title implies boys in these scout troops are primarily interested in trips designed to "explore" areas in their homes and neighboring states.

It was in this capacity that Brown became acquainted with Robert I. Palmer, superintendent of Patapsco State Park.

Struck with his intense sincerity, Mr. Palmer adopted a personal interest in the youthful scout official. The two soon struck up a fast friendship, as most of Mr. Brown's trips were to spacious Patapsco Park.

Thought Offer A Jest

One day when he was escorting his troop around Patapsco, Mr. Palmer jokingly asked whether the scoutmaster would accept an appointment as a Forest Warden.

Brown replied that he would consider it a great honor to receive such a distinction.

Nothing else was said about the subject until the offer of appointment was received — five months later.

Mr. Brown is married, he and his wife, Ruth, 28, have one child, Sandra. Both of them are native Baltimoreans.

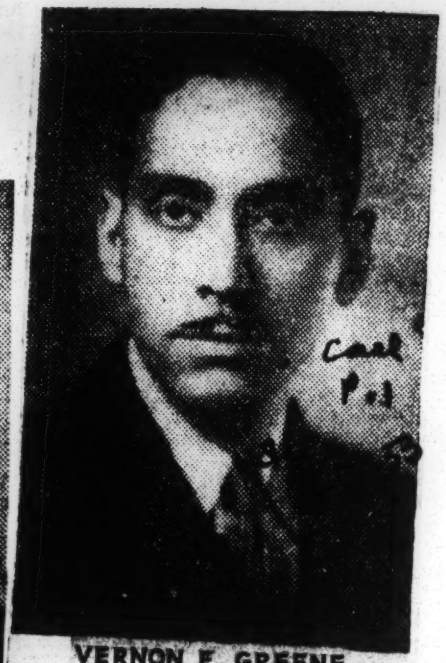
To Legal Staff Of Post Office

Vernon F. Greene Appointed Counsel

34 c Md

WASHINGTON. — Vernon F. Greene, Baltimore lawyer and postal employee, began his duties Monday morning, August 3, as a legal counsel on the staff of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield. His appointment was announced by Ross Leffler, solicitor of the Post Office department.

Greene has twice interrupted his growing law practice to take up arms for his country. As a battalion commander of the Maryland National Guard, he led troops for 15 months during the hard pressed drive up the Korean peninsula



VERNON F. GREENE

and came out of the Army in April, 1952, as a Lieutenant Colonel. In World War II, he saw action in the Pacific Theater, rising to the rank of Major.

After attending Baltimore public schools, Col. Greene did his undergraduate college work at Howard university in Washington and in 1940 was awarded a degree from the Terrell Law school. He has been commissioned to practice before the U.S. Supreme court.

He is married to the former Catherine Wyatt of Baltimore and has an eight year old daughter, Catherine.

Greene is a member of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity; NAACP Legal Redress staff and its Veterans committee; the Monumental City Bar association; Washington Bar association; and McKeldin Republican club.

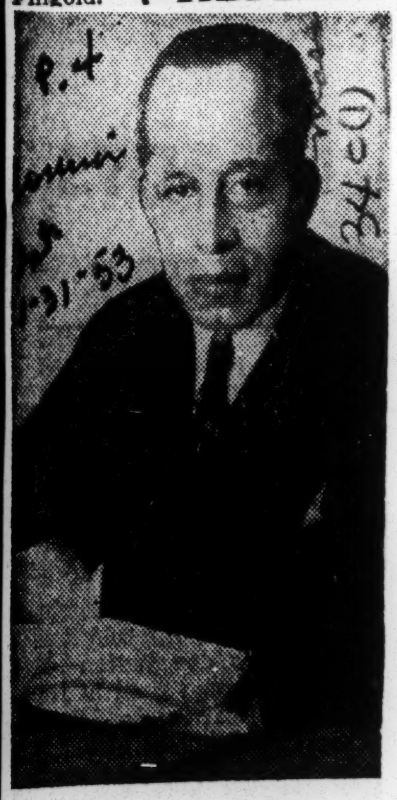
The appointee resides at 1910 West North Avenue, Baltimore, Marvland.

34c(1) 1953

Massachusetts

Atty. General Aide Job to Boston Man

BOSTON, Mass. — Atty. Ray W. Guild of Cambridge, Mass., was sworn in last week as an assistant attorney-general for the State of Massachusetts by the new Attorney-General, George Fingold.



ATTY. RAY GUILD
. . . the Governor attended the ceremony

Ceremonies were held at the State House, and the new Massachusetts Gov., Christian A. Herter, attended.

Guild has been a member of the Massachusetts Bar for thirty years, a former president of the Boston branch of the NAACP for many terms, and is on the advisory board of the National Conference of Christian and Jews.

The father of four children, Guild is associated in a Cambridge law office, with his daughter, Jacqueline Rae Guild, who still holds the distinction of being the youngest person to pass the Massachusetts Bar.

His other children include George Prescott Guild, MD., resident doctor at the Kern General Hospital, Bakersfield, Calif., who finished Harvard College and Boston University Medical School, being the top honor man at the latter upon graduation two years ago; Ray W. Guild Jr., of New York City, Harvard track and football star, now affiliated in the national advertising and marketing field; and Lorna Johnson, a Cambridge housewife.

Ruth Williams Wins Post In Massachusetts

BOSTON, Mass. — Mrs. Ruth Williams of Cambridge, who served as Gov. Dever's personal secretary during the past two years, has been appointed to the staff of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination as a field representative, it was announced last week.

Mrs. Mildred H. Mahoney, chairman of the MCAD, said Mrs. Williams will be assigned to the educational program being carried on by the state agency.

She was the first colored woman to be appointed secretary to a governor in the country.

First Negro Woman to Head State Agency

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP) — Gov. Christian A. Herter has appointed Mrs. Harriet C. Hall, well-known civic leader, chairman of the Out-Door Advertising Authority of the Commonwealth.

By virtue of her appointment, Mrs. Hall becomes the first Negro woman to head a state agency. The civic leader was first appointed to the Authority during Gov. Paul A. Dever's administration.

Gets High Legal Post In Mass.



Attorney Ray W. Guild of Cambridge, Mass., was sworn in Jan. 21 as an assistant attorney general for the State of Massachusetts by the new Attorney General George Fingold. The ceremonies were held at the State House and the new Massachusetts Governor, Christian A. Herter, was in attendance.

Attorney Guild has been a member of the Massachusetts bar for 30 years, former president of the Boston Branch of the NAACP for many terms and is on the Advisory Board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The father of four children, he is associated in a Cambridge law office, Guild and Guild, with his daughter, Jacqueline Rae Guild Lloyd, who still holds the distinction of being the youngest person to pass the Massachusetts Bar.

Negro Woman To Head Mass. Unit

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

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By virtue of her appointment Mrs. Hall becomes the first Negro woman to head a state agency. The civic leader was first appointed to the Authority during Gov. Paul A. Dever's administration.

McCree Sworn In As Commissioner

BOSTON, Mass. — (ANP) — Wade H. McCree, long-time foe of narcotics trafficking, recently was sworn in as state narcotics commissioner. The occasion also marked the 39th wedding anniversary of McCree and his wife, Lulu.

The new commissioner currently is on tour with a subcommittee of the commission of facilities in New Jersey and New York for treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics addicts.

Born near Ashland City, Tenn., McCree was graduated from Fisk university and the University of Iowa. For 10 years after graduation he operated a drug store in Des Moines, Iowa.

He later entered the field which was to be his life work, that of U. S. narcotic inspector.

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Marseille, France

Clifton R. Wharton Head of Staff at Marseille, France

34c(4)

Washington, D. C.—The State Department has announced that Clifton R. Wharton, a career officer with more than 28 years in the U. S. Foreign Service, has taken up his new duties as head of the staff of the American Consulate General at Marseille, France. A Foreign Service Officer of Class II, Mr. Wharton's last post was Lisbon, Portugal, where he served as Consul General and First Secretary of the Embassy.

Mr. Wharton brings a broad background of experience to his new post, having been appointed to the Diplomatic Service first on March 20, 1925. He was initially assigned to Monrovia, Liberia, and has since served at Las Palmas, Canary Islands; Tananarive, Madagascar; Ponta Delgada in the Azores; and Lisbon. Before joining the Foreign Service, he was employed as a law clerk in the Department of State and as an insurance examiner in the Veterans' Bureau.

In California

Born in Baltimore, Md., on May 11, 1899, Mr. Wharton is now a resident of Walnut Creek, Calif. He was educated in the Boston, Mass., public schools and was graduated from the Boston University Law School (LL.B., cum laude, 1920; LL.M., 1923). He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1920 and practiced law in Boston from 1920 to 1924.

He was a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity while in college and belonged to the Boston University "Klatsche" in 1921. Mr. Wharton is also a charter member of the Boston University Law School Republican Club. During World War I he served in the U.S. Army and from 1921 to 1923 was a battalion Sergeant Major in the Massachusetts National Guard.

The son of William Bowman Wharton, he is married to the former Mrs. Leonie Spears Carter. Mr. Wharton has three sons and a daughter by a previous marriage.

34c(1) 1953

Michigan

News Briefs

From Across the Nation

2 Women Seated In Michigan Legislature

Lansing, Mich. (ANP)—Another page of Negro history was written here Wednesday when two women took their respective seats in the legislative chambers in the state capital in very impressive ceremonies. Miss Cora M. Brown, a lawyer, former policewoman and social worker, was sworn in as state senator from the second senatorial district in Detroit. Mrs. Charline White begins her second term as a member of the house of representatives. Both are Democrats.

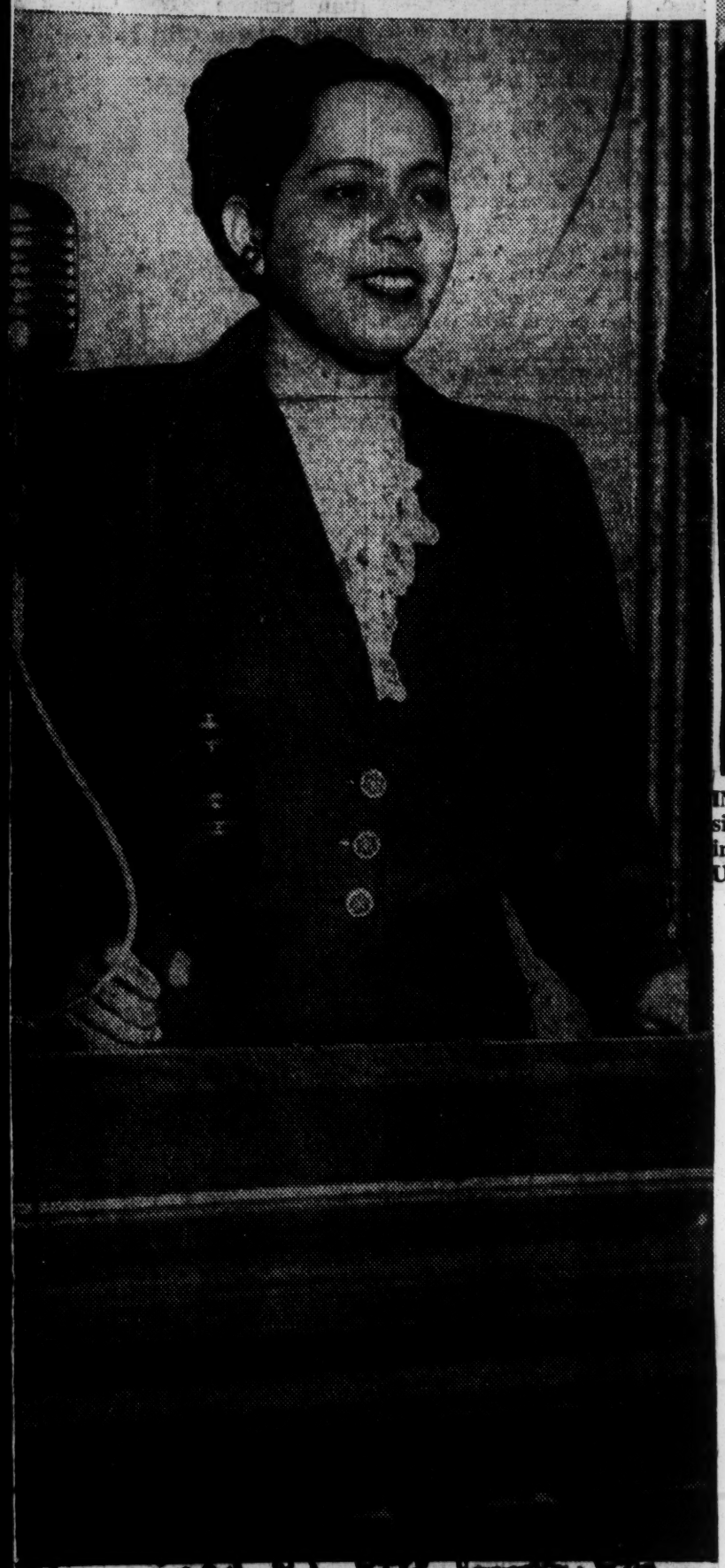
2 Women Seated In Michigan Legislature

LANSING, MICH. — (ANP)--Another page of Negro history was written here recently when two women took their respective seats in the legislative Chambers in the state Capitol in very impressive ceremonies.

Miss Cora M. Brown, a lawyer, former policewoman and social worker was sworn in as state senator from the second senatorial district in Detroit. Mrs. Charline White begins her second term as a member of the house of representatives. Both are Democrats.

Mrs. White's election was more remarkable because she was elected at large. The entire city of Detroit constitutes the 1st district for members of the House from which district alone 21 representatives are elected. Mrs. White finished eighth among a list of 42 candidates.

Bosses Senate



Running the Show—For the first time in thirty-two years, a woman presided, last week, over the Michigan Senate. It marked the first time in the state's history that a Negro woman had this honor. State Senator Cora M. Brown, serving her first term, is shown presiding.



IN DETROIT, Willis Ward (left) former University of Michigan football and track star, is sworn in by Federal Judge Arthur Lederle as Assistant U. S. District Attorney as Fred W. Kaess, U. S. District Attorney, witnesses ceremony. Ward served as assistant prosecutor for Wayne County in 1947 and 1948. The new assistant DA is the second Negro to hold the post in the Detroit area.

Named Natchez Mail Clerk

NATCHEZ, Miss.—This Southern city got its first Negro post office clerk this month when Armond B. Bush was appointed to the post office.

Bush is a graduate of Southern university, Baton Rouge, La.

A Step In Right Direction

The appointment of Harold L. Holliday as a special representative for the Kansas City Public Service company is a step which we hope will lead to a greater utilization of Negro manpower by the public transportation company in the months and years to come.

Negroes have been seeking for many years to get jobs as drivers on our city's street cars and busses. Qualified applicants have been given the run-around and civic groups making requests for Negro drivers have received little satisfaction. Other cities have employed drivers without regard to race or color while Kansas City held to the old policy.

Now comes the employment of a Negro lawyer in the claims department. This is a step in the right direction. The Public Service company hires a great number of Negro persons but it has never employed them in a "white collar" position until now. The opening of this position, we hope, will be followed by the employment of persons in all capacities without regard to race, creed or color.

And while we are on the subject of the Public Service company, there is another matter which we would like to see given immediate attention. We would welcome a discontinuance of the separate George A. Harder club for Negro employes. The Harder club is composed of employes who have been with the company 25 years or more. There are two sections of the club — one for white employes and the other for Negroes. It has long been our view that there should be just one George A. Harder club.



APPOINTED TO RACE RELATIONS POST.—William F. McKinney, formerly Assistant to the Regional Director of Office of Price Stabilization, Southwest region, has accepted a position as Race Relations Officer, zone 4, with the Federal Housing Administration. Mr. McKinney is now in the process of a training period in the office of A. Maceo Smith, dean of racial relations officers. Upon completion of this training period, Mr. McKinney will be located in St. Louis, Mo., and is expected to have charge of the racial relations for the Federal Housing Administration in the states of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. Mr. McKinney is a native Texan and is widely known throughout the state.

Sikeston Gets A Councilman

SIKESTON, Mo. — This small town in southeast Missouri, scene of the last public lynching in the state, elected a Negro to its City Council in Tuesday's spirited voting.

Fred Smith was elected to the post by a margin of 100 votes and became the first Negro so elected in Scott County.

He defeated three other candidates, one Negro and the other two white.

In February, 1942, Cleo Wright, a young married Negro laborer, was beaten, tied behind a citizen's car and dragged through the streets. He was later doused with gasoline and burned in the town square.

Lynch Town Picks Negro Councilman

SIKESTON, Mo.—The little city of Sikeston, where in 1942 a 30-year-old Negro rape suspect was dragged through the streets by his feet behind an auto, drenched in gasoline and burned to death on the grounds of the Negro school, has elected a Negro to the City Council. He is Fred Smith, an undertaker.

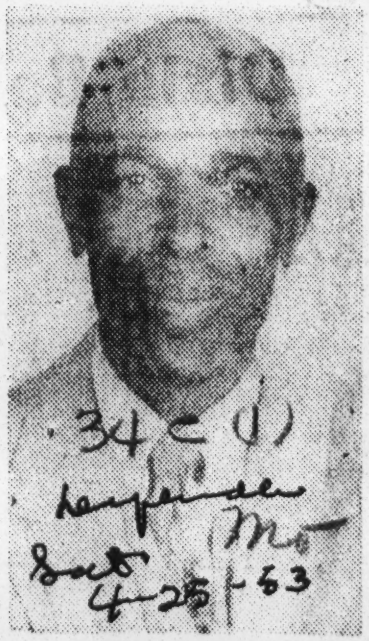
Indignation was heaped upon the city's 6,000 whites after a crazed mob stormed the local jail on Jan. 25, 1942 and and lynched Cleo Wright. Wright had been accused of attempting to rape Mrs. Grace Sturgeon, 29, wife of an Army sergeant away on duty. The brutal lynching was the first of that year.

The city this month placed itself in the favorable national limelight with the election of Smith, one of southeast Missouri's leading undertakers, by an overwhelming majority. He is the first Negro to occupy a seat on the Sikeston City Council.

Congratulations have poured into Smith's office from many of Sikeston's most outstanding white citizens. He defeated J. T. Chapman, former councilman, Kendall Sike and Gireard "Heavy" Hunt, another Negro contestant.

Before the lynch mob seized Wright, he was shot three times by a policeman who claimed that he resisted arrest. The lynchers first gathered outside Wright's shack, where he had been taken for treatment since Sikeston hospitals did not treat Negroes. Approximately 2,000 Negroes resided in Sikeston at the time.

Wright's body was towed through the streets from an auto which was driven at speeds from a crawl up to 70 miles per hour before the angry mob drenched his body with gasoline and set it afire.



FRED SMITH

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

House Honors Deceased Members



by Robert S. Cobb

THE Missouri House of Representatives on last Friday honored all of their deceased members who have died since June 13, '51; among the members so honored was our own John A. Davis, the first Negro Representative to introduce a Civil Rights Measure:

John Davis lived almost "Thirty Years too soon" He endeavored to make friends and to get some legislation through; no one paid much attention to him and to-day he lies in his grave yet Missouri is making progress, although slowly. Some of the legislators during a Republican Majority General Assembly, so threatened and intimidated Mr. Davis that he was afraid to attend the Sessions for some time. This has never happened in Missouri during a DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION where the members of the General Assembly tried to intimidate a Negro member of the General Assembly.

We talked with several members of the former Republican General Assembly and they expressed an opinion that Representative John Davis was too "Radical" and that some of the other Republican Representatives "kept their feet upon the ground," whatever that meant. At any rate we honor and cherish the memory of John A. Davis and all of the other members who have died since June, 1951 and especially to all of those who kept the faith.

The Honorable Phil M. Donnelly has signed the bill legalizing voting machines; the bill becomes a law in August. Any city or town having permanent registration may use voting machines if the majority of citizens approve.

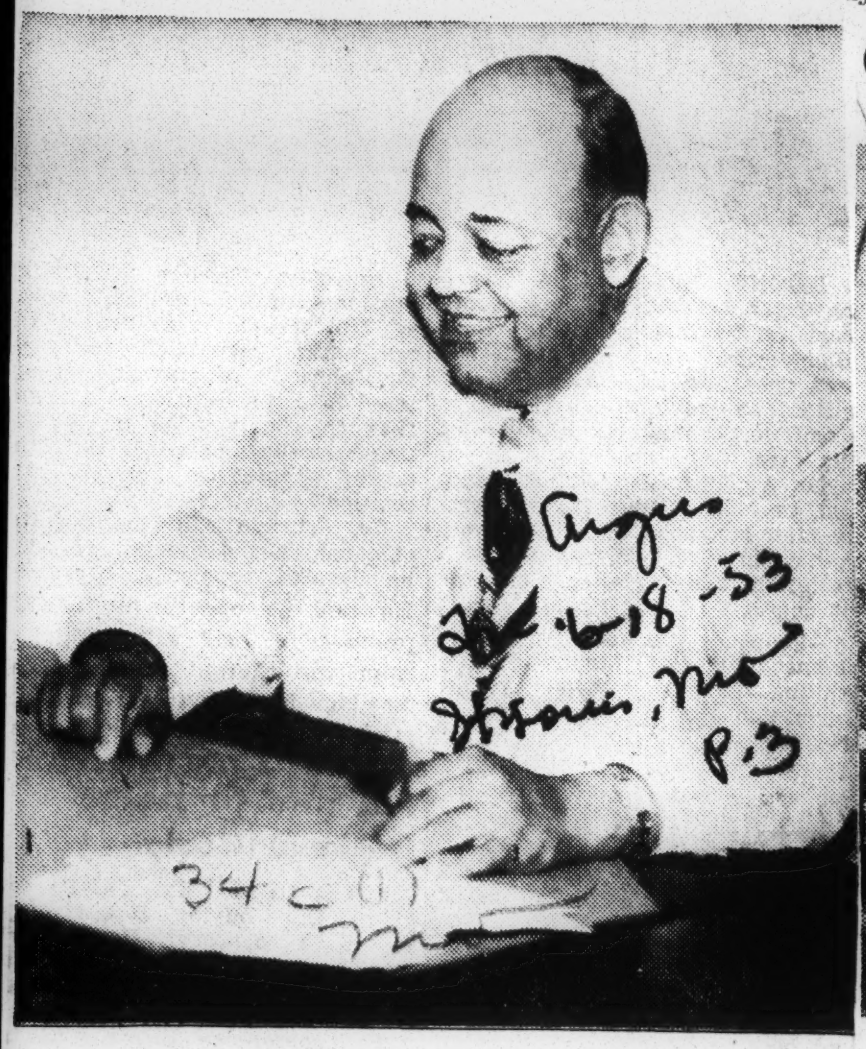
FOURTEEN BILLS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR DONNELLY:

The Governor has recently signed 14 minor bills; among them are bills to let Korea veterans receive the same G. I. benefits that World War two Vets had. It takes effect immediately. A bill to raise to $4,750 from $4000.00 of third class County Recorders who do not also fill the office of Circuit Clerk: To raise the fees of township assessors from 45 to 60 cents a list. To hike the pay of the State Service Officer from $3600.00 annually to $4200 annually. To give the local Party Committees the right to fill their vacancies instead of having the Governor to do so.

The House and Senate have finally adjourned within the prescribed time which will not make it necessary to call a special session as the appropriation measures in dispute were finally settled.

NEWSWEEK of May 25th. Carries an article on the Progress of the Negro in the South and speaks of the election of Dr. Rufus Clement of Atlanta over his white opponent for the Board of Education and other evidences of advancement; the atricle is well worth reading.

New FHA Officer Here



WILLIAM F. McKINNEY tries out his new desk as he gets down to business in St. Louis. McKinney is here as Race Relations Officer with the Federal Housing Authority and will study minority group housing needs in this area. He came here from Dallas, Texas.

FHA Gets Race Relations Man In Office Here

William F. McKinney, of Sherman, Tex., arrived in St. Louis this week to begin his new duties as Race Relations Officer for the Federal Housing Authority. He was formerly with the Office of Price Stabilization at Dallas.

McKinney, whose office is located in room 601, 815 N Seventh St., told the Argus this week he is here to promote and encourage minority group housing. He said his office plans to make a survey of the housing needs in this area and to make available to builders, contractors and lending institutions data pertinent to minority group housing.

McKinney is a graduate of Fisk University and holds the M.B.A. degree from New York University. He will be concerned with all of zone four comprising the four states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

McKinney said he expects A. Maceo Smith to arrive next week with whom he will consult concerning minority housing problems in this area.

Smith is the oldest race relations officer with FHA, 13 years, and formerly had charge of nine states.

Technically FHA is not a lending agency, said McKinney. Primarily it endorses and insures loans made to approved mortgagees. He said his office has no dealings with public low-rent housing.

FHA has a staff of nine race relations officers headed by George W. Snowden whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C.

Joseph Maguire, assistant to the regional director of zone four, will also enter St. Louis some time in July to assist in establishing McKinney's office.

McKinney is married to the former Miss Doretha Garrett of Ladonia, Tex. They are temporarily residing at 4469 Enright Ave.

Gets FHA Post



MRS. JUNE A. MOORE, 1915a Marcus avenue, was employed by the Federal Housing Authority here recently as secretary-stenographer to William F. McKinney, race relations officer, FHA, 315 N. Seventh street. Mrs. Moore was formerly with the Finance Center in the Government Insurance Allotment Division and Accounts Control Branch. She is the wife of Walthall F. Moore, Jr. The couple has a nine-year-old son.

Clymer to Assistant Attorney General Post

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.— Attorney General John M. Dalton has appointed Lewis W. Clymer, 3216 [illegible] Street, Kansas City, as an assistant attorney general assigned to the Kansas City area.

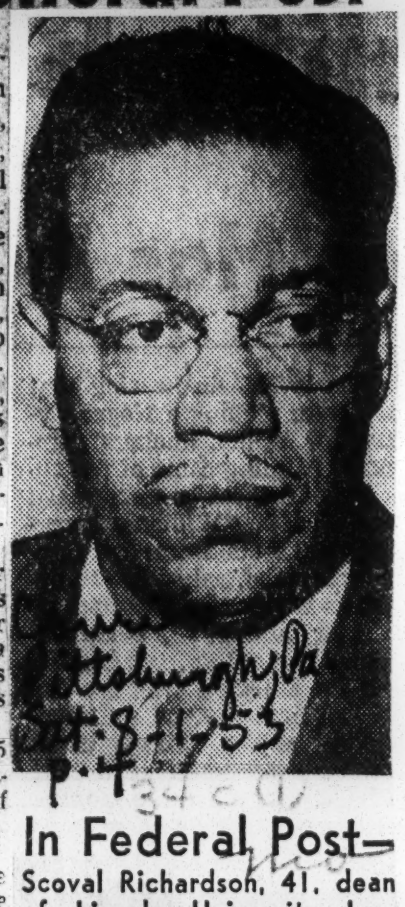
Mr. Clymer won his law degree at Howard university, Washington, D. C. He earned his way through Howard with the aid of his friend, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr., who then was a member of the House.

Born in Neosho, Mo., in 1910, Mr. Clymer has lived in Kansas City since 1941. He is a graduate of the Lincoln university high school, attended Lincoln university a year before entering Howard.

From 1941 to 1945, Mr. Clymer was on the staff of the Kansas City regional office of the War Manpower Commission and was a Placement Specialist in the states of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

He has practiced law since 1945 and was assistant prosecuting attorney in the administration of Judge Henry Hudson Fox, 1948 1953.

Mr. Clymer is married and is president of the Urban League of Kansas City.



In Federal Post—

Scoval Richardson, 41, dean of Lincoln University Law School, was appointed to the U. S. Parole Board last week. Richardson is the first Negro to serve in this capacity.

Sikeston Elects Negro

Sikeston, Mo.—The spotlight was turned on a small city in Missouri this month when Fred Smith, a Negro undertaker, was elected to the City Council. Although Sikeston is not the first southern city to break through racial barriers in local politics, an event which took place in this community of 8,000 residents a little more than 10 years ago, provides a dramatic case study of the changes that are currently taking place throughout the south.

The last time nation-wide attention was focused on Sikeston was in 1942 when a 30 year-old Negro rape suspect was dragged through the streets with his feet tied to an automobile, drenched in gasoline and finally burned to death on the grounds of the Negro school. Before the lynch mob seized the suspect, he had been shot three times by a policeman who claimed he was resisting arrest.

Today Sikeston can be proud of its citizens for again being in the spotlight.

—JLC Labor Reports



ARTHUR McCAW
. . . appointed State Budget Supervisor in Nebraska

Nebraska GOP

Top Post To Negro

McCaw Named State Budget Director

OMAHA, Neb. — Governor-elect Robert Crosby has broken precedent by appointing Arthur B. McCaw of Omaha as Nebraska State Budget Director. Veteran Statehouse employes said they could recall no other Negro who has been appointed to a top Statehouse position.



Gov. Crosby

Mr. McCaw, 47, is a veteran in tax work. He spent fifteen years in the Douglas County Assessor's office and for the past five years has been with the Douglas County Tax Appraisal Board.

FOR MANY years he has been active in the Republican party, has held several ward offices.

Mr. McCaw, born in Leavenworth, Kans., got off to a good start in life. His father was a top sergeant in a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry stationed at the United States Military Academy.

While at West Point the young boy always attended Sunday school. One teacher was President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower. Another: General Omar Bradley. Both were cadets then.

Mr. McCaw attended Omaha University and the Omaha University Law School here. He later became a real estate and insurance broker.

* * *

SEVERAL TIMES he was elected president of the Omaha branch of the NAACP.

In 1950, Arthur Burgess McCaw was crowned King Borealis XX in the twentieth annual coronation pageant sponsored by St. Philip Episcopal Church, a top event in the community. The McCaws live at 2806 Ohio Street and have three children.

Nebraska is the second state in which a Negro holds a high position. Illinois has Joseph D. Bibb as its new director of safety.

Nebraska Gives Top State Job To Arthur McCaw

By DENNY HOLLAND

LINCOLN, Neb. (ANP) — Nebraska for the first time in its history will have a colored person in a top state house position.

Governor - elect Crosby announced last week he will appoint Arthur McCaw of Omaha to be state budget supervisor. Nebraska is the second state in which a colored person holds a high position. Illinois has Joseph D. Bibb as its new director of safety.

McCaw worked 15 years in the Douglas county assessor's office and for the last five years he has been with the Douglas county tax appraisal board.

Schooled In Omaha

He has lived in Omaha since 1918, attended the University of Omaha and the Omaha Law school.

Mrs. McCaw is a traveling art teacher for the public school system. Their two daughters, Janice and Joan attended the University of Nebraska while Melvin Arthur attends Central High school.

Mr. McCaw has been active in civic affairs. He has held high positions in the NAACP, Urban League, Nebraska Citizens for Fair Employment Practices YMCA and Omaha Council for Equal Job Opportunities. He is a member of the Omaha Alumni Council of Kappa Alpha Psi and attends St. Philips Episcopal church.

Active In GOP

McCaw has always been an active member in the Republican party. Commenting on his appointment, he said:

"I am grateful for the opportunity to serve my state. I am satisfied that Governor - elect Robert Crosby will give Nebraska an outstanding administration. I am delighted and honored to be a part of that administration."



GOV. ROBERT B. CROSBY (left) hands Arthur B. McCaw of Omaha, Neb., his certification as new budget supervisor in the Nebraska state government. Ceremony was held in the governor's office at Lincoln.

Swearing In Ceremonies For Officials Of Lawnside, N. J.

Journal + Guide p. 1 Sat. 1-16-53 Norfolk, Va



Officials of Lawnside, N. J., one of the few colored towns in the United States, are shown above as they were sworn in on Jan. 1. The ceremonies were held at the elementary school on Warwick road. A town of almost 1,000, Lawnside in its 25 years of existence is reported to have one of the lowest crime records of any town of its size.

Left to right, are Councilman Wilmer N. Wilson, Mayor Gilmore J. Chappell and Councilman William Patterson. The officials were sworn in by Norris E. Still, clerk of the Mayor.



P. 3
Afro-American
Newark, N.J.
Date 6-20-53

CONFIDENTIAL CLERK — Leonard Brazzell, formerly chief meter reader in the Newark Water Department (front row, center), is congratulated by Jerry Glassner, right, on his appointment as confidential clerk by Commissioner Pearce R. Franklin, director of Public Parks and Property. At Brazell's left is J. Mercer Burrell, attorney. In rear are Vincent Belpatto, left, and Mrs. Clarence Hill Hall.

Two of the new Newark City commissioners and another commissioner who was re-elected May 12 have appointed executive and confidential clerks in their departments in appreciation of support given them by colored voters.

Salvatore A. Bontempo appointed Harry Wheeler as his executive clerk in the Department of Public Affairs.

Pearce R. Franklin appointed Leonard Brazell as a confidential clerk in the Department of Parks and Public Property.

Meyer C. Ellenstein appointed J. Franklin King, veteran city employe and former [illegible] meter in the Water Department as a confidential clerk in the Department of Revenue and Finance.

All these clerkships pay $5,600 per year.

Wheeler who is a school teacher is a newcomer in the political arena and did an effective job as one of Bontempo's field managers.

Brazell started his career as a city employe back in 1939 when he was appointed as a social investigator by Franklin, then a city commissioner in charge of the Department of Public Affairs.

A graduate of Howard University and Morehouse College academy, Brazell has taught school in his native Atlanta, Ga., at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La.; and as a substitute in Newark.

He is a former trustee and Sunday school superintendent of Mt. Zion Baptist church.

Mayor Carlin On Spot

King was 7th Ward leader for Ellenstein and co-ordinator of the Franklin and Ellenstine workers during the May election.

The new mayor, Leo P. Carlin, formerly the director of public works, who received the highest number of votes among the candidates in his successful bid for re-election, has not yet named a colored person to his staff.

Hundreds of colored members in the AFL union which gave Carlin 100 per cent support also contributed to his victory along with colored employees of the public works department.

34c(1) 1953

New York

There's Real Justice in DA's Office

Three Negro Aids Have Forged Excellent Records With No Sign of Bias

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
Staff Writer.

James Yeargin, at 44 a veteran prosecutor in District Attorney Frank S. Hogan's Homicide Bureau, suffers no qualms over sending a man to his death. To date, he figures, "maybe a dozen or more" have gone to the electric chair at his hand.

"I look at myself as having a job to do," he says. "So long as I do it fairly and honestly, I have no worry. If I ever did an injustice, I couldn't sleep nights. And I certainly sleep well."



Samuel Riley Pierce Jr., Cornell athlete who just "drifted into law," has tried more than 1000 misdemeanor cases as an assistant DA.

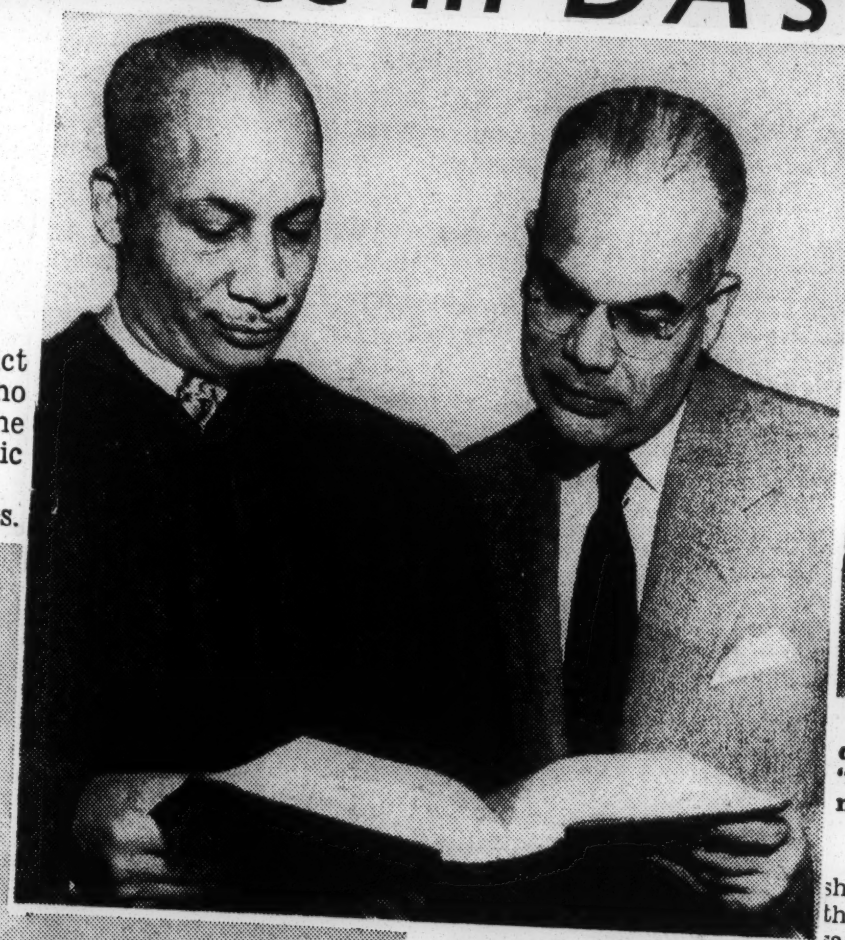
Mr. Yeargin is one of the three young Negro assistants in the New York County District Attorney's office. Appointed by Thomas E. Dewey 15 years ago, he went directly into Homicide; and, according to his chief, Alexander Herman, became "one of the most thorough trial lawyers in the office."

No Trace of Color Line.

During the decade and a half, the handsome, six-foot-one-inch tall assistant DA has tried hundreds of murder cases, against both Negroes and whites. In that time as a prosecutor, he hasn't run into a trace of the color line.

Nor have William H. Loguen, 42, also in Homicide and says his chief, "a painstakingly meticulous lawyer"; or Samuel Riley Pierce Jr., 31, Cornell Phi Beta Kappa and football and track star, who has tried more than 1000 misdemeanor cases in Special Sessions over a briefer span.

For, under District Attorney Hogan, cases are parceled out to the assistants irrespective of race, creed or color. Assistant DAs Yeargin and Loguen, along with eight other homicide assistants, stand regular weekly "homicide call" for 24-hour stretches from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. (The DA's office averages 150 to 200 homicide calls a year. About 100 result in criminal action.) Whatever homicides they investigate on the spot, they usually follow through.



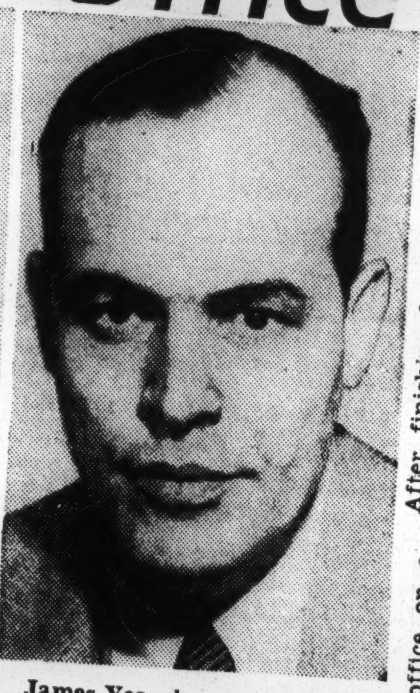
William H. Loguen, right, has prosecuted both white and Negro defendants before Judge Harold A. Stevens, the only Negro on the General Sessions bench.

Have Prosecuted White Cases.

Each at times prosecuted white defendants before Judge Harold A. Stevens, the only Negro on the General Sessions bench.

Born in Springhope, N. C., Mr. Yeargin got a B.S. in chemistry at Shaw University in Raleigh; came to New York and became a bachelor, later a master of law at St. Johns while working for the Welfare Department. The Dewey appointment in 1938 followed a personal interview with the present Governor. He and his chief, Assistant DA Herman, are the senior veterans in homicide.

He has but one recollection of his first homicide prosecution. Pile drivers, digging foundations for the present Criminal Court House, made so much noise that loudspeakers and microphones were used in the courtroom.



James Yeargin, veteran prosecutor, who figures he has sent "maybe a dozen or more" criminals to their death for murder.

Set a Precedent.

He prosecuted the couple who shook down Chinese laundrymen, then beat them up and ransacked their establishments. The defendants were tried at the same time for two murders, which set a precedent. The girl drew two life sentences; the man two death sentences.

"In barroom murders," he comments, "it's positively amazing how many witnesses suddenly answer the call of nature just before the act is committed."

Of imposing courtroom appearance, Mr. Yeargin eschews the traditional lawyer's oratory in his summations. Nor does he waste time trying to calculate what the jury's thinking.

Woodwork Is His Hobby.

His manner is reserved and analytical and he sticks to the evidence. Juries nowadays, he believes, are unimpressed by the old-school histrionics.

He married a dental hygienist 14 years ago, has a daughter Helene, 12, and a son, James Jr., 10. With a fullback's frame, he keeps trimmed down to 195 pounds. His profession helps. For, while on trial, he "gets all tied up inside" and doesn't eat well. He relaxes only after the verdict's in.

After finishing law at Cornell in 1949, he joined the District Attorney's office here, studying tax law at NYU Law School as a side specialty in the meantime. Last year he got a LL.M. in taxation and was named graduate editor of the NYU's Tax Law Review.

of Cornell.

Pierce, the junior an agent with the Army's Crimtrio, "drifted into inal Investigations Division in the ring in economics Mediterranean, the only Negro ience at Cornell, member of CID in that theater. d high scholastic Now he holds a reserve commis-

DA's office on a set up for Attorney's tax law at NYU Law School as elieves the church rent to crime. Also h could do more out crime.

represents the DA's security and then narcotics committee the diocese by Bishop B. Donegan.

Loves to Fish.

The Loguens have a daughter, Louise, 15. His favorite hobby's fishing on Long Island Sound. Since the family doesn't go heavily for fish, he distributes his catch among the neighbors, whom the Loguens call their "customers."

Graduate of C

Mr. Loguen, is a major deterrent that the church co tion tags for collect the victims' law" after majoring i

Assistant DA Pierce, member of the trio, and political science Brooklyn Law '36, started prose- A vestryman of St. Martin's where he received hig cuting waterfront loan sharks who Protestant Episcopal Church, he honors. ifted longshoremen's identifica-

sion in the Judge Advocate General's Corps.

Of the variety of cases he handled successively in the Complaint, Indictment and, finally, Special Sessions bureaus, one of the most interesting concerned a conviction for drunkenness. Mr. Pierce discovered the defendant was suffering from an overdose of streptomycin. He had the charge dismissed.

A member of the board of governors of the New York Young Republican Club, he worked for Sen. Irving M. Ives in the last election. Five years ago he married a physician, Barbara Penn Wright, daughter of the late Harlem Hospital surgeon, Dr. Louis T. Wright.

Negro in Line For Top Post Of Borough

NEW YORK (AP)—Election of a Negro as president of the Borough of Manhattan was virtually assured yesterday by withdrawal of the last two white candidates for party nominations to that post.

Those withdrawing were assemblyman Herman Katz, Tammany Hall (New York County Democratic organization) nominee, and Arthur Braun, Liberal party nominee, who was running unopposed.

Braun will be replaced by the Rev. James H. Robinson, a Negro.

Katz' replacement, to be a negro, will be named early next week. However, the man to replace Katz will be opposed in the primary by Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, a Negro designated for the Manhattan borough presidency by the Democratic faction backing Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri for re-election.

Elmer A. Carter, Negro member of the State Commission Against Discrimination, is unopposed for the Republican nomination.

Andronicus Jacobs, Negro longshoreman, is unopposed for the American Labor Party nomination.

NEGRO IS HELD SURE TO WIN WAGNER JOB

Election of First Member of Race to Estimate Board Is Certain as 2 Rivals Quit

By LEO EGAN

The election of a Negro to the Board of Estimate, top city governing agency, for the first time was virtually assured yesterday by the withdrawal of the last two white candidates for party nominations for Borough President of Manhattan and their scheduled replacement with Negroes.

Those who withdrew were Assemblyman Herman Katz, designated by the Tammany organization to take the place of Robert F. Wagner Jr., who is a candidate for the Democratic mayoral nomination, and Arthur Braun, who was unopposed for the Liberal nomination.

Mr. Braun will be replaced as a candidate by the Rev. James H. Robinson, a Negro, who is pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Master, Morningside Avenue and 123d Street. Assemblyman Katz also will be replaced by a Negro, although a final choice may not be made before Tuesday. The leading possibilities are Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, City Councilman Earl Brown and Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

Mr. Katz' replacement will be confronted with a primary contest for the Democratic nomination by Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, a Negro, who has been designated for the office by the Democratic faction backing Mayor Impellitteri.

Elmer A. Carter, a member of the State Commission Against Discrimination, is unopposed for the Republican nomination. Andronicus Jacobs, a longshoreman, is likewise unopposed for the American Labor nomination. Both are Negroes.

The only possibility that a non-Negro may become a contestant lies in a provision of the Election Law permitting independent nominations to be made up to Sept. 29 through the filing of a petition with the Board of Elections containing a minimum of 5,000 signatures of persons eligible to vote in the election.

The action of all factions and parties in putting up Negroes for the Borough Presidency of Manhattan reflects the drive for political recognition by Negro citizens and their increasing importance in the city's electorate.

In last year's Presidential election, districts in Manhattan that had an almost solid Negro population cast roughly a fifth of the total vote of the borough—about 150,000 out of 767,000. Their proportion to the total population of the borough is regarded as about the same. In the city as a whole Negroes constitute somewhat less than 10 per cent of the total population. The Federal census of 1950 gave the Negro population of the entire state as 918,342 in a total population of 14,830,192. Roughly 80 per cent of the Negroes in the state live in this city.

Wide Authority for Borough Head

If a Negro is elected Borough President of Manhattan he will have two of the sixteen votes in the Board of Estimate, which passes on all expenditures and major policies. He also will have administrative jurisdiction over streets, sewers and other city facilities in the borough.

Other declinations of primary designations and some substitutions were filed yesterday with the Board of Elections. In Brooklyn Assemblyman Lewis W. Olliffe withdrew as the unopposed Republican candidate for the Borough Presdiential nomination, and Carmine A. Ventiera as the unopposed candidate for the nomination for District Attorney. Indications are that Brooklyn Republicans will endorse the two Democratic incumbents of these offices, Borough President John Cashmore and District Attorney Miles F. McDonald, both of whom are already entered in the Democratic primary.

Mr. Cashmore faces opposition for the Democratic nomination from Victor L. Anfuso, who has the support of the faction backing Mr. Wagner, but Mr. McDonald is unopposed. Salvators De Matteo, the Liberal candidate for District Attorney of Brooklyn, also withdrew yesterday and Mr. McDonald is expected to get that nomination as well.

In Manhattan Helen Noonan withdrew as a candidate for the Republican nomination for City Council in the Twenty-first district, now represented by Mr. Brown, and Jean Nieporent declined to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Municipal Court in the Sixth District. No substitution for Miss Noonan was made, but James C. Sargent was entered to replace Mr. Nieporent as a candidate.

Liberal Gives Way To Hogan

Mary B. Tarcher withdrew as the Liberal candidate for District Attorney of New York County and was replaced by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, previously unopposed for the Democratic and Republican nominations.

Emelyn M. Bates withdrew as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for councilman in the Twentieth District, Manhattan, but no successor was named yesterday.

In Brooklyn, Democratic declinations were filed for Rose Kraus for Municipal Court, David Sandeberg for Councilman, Ninth District; William Weiss, Councilman Tenth District; and Morris H. Rosenblatt, Councilman Fourteenth District.

General objections to the designating petitions submitted on behalf of Mr. Wagner were filed yesterday with the Board of Elections by Sidney S. Wolchok, Bronx attorney identified with the Impellitteri faction.

Similar objections to the petitions of Municipal Court Justice John Clinton Sullivan for the Democratic mayoral nomination were filed by th eBrooklyn Democratic organization, which is backing Mayor Impellitteri.

The Bronx Democratic organization filed general objections to the designating petitions of candidates for local offices associated with Robert B. Blaikie, another aspirant for the Democratic mayoral nomination.

In all cases the obpectors have six days in which to submit specifications for their objections. These are then considered by the board.

Mayor Disappoints Blaikie

Mr. Blaikie explained in a statement yesterday that he was opposing Mayor Impellitteri this year after supporting him in his last campaign, because "Impellitteri sold out the people to ingratiate himself with the Tammany plunderworld mob." "We who hoped his election would lead to better government were badly fooled," he added.

An assertion by Mr. Wagner the Mayor Impellitteri had failed to use the power at his command to combat violations of cost of living laws was disputed yesterday by Commissioner of Investigation James H. Sheils. He declared specifically that a Brooklyn rent case, which provoked the Manhattan Borough President, had been the subject of a number of conferences between the Department of Investigation and the District Attorney's office before it came to public attention with the defendant being fined $15,000 and receiving a three-year suspended prison sentence.

Mayor Impellitteri left the city last night to spend the week-end with James A. Roe, Queens Democratic leader, on Shelter Island, L. I. Mr. Roe is one of the Mayor's chief political backers. John T. Clancy, the leader's candidate for Borough President of Queens, was another guest.

HULAN JACK HONORED

New Manhattan Official Gets Award for Achievement

DETROIT, Dec. 27 (AP)—Hulan E. Jack of New York, Manhattan Borough President-elect, and Dr. Rufus Clement, President of Atlanta University, received awards for outstanding achievement here today.

Mr. Jack is the first Negro ever elected Manhattan Borough President and Dr. Clement is the first Negro elected to the Atlanta Board of Education or any other public office in the Georgia city since reconstruction days.

They were honored in a joint ceremony at Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, where Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the advancement of Colored People, was principal speaker. Dr. Clement received the award of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and Mr. Jack the award of Phi Beta Sigma.



At right is Judge Lewis S. Flagg Jr., newly-elected municipal judge in Brooklyn, N.Y., and W. A. C. Hughes, Baltimore attorney.

An ex-Baltimore schoolteacher and practicing lawyer became the first municipal judge of Brooklyn, N.Y. with a sweeping victory in the November elections.

With a plurality of 15,000 votes in the general election, Judge Lewis S. Flagg Jr., climaxed a brilliant campaign to gain a seat on the municipal court bench.

It all started when one of the judges in the second district died with a term to be completed. Then mayor Vincent Impellitteri appointed a Democrat to fill the unexpired term.

The appointee would have to come up for election at the end of the term. This became one of the basic issues in the primary election fight.

The appointed judge did not even live in the district. He rented two furnished rooms in the home of a Brooklyn family, but was not a bona fide resident of the district.

Big Discussion

When Judge Flagg and his campaign crew decided that he should run for the office, a big discussion came up as to whether or not Flagg should emphasize the fact that he was colored.

Some seemed to feel that this was not exactly the best method of getting the white vote in the area, but finally, they settled on a campaign that produced the wanted results.

They campaigned on the premise that each group, whether banded together by virtue of race, religion or whatnot, should be represented in the courts.

They claimed that since the district encompassed a large Jewish population, the Jews were entitled to a seat on the bench. Likewise the colored voters were entitled to a colored seat, the Poles to a Polish representative, etc.

When the plan of action was announced, party leaders in were in disagreement with the proposed campaign tactics, but Flagg bluntly told them to either accept his plan or get themselves another candidate.

Finally, Flagg called on another attorney in the district who had planned to run for the same office and he withdrew in favor of Flagg. The next day the petitions were circulated.

The Fight Began

Enough signatures were secured to place Flagg's name on the ballot and the fight began.

The Democratic organization in Brooklyn instituted a fight before the Board of Elections to have the petitions declared invalid.

They even took it into court in an attempt to keep Flagg's name off the ballot, but the petitions stood and the name was kept on the ballot.

Judge Flagg won the primary by 128 votes over the regular Democratic candidate, but the opposition didn't give up there. They demanded, and got a recount of the votes.

The court designated two men to be a board of election and each candidate was allowed three "watches." (usually lawyers).

Ballot Boxes Opened

On a certain day the candidates and watches assembled for the recount and the ballot boxes were opened. When the recount was finished, Judge Flagg was still 75 votes ahead.

The Flagg team had objected to 78 of the opposition's ballots and the opposition took exception to 76 of Flagg's In any case, the Democratic regulars grudgingly gave in and Flagg was declared the winner and became the Democratic nominee for office of municipal judge.

About this time, one of the party leaders came around to see Flagg. The Judge's organization at this time consisted of about eight people and they had less than $100 campaign money at their disposal.

The party leader, all smiles, tried to get Judge Flagg to withdraw from the race, promising that "you'll be taken care of."

Refused To Withdraw

The judge smilingly refused, telling the party leader, "don't worry about my getting hurt, I've been practicing law for a great many years, and if I lose, I can still practice law."

In trying to solicit help in running his campaign, Judge Flagg went to see a man purported to be the colored party boss in Brooklyn.

All of his campaign advisors solemnly predicted that he would get no help whatsoever from the man, and they were right. The so-called leader even had a big picture of the white man who was running against Judge Flagg on his office wall.

After winning the primary election, everybody wanted to get into the act. The Flagg headquarters started out with eight workers, but after the primary fight was won, about 350 people became volunteer workers.

Someone donated a place for headquarters, someone else donated tables, pads, and everything needed to run a successful campaign.

Passed Out Circulars

They had sound trucks, people passing out hand bills, and on election day, some one was near every polling place to pass out "vote for Flagg" circulars.

As Judge Flagg puts it: "I can't help but believe that God had something to do with this thing. Just look at the course of events.

"I am a Republican — I changed and became a Democrat. A man dies who holds a judgeship, and nobody else runs for the job — I run for it — someone comes along and gives us our headquarters — people come from all over the area, both white and colored to help out in the campaign. People come to the headquarters at 10 in the morning and some of them stay until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. My fates must be guided by a supreme destiny."

So effective were the campaign workers, that one party captain complained to Judge Flagg, that party workers had been to his own home three times to urge him and his wife to vote for Flagg.

Strangely enough, some of the areas in which Judge Flagg had done very badly in the primary accorded him a large majority in the general election.

Judge Flagg became a lawyer the hard way. He studied law by working in a law office. He worked with Howard Payne in Baltimore, and passed the Maryland Bar in 1920.

Since he doesn't take office until the first of January, the judge says he can now take a little vacation. Practicing law is a real test of stamina.

A Brooklyn lawyer may have five cases on a certain day and each one will be in a different court on opposite sides of town. To make matters worse, they will all probably be scheduled to be heard at the same time.

Incidentally, Judge Flagg's Republican opposition in the general election was his own law partner.

Just for a Test

Are you good at your work? I'm particular about the way my hair is cut. Well, if you like, I'll do one side of your head first so that you can see for yourself.

New York continues to lead with colored judges. Last week Mayor Impellitteri appointed Magistrate Clarence Wilson to a ten-year term as Domestic Relations judge at $19,500 annually. There are eight Negro judges and one magistrate, and their services are not confined to Negro neighborhoods.

Powell Tells Congress:

'We Cannot Continue as a First-Class Power As Long as We Have Second-Class Citizens'

WASHINGTON—Representative Adam C. Powell Jr., Democrat, of the Sixteenth Congressional District, New York, delivered the following speech on the floor of the U. S. House of Representatives, Tuesday afternoon, June 23, 1953:

I am placing on the Clerk's desk today Discharge Petitions for two of my bills, H.R. 169 and H.R. 170.

H.R. 169 is a bill "To assure to all persons within the District of Columbia full and equal privileges of places of public education, accommodation, resort, entertainment and amusement, and for other privileges."

H.R. 170 is a bill "To prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, National origin or ancestry." It is entitled "The Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Act."

* * *

I AM FILING these Discharge Petitions, not so much for the advancement of minorities, because we now have segregation on the run, but rather for the moral good of the Republican party, to strengthen the integrity of this party, and to enable the United States to walk before the congress of the nations of the earth with self-respect and dignity.

The great gap between our professions and our practices must be closed. This is the one great contributing factor to the increasing lack of respect by the American citizenry for the United States Congress, and of world citizenry for the United States leadership.

As we plunge deeper into the second half of the twentieth century, we find that not a single Civil Rights bill has passed the United States Congress under the leadership of the Republican or of the Democratic party, except the provision which I was successful in inserting in the Federal School Lunch program. The hour has arrived to remedy this situation for the good of our country as a whole.

* * *

OUR NATION is the least liked nation in the world today, in Anglo-Saxon Europe and amongst the two billion peoples of the colored races of the rest of the world. We are least liked (despite the billions that we have squandered under various aspects of the Marshall Plan) for many reasons, but the major reason that I have found, as a result of many months of travel throughout the world, is that the world knows we are trying to get them to follow a kind of democracy that we are not practicing at home.

President Eisenhower's leadership is way ahead of the Republican legislators' followship. If it was left to the Republicans in the United States Congress, his program to date would have been completely scuttled. In other words, we Democrats have been trying to maintain the moral leadership of the Republican President.

This is a sorry reflection on the legislators of the Republican party, one that will not only cost them many votes in the forthcoming election but, more than that, one that will gnaw increasingly at their self-respect.

President Eisenhower, clearly and repeatedly during his campaign, called for the abolition of segregation in the District of Columbia. When I attempted to follow his leadership, by introducing an amendment recently in this House, **only five Republicans voted to follow their President!**

* * *

THIS IS THE Capitol of Democracy, the capstone of the Land of the Free, the hub of world liberty, the pivot of the fight of the common man for freedom. Yet the very people we are trying to enlist as our allies, under the Marshall Plan and Point Four Aid to Backward Nations, if their skin happened to be dark and they came to Washington, D. C., would suffer all types of humiliation.

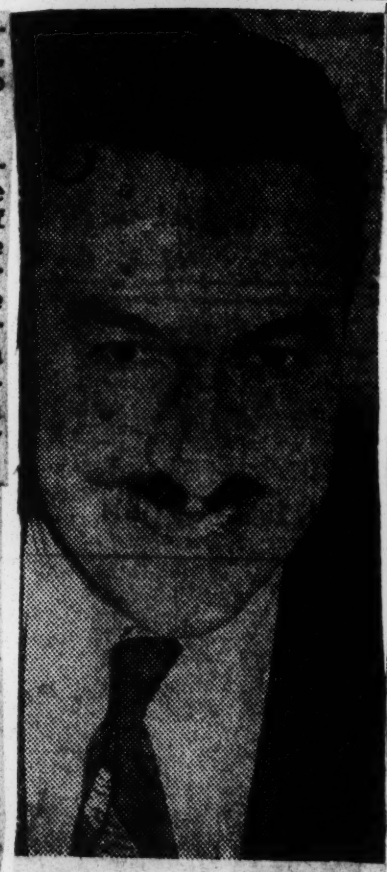
This city has become a moral cesspool of world democracy. In no other national capitol this side of the Iron Curtain would people feel the bitter lash of communistic suppression and repression as much as in Washington, D. C. I, even though a United States Congressman, am still being refused at many of the hotels within the shadows of our Capitol.

The Congressional Hotel and the Carroll Arms Hotel refuse to rent me a room. Outside of the theatres managed by that pioneer in integration, Gerald Wagner, and one owned by Mr. Roth, I, a Congressman, cannot go to a single downtown moving picture place. There are still playgrounds, swimming-pools and other entertainment places that will not let me in. Do you call this democracy? Freedom? Is this what we are offering the world as the answer to Communism?

* * *

AS FAR AS Civil Rights matters are concerned, the United States Congress might as well never have met. We have abdicated our own special province to the United States Supreme Court.

One of the major reasons why the Republican party can-



REP. ADAM C. POWELL

not get top Negroes to take posts in Washington, D. C., is because they are refusing to come from their native cities and expose their children and their families to segregation in the schools and elsewhere.

We are trying to fight Communism with material, labeled "Jim Crow." We are trying to get the peoples of Asia and Africa, through our material aid, to follow our leadership, when that material is reaching their countries labeled "Made by White Only."

For going on ten years I have introduced the former FEPC Bill, and now this new bill, which is not FEPC but which is called Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Act. I do this to try to rescue our Government from the morass of hypocrisy.

FEDERAL EQUALITY of Opportunity is the only Civil Rights bill that has ever been the law of the land. It became the law of the land under Executive Order 8802, and functioned North and South, East and West, with editorials in papers all over the country, similar to the one written in the Montgomery, Ala., Press, praising its results.

Farsighted corporations, such as the International Harvester and the General Cable Corporation, are defying Southern customs and laws right now in the Deep South, with Negro and white working side-by-side on an integrated basis. The AFL, CIO, and United Mine Workers likewise are doing the same thing. So no one can say it cannot work, because it has worked and it is working.

To pass this bill during the Eighty-third Session of Congress would be of much more value than the five billion dollars-plus that we have appropriated to try to buy friends throughout the world.

* * *

THE MARSHALL PLAN, the the European Recovery program, the Economic Cooperation Act, and the Mutual Security program have all been flops. Our allies in Italy are now less than 50 per cent of the voting population. No majority on the side of America is in control of France. We have lost the colored people of the Union of South Africa because, in the midst of their bitter fight for our kind of democracy, we have donated scores of millions of dollars to the government which is the exact opposite in philosophy to that of the Founding Fathers of this nation.

We have continued to ally ourselves all over the world with corrupt, repressive, unpopular and anti-democratic

regimes. We stand today virtually without one friend or ally. We stand branded—by our pretenses and our practices—as hypocrites.

We think we are great and all-powerful, because of our material possesions, scientific achievements and industrial know-how, but that which made America great—and ever will make any nation, large or small, great—is its moral and spiritual leadership. This we have lost. This I am striving to recover.

No single thing will assure the peoples of the earth that we are resuming the greatness that once was ours, in terms of the spirit and in terms of ethical values, than to let them know that Washington, D. C., is one place in America where any human being can have the right to live as a free citizen—let them know that America is a place where each and every citizen, regardless of his color, creed, national origin or ancestry, can have the right to exercise the talents God has given him and the training that he has accomplished.

* * *

WE CANNOT continue to endure as a nation with loud professions and little deeds. We cannot continue as a first-class power as long as we have second-class citizens. Our foreign policy is valueless unless our domestic policy under-girds it.

Therefore, today I file these Discharge Petitions, and ask you to assume greatness, to cast off your mantles of provincialism, selfishness, intolerance and bigotry. The great crusade of right against wrong demands that we do even that which individuality we do not agree with, but which corporately we are certain is for the best of our land, and our world.

Text Of Powell's Telegram To Ike

(By The NNPA)

WASHINGTON

The text of an open telegram sent to President Eisenhower last Wednesday by Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.) follows:

"The hour has arrived for you to decisively assert your integrity. You can not continue to stand between two opposite moral poles.

"You stated publicly to the White House press, and the news rang around the world in the hearts of all people who were freedom-loving, 'I find no moral or legal justification for the use of federal funds in the support of segregation.'

Executive Order

"You abolished, by executive order, segregated schools on army posts. Your White House secretariat has assured me for months that they are working on the abolition of segregation in federal hospitals.

"Through your assistant, Major General Wilton Persons, I was assured that the White House would look into the question of segregation of colored workers on federal property, working on federal projects, getting paid entirely with federal funds, in the Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S.C., navy yards.

"Your official family, in the past five days, has completely undermined your stated position on segregation.

Hour To Speak Out

"The hour has definitely arrived for you to speak out. You must assert the leadership the people vested in you and of which you are so capable.

"First Admiral (Joel T.) Boone, chief medical officer of the Veterans Administration, has reaffirmed, within the past few days, in a letter to me that he will not change practices in various hospitals because he insists on maintaining 'local customs' on federal property.

"Secondly, the Secretary of the Navy, (Robert B.) Anderson, has informed you over the weekend that the navy is going to continue to maintain segregation in the Charleston, S.C., and the Norfolk, Va., naval shipyards and the navy is not going to deal with this social problem.

Mrs. Hobby Countermands

"Third. Word has reached me that Secretary of (Health, Education, and) Welfare, Mrs. (Oveta Culp) Hobby, has virtually countermanded your order abolishing segregated schools on army posts by issuing a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense, (Charles E.) Wilson, telling Mr. Wilson not to follow your directive.

"This is insubordination. This is not support of you as the Commander-in-Chief and the President of the United States. This detracts from the dignity of your office.

"I have faith in you as a man of good insight, decent instincts, and strong moral character. I beg of you to assert these noble qualities. The free world is looking to you as its last hope.

"Strong leadership is imperative now. Tomorrow may be too late.

"For fear that this might not reach you, may I have the courtesy of a personal reply?"

Powell Says He Has Received No Letter From Hobby

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — What has become of the letter Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, sent to Representative A. Clayton Powell, concerning segregated schools on Army posts?

The mystery developed Friday when Mr. Powell said he had not received Mrs. Hobby's reply to his request that she affirm or deny that she had sent a memorandum to Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson "virtually countermanding" President Eisenhower's directive that such schools be abolished.

Powell Seeks Discharge Of Rights Bills

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, last Wednesday filed in the House petitions to discharge congressional committees from further consideration of two civil rights bills.

One of the petitions would discharge the House Committee on the District of Columbia from further consideration of his bill which would outlaw racial segregation and discrimination in places of public education, accommodation, resort, entertainment and amusement.

The other petition would discharge the House Labor and Education Committee from further consideration of Powell's bill to prohibit racial or religious discrimination in employment. Powell himself is a member of the committee.

In filing the discharge petitions, Powell told the House that he was doing so not so much for the advancement of minorities because segregation is on the run, but for the "moral good" of the Republican party, to strengthen its integrity, "and to enable the United States to walk before the congress of the nations of the earth with self-respect and dignity."

PRAISE IKE

President Eisenhower is "way ahead" of Republican legislators, Powell declared. If it were left to Republican members of Congress, he said, the Eisenhower program "would have been completely scuttled." He said this was a "sorry reflection" on Republicans and will cost them many votes in the congressional elections next year.

Powell said when he attempted to follow Mr. Eisenhower's leadership on ending racial segregation in the District of Columbia, only five Republicans voted to follow the President.

He was referring to the amendment he offered to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. This amendment, rejected by a vote of 78 to 15, would have barred use of any funds by any District of Columbia agencies and departments which practiced racial segregation.

CHARGES BIAS

Powell disclosed that two Washington hotels, the Congressional Hotel and the Carroll Arms Hotel, have refused him accommodations. He said there are only a few downtown theaters which he may attend.

"There are still playgrounds, swimming pools and other entertainment places that will not let me in," he said, adding:

"As far as civil-rights matters are concerned, the United States Congress might as well never have met. We have abdicated our own special province to the United States Supreme Court."

Powell asserted that one of the "major reasons" the Republican party cannot get top colored persons to take posts in Washington is "because they are refusing to come from their native cities and expose their children and their families to segregation in the schools and elsewhere."

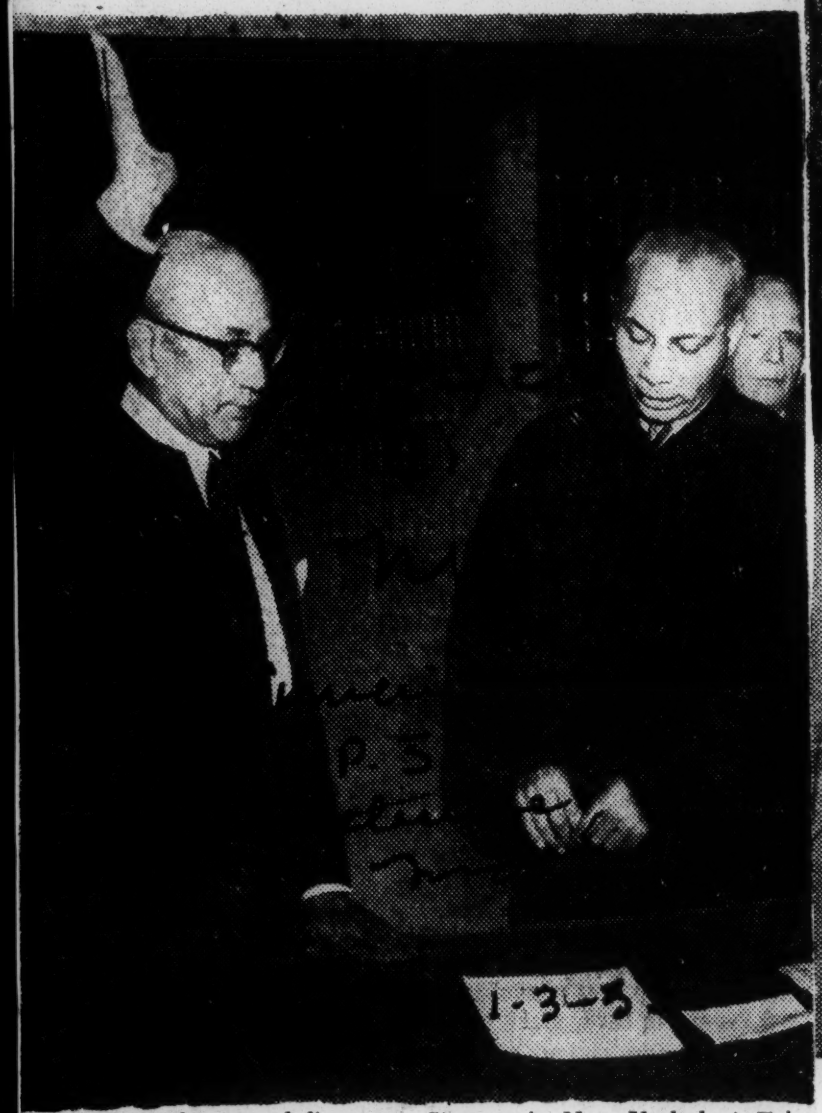
FEPC BILL

He told the House that passage of his FEPC bill during the 83rd Congress "would be of much more value than the five-billion-dollar-plus that we have appropriated to try to buy friends throughout the world."

In requesting members to sign his discharge petitions, Powell asked them "to assume greatness, to cast off your mantles of provincialism, selfishness, intolerance, and bigotry."

In order to discharge a committee from further consideration of a bill 218 members must sign a discharge petition.

Sworn In As Assemblyman



James C. Thomas, left, was sworn in office of the 11th Assembly District by Judge Harold Stevens in New York last Friday.



THERE'S ALWAYS SOMETHING HAPPENING in New York City and last week was no exception. Here, cameraman catches three different events records them for Defender readers. In the photo at left, a patrolman who gave up his life upholding the law, is honored as a new police launch is commissioned and named for him. The boat is the Harold K. Randolph. The late patrolman's son, Kenneth, 5, is shown plaque by Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan, while his grandmother, Mrs. Edith Randolph (left) and his mother, Mrs. Vernice Randolph, look on. In center photo, Judge Harold A. Stevens ((right) of the Court of General Sessions. administers the oath of office to James C. Thomas, new assemblyman from the 11th Assembly District, New York. Ceremonies were held in the Judge's chambers. In photo at right, children of Harlem hospital children's ward, are cheered by kiddies from the Children's Aid Society, Harlem center. At left, Minnie Kelly, 10, presents doll to Rayne White, 7, (legs in traction) who fell from fourth floor at her home. In background, Ella Howell presents three-year-old Roland Roberts a toy truck, and at right, Priscilla Goffner, 10, gives John Turner, 3, two animal toys.

2 New Yorkers Get High Posts With Police Department

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Two outstanding men last week were appointed to important positions with the police department here. The men and their new appointments are:

Dr. Robert S. Wilkinson, 53, police surgeon, and George Henry Redding, 52, police captain.

Born in Orangeburg, S. C., Dr. Wilkerson is a graduate of Dartmouth college and the Harvard Medical school. He is the son of the late Robert S. Wilkinson, former president of South Carolina State college.

A veteran of some 25 years on the police force, the newly named captain is the brother of the late Wesley Redding, a former detective in the police department.

The newly-appointed surgeon served his interneship at Harlem hospital from 1927 to 1929 and since had served with the hospital in the department of surgery.

He is visiting surgeon at Harlem hospital and attending surgeon at Mt. Morris Park hospital. From 1940 to 1946, he served as consulting surgeon of the Harlem Valley State hospital, Wingdale, N. Y.

Dr. Wilkinson was a major in the Army Medical corps during World War II and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa, national scholarship fraternity; Elks, NAACP, Odd Fellows, Omega Psi Phi, an Episcopalian church and is a Indedendent Democrat.

Both Dr. Wilkinson and Capt Redding will earn $6.800.



Ceremonial—Recently elected New York Assemblyman Leslie Turner is sworn into office by Judge Francis Rivers in the latter's home. Assemblyman Turner's family and close friends were on hand.—Layne Photo.



State Senator—Julius A. Archibald, New York State's first Negro State Senator, is sworn in by Supreme Court Justice Benjamin F. Schreiber in a ceremony held last week. Archibald was elected to his post from the Twenty-first District.—INS Photo.

First Negro State Senator Is Sworn Into Office Here



The New York Times

Julius Archibald

Julius A. Archibald, the first Negro to become a member of the State Senate, was sworn in yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Benjamin F. Schreiber in a ceremony at the Criminal Courts Building. Senator Archibald, an attorney who lives at 320 Convent Avenue, will represent the Twenty-first District.

In another induction ceremony, 350 friends and associates were present in a General Sessions courtroom as Abraham N. Geller, 53 years old, of 47 East Eighty-eighth Street, was inducted as a judge of that court. He had been elected to the post last Nov. 4 to succeed Judge James G. Wallace.

Christopher C. McGrath, who was elected Bronx surrogate last November, was inducted into office yesterday at a ceremony in the Bronx County Building. William Lyman, presiding justice of the Municipal Court, presided. Mr. McGrath, who is 50 years old, was a Representative in Congress from the Twenty-sixth District when elected to his present post.

In the Brooklyn Supreme Court Building a thousand persons attended the induction of Justices Benjamin Brenner and M. Henry Martuscello, who were sworn in by Surrogate E. Ivan Rubenstein and Supreme Court Justice Charles N. Cohen.

Brown Renominated In Harlem Primary By Narrow Margin

By LUMAN H. LONG,
Staff Writer.

Two Democratic city councilmen were rejected by the voters in yesterday's primary, while three others were renominated. The Brooklyn Republican organization candidate won in the more important of the two GOP Council races.

Councilman Earl Brown, Harlem Democrat, encountered stronger opposition than he had expected in defeating Herbert B. Evans for the Democratic nomination in the 21st District. Councilman Brown, who also is the Republican designee, showed a total of 7607 votes to Mr. Evans' 5941.

Boland by 2 to 1.

In Manhattan's 23rd District Councilman Samuel Davis had a narrow squeak, winning the Democratic nomination by a margin of only 50 votes over Samuel Ziegler. Mr. Davis got 7740 votes to 7690 for Mr. Ziegler, while T. F. McLaughlin tallied 3999.

The third Democratic incumbent to win renomination was James J. Boland, an Impellitteri supporter, in Manhattan's 19th District. Mr. Boland got 10,864 votes to win handily over Richard H. Wels, who got 5586.

The councilmen rejected by Democratic voters were Robert Weisberger, in Manhattan's 18th District, and Aloysius J. Maickel, in the 4th District, Queens.

Weiss Is Winner.

Mr. Weisberger lost a close race to Daniel Weiss, who had a winning margin of 10,225 to 9840. Councilman Maickel was snowed under by Milton M. Levin, 16,714 to 11,620.

The Brooklyn Republican organization of John R. Crews scored a victory over a rebel youth movement in the 14th District in Bay Ridge. William Conklin, the organization candidate, got 3607 votes to 2901 for Frank Brennan, the candidate of the Young Republican Club of Bay Ridge.

In the only other Republican Council contest, Natale Colosi won over Henry Pell, in the 17th District, Richmond, the count being 3091 to 2208.



EARL BROWN

Democratic Assemblyman Philip Schupler won the Council nomination in Brooklyn's 14th District, defeating Joseph Strauss, 13,384 to 8213. Mr. Schupler, an Impellitteri supporter, is Democratic leader of the 19th A. D.

In the race for the Democratic nomination in the 17th District, Richmond, Albert V. Maniscalco defeated Theodore Barlow. The count was 10,943 to 7683.

Proud Record Made By Assistant D.A. s

Yeargin, Loguen, Pierce Work In New York Office

NEW YORK—Without fanfare, three colored prosecutors in the New York County District Attorney's office are making excellent records.

The tan assistants to District



SAMUEL R. PIERCE

Attorney Frank S. Hogan are James Yeargin, William H. Loguen and Samuel R. Pierce Jr.

Yeargin, 44, is the senior of the trio and the No. 2 man in the Homicide Bureau. A veteran prosecutor, he was appointed 15 years ago by the then District Attorney, Thomas E. Dewey and went directly to the Homicide Bureau.

Shaw Graduate

Born in Springhope, N.C., Mr. Yeargin is a graduate of Shaw university and the St. John's University Law School. Married to a dental hygienist, he is the father of a daughter, 12, and a son, 10.

The handsome, six - foot, one-inch assistant D.A. has prosecuted many murder cases and sent "maybe a dozen or more" killers to the electric chair.

He has no qualms about sending a man to his death, however. "I look at myself as having a job to do," he says. "As long as I do it fairly and honestly, I have no worry."

Ran Against Stevens

A Republican, Mr. Yeargin ran for General Sessions judge against the very man he now trys cases before—Judge Harold A. Stevens, New York's only colored General Sessions jurist.

William H. Loguen, 42, and also in Homicide, is a graduate of City College and Brooklyn Law School. He started prosecuting waterfront sharks who lifted longs - shoremen's identification tags for security and then used them to collect the victim's pay.

Church Can Help

A vestryman of St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal church, Mr. Loguen is the father of a daughter, 15. He represents the D.A.'s office on a narcotics committee set up for the Episcopal diocese by Bishop W. B. Donegan.

He believes the church is a major deterrent to crime and that the church could do more than it does at present to reduce crim

Handsome Samuel Pierce, the youngest of the trio, has a prominent background.

Married to Dr. Barbara Penn Wright, daughter of the late Harlem Hospital surgeon, Dr. Louis T. Wright. Mr. Pierce is a graduate of Cornell where he also starred in football and track and was a Phi Beta Kappa.

Was CID Agent

During the war he served as an agent with the Army's Criminal Investigations Division in the Mediterranean, the only colored member of CID in that theater. He now holds a reserve commission in the Judge Advocate General's Corps.

A member of the board of governors of the New York Young Republican Club, the 31-year-old Pierce worked for U.S. Sen. Irving M. Ives (Rep., N.Y.) in the last election.

One of his most interesting cases concerned a conviction for drunkenness in Special Sessio Court. Mr. Pierce discovered th defendant was suffering from an overdose of streptomycin and had the charge dismissed.

All three tan assistant D.A.'s prosecute white and colored offenders with no sign of bias and enjoy enviable reputations in Manhattan's huge Criminal Court building where they labor daily against crime.



JUDGE HAROLD A. STEVENS



To speak here—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

Rep. Powell of N. Y. to give speech here; reception is planned

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Negro member of Congress, will speak at 8 p.m. tomorrow at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church under the auspices of the Imperial Club.

Rep. Powell will be introduced by Atty. A. D. Shores, president of the Alabama Democratic Council. Invocation will be by the Rev. J. B. Carter, presiding elder of the AME Church, Birmingham district.

Music will be furnished by Parker High School and Industrial High School Choir. Mrs. M. B. Little will preside. Mrs. P. A. Witt, president of the Imperial Club, will present guests.

A reception for Rep. Powell will be held immediately after the program at Elks Rest.

EDUCATED AT COLGATE, Columbia, Shaw and Virginia Union universities where he received degrees, Rep. Powell was the first Negro councilman of the City of New York in 1941.

He was elected to Congress in 1945, the first Negro Congressman from the East. He was reelected for succeeding terms.

Widely known as a writer, he is also known for his work in labor relations, especially among Negroes. He was appointed by Congress to study labor conditions in Europe in 1951. He was the first Negro to be elected a delegate-at-large to a Democratic National Convention.

He is author of the Powell Amendment to the Federal Aid to School Lunch Bill and numerous bills dealing with civil rights.



GETS $6,500 POST — Clem Colin Ransom, Harlem attorney, has been appointed supervisor of the probation department of the New York City Special Sessions Court Paternity division effective March 1. He was selected for the $6,500-a-year post on basis of a promotional examination.

Powell Off To World Conference

WASHINGTON

Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.) boarded a U.S. Air Force plane July 1 to attend the World Conference of Parliamentarians on World Government in Copenhagen, Demmark.

Vice president of the organization, Mr. Powell will be attending his third conference in a row, having attended the fomative session in London in 1951 and the second conference, also held in London.

Son To Accompany Him

The congressman's wife, the former Hazel Scott, is already in Europe on a professional tour and he will pick up his son, Adam C. 3rd, in Paris. The son will travel with him. Mr. Powell expects to return in September.

The association of parliamentarians is an organization of more than 150 parliamentarians from 36 nations working to change the United Nations charter when it comes up for revision in 1955.

Appoints Negro For Major Office

NEW YORK, — (GLOBAL) — Political history was made here last week when the Republican County Committee designated a Negro as its candidate for the office of Borough President of Manhattan. He is Commissioner Elmer A. Carter who, in 1945, was appointed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey to the State Commission Against Discrimination. If elected in November, Mr. Carter will become the first Negro ever to occupy a top administrative position in any city other than an all-Negro community.

Something of the significance of the office of Borough President can be realized when the structure of the New York City government is understood. In the make-up of American political units, a city is located within a County. This is not true in New York, which is made up of five Counties, which means that the City is bigger than the County. Each County, designated as a Borough, has its own President. These five Presidents, together with the Mayor of the City, the Comptroller, and the City Council President, make up the Board of Estimate, which is the governing body of the City of New York.

AS PRESIDENT of the Borough of Manhattan, in which are located the financial capital of the world, the entertainment capital of the country, and the world's largest shopping center, Mr. Carter would control the expenditure of millions of dollars. He would also have under his control thousands of patronage jobs.

Mr. Carter, well known throughout the country as a former Urban League Executive and Editor of Opportunity magazine, has support not only among Negroes, but throughout the County. While he was designated by the County Executive Committee, which includes four Negroes, it is evident that the action had the approval of Governor Dewey. The Governor campaigned for Mr. Carter when he ran for Congress in 1950.

ONE OF THE Negro leaders, in discussing Carter's designation, hailed it as being in line with the spirit of President Eisenhower's enunciated principle that candidates for public office, as well as appointees, should be chosen on a basis of merits alone.

IN THE MEANTIME Negro Democrats are trying desperately to have a Negro named for Manhattan Borough President on their ticket. The Democrats have selected Assemblyman Herman Katz as their candidate, and the Negro Democratic leaders are protesting. They have warned that failure to name a Negro candidate could mean the loss of the Negro vote for their entire city-wide slate. Negro leaders have threatened to bolt their party and support Carter.

Currently in the Mayoralty sweepstakes, there are four candidates, which means there are four tickets. Efforts are being made to includ a Negro on each of the other three tickets, which would mean the assurance of a Negro's election. In the last Mayoralty campaign, all three candidates were of Italian origin. It has been the pattern of political organizations in New York City to include an Itadian, a Jew and an Irish Catholic on each ticket. Negroes have for years clamored for representation among the major candidates.

JACK EASY VICTOR; FIRST NEGRO IN POST

Plurality in Manhattan Race 78,873—4 Incumbents Win in Other Borough Tests

By PETER KIHSS

Hulan E. Jack will become the first Negro Borough President of Manhattan next Jan. 1.

The Democratic Assemblyman from south Harlem since 1941, Mr. Jack rode his party's bandwagon to an easy victory over three opponents in yesterday's all-Negro contest for the $25,000-a-year post.

All four other Borough Presidents were re-elected. Borough President James A. Lundy of Queens returned as the Board of Estimate's lone Republican, after a bitter fight in which he was aided by Democratic dissension and finally built up a larger margin than he had had in his 1951 win.

The other Democratic victors were Borough Presidents John Cashmore of Brooklyn, who had Republican endorsement in his fifth election for his borough's top post; James J. Lyons of the Bronx, elected for his sixth successive term, and Edward G. Baker of Richmond, who took office last Feb. 20.

Results included:

Manhattan: With all 940 election districts tallied, Mr. Jack had 214,302 votes to 135,429 for Elmer A. Carter, Republican, a plurality of 78,873. The Rev. James H. Robinson, Liberal - Independent, polled 87,293 votes, and Andronicus Jacobs, American Labor, 17,057.

Queens: With all 940 districts counted, Mr. Lundy rolled up 228,924 votes, a victory margin of 27,049 over the Democratic nominee, James A. Phillips, who had 201,875. John F. Rapp, Liberal-Independent, had 58,[illegible] and Hebert A. Shingler, American Labor, 8,037.

Bronx: With all 848 districts reported, Mr. Lyons had 207,271 votes, while Ira J. Palestin, Liberal-Independent, had 114,619, a margin of 82,652, as against the 172,000 votes by which Mr. Lyons defeated Mr. Palestin in 1949. John M. Diserio, Republican, polled 87,198, and Carl Troast, American Labor, 15,649.

Richmond: With all 115 districts totaled, Mr. Baker had 40,117 votes, more than double the 14,453 tallied by Harold A. McCormick, Republican, for a victory margin of 25,664. Harry Cassidy, Liberal, had 4,214, and Gilbert Wasserman, American Labor, 334.

Brooklyn Count Deferred

The Brooklyn count was being deferred by the Board of Elections and the Police Department on the assumption that Mr. Cashmore was an easy victor because of his Democratic and Republican endorsements. Kings County Democratic headquarters, on unofficial figures from police precincts and Democratic clubs, reported these gave Mr. Cashmore 137,797 votes to 27,380 for John F. Kelly, Liberal-Independent, in 388 out of 1,374 districts. The vote for Saul Rudes, American Labor, was expected to be minor.

The Borough Presidents hold four-year terms, and serve on the Board of Estimate, the city's top administrative and legislative body.

All parties contesting on the voting machine had nominated Negroes for the first time in the Manhattan race, as nearly one of every five Manhattan residents—391,000 out of 2,004,000—is estimated to be non-white. The candidates were expected to parallel the runs of the mayoralty candidates of their parties, and they did by rallying Taft Republicans, and the sores had apparently rankled.

However in the four Harlem Assembly Districts — the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth —Mr. Jack appeared stronger than he was throughout the borough. In those more familiar grounds, Mr. Jack polled 64 per cent of the vote, to Mr. Carter's 16 and Mr. Robinson's 15. In the borough, Mr. Jack's percentage was 47, Mr. Carter's 24, and Mr. Robinson's 19.

Mr. Jack will succeed Borough President Robert F. Wagner Jr., who won the Mayoralty on the Democratic ticket. A native of Castries, St. Lucia, B. W. I., Mr. Jack is 46 years old, and has lived in the city for the last thirty years.

He majored in business administration at New York University, and is now vice president of the Peerless Paper Box Company. He lives with his wife, the former Almira J. Wilkinson, and their 18-year-old son, Edwin, at 45 West 110th Street.

Mr. Jack has been Democratic leader of his Fourteenth Assembly District since 1948. In the Assembly, he has introduced a flood of bills against racial discrimination and in favor of child-care centers, health, housing, education and civil liberties. Few have won passage. He voted against the city sales tax every chance he could, against the recent 15 per cent rent increase and against the Transit Authority program.

In Queens, Borough President Lundy appeared to have profited both by his own record, in which he has crusaded against high costs and faulty construction of sewers, and dissension in the Democratic ranks. Mr. Phillips, the Democratic nominee, had upset the Queens Democratic organization headed by James A. Roe to win the Sept. 15 primary as a Wagner ally.

While early returns were close, Mr. Lundy began pulling away as the night wore on, and exceeded the 12,000-vote margin by which he was elected in 1951 to fill out the unexpired term of the late Maurice A. FitzGerald, Democrat.

Mr. Lundy's margin was apparently swelled considerably by Liberal votes. He ran 20,142 ahead of his own Republican candidate for Mayor. By contrast, the Liberal-Independent candidate for Borough President fell 22,673, or 28 per cent, behind his party's mayoral vote. Mr. Phillips ran 3,083 behind the Democratic mayoral count.

In Richmond, Borough President Baker on the Democratic line drew 9,052 more votes than the Democratic mayoral count, whereas Mr. McCormick polled 9,231 fewer than the Republican mayoral tally. Mr. McCormick had defeated the Republican county organization's choice in the September primary

Wilson First Negro Judge in Brooklyn

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—(ANP)—The fabulous career of Clarence Wilson reached a new high when he was sworn in as Brooklyn's first Negro judge of the Court of Domestic Relations. His new post calls for a ten-year term at $19,500 annually and placed him beside Court of Domestic Relations Judges Hubert Delany and Jane Bolin.

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, who swore him in and elevated him from the magistrate's bench, said:

"Magistrate Wilson is among my appointments in which I take a great pride."

It was in April, 1951 that Wilson was chosen magistrate by the Mayor.

Wilson Named Domestic Relations Court Judge

By RICHARD A. JACKSON

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Magistrate Clarence Wilson, who as a West Indian boy landed on these shores from Antigua, BWI, in 1912, last week was sworn in by Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri as Brooklyn's first Negro judge of the Court of Domestic Relations.

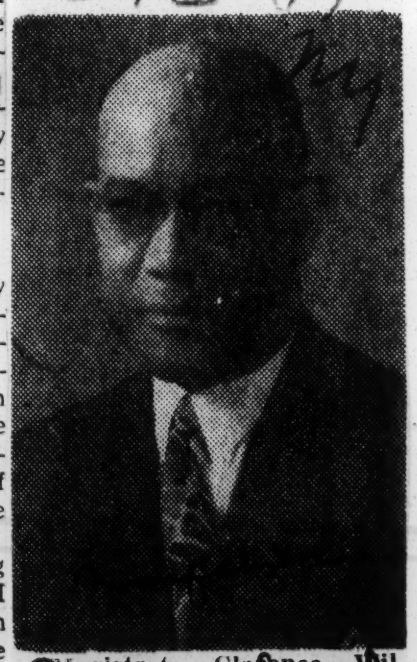
His new post calls for a 10-year term at $19,500 annually and places him along beside Domestic Relations Judges Hubert Delany and Jane Bolin.

JUDGE WILSON figuratively pulled himself up by his 'bootstraps.' The Mayor, in a surprise announcement of his intention to elevate Wilson from the magistrate's bench three weeks prior to filling the vacancy created by the retirement of Magistrate Joseph M. McGuire stated:

"Magistrate Wilson is among my appointments in which I take a great pride along with those of Thomas Dyett of the Civil Service Commission, James Weaver of the Housing and Building Department, Ruth Whitehead Whaley of the City Council Secretarial staff and Seventh Commissioner Billy Rowe of the Police Department."

It was in April, 1951 that he was chosen magistrate by the mayor. Since then he has forged a brilliant record as an arbiter in the lower courts.

New Domestic Court Judge



Magistrate Clarence Wilson was recently appointed by New York's mayor as Brooklyn's first colored Domestic Relations Court judge. He was named to the magistrate's bench in April, 1951.

Rep. Powell In Europe For Confab

NEW YORK — Representative Adam Powell left here July tenth, in a United States Air Force plane, for Europe.

He will be attending, for the third year in a row, the World Conference of Parliamentarians on World Government, of which he was elected the World Vice President.

In 1951 he attended the first formative conference in London; in 1952, the second formal conference in London; and this year will attend the third World Conference, meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Association of Parliamentarians from 30 nations, working to change the charter of the United Nations when it comes up for revision in 1955, so that the United Nations will be an effective and positive organization for peace, rather than a negative organization of defense.

Mr. Powell is associated in the World Association of Parliamentarians with Boyd Orr, Nobel Prize winner, who is the Honorary President; the Right Honorable Clement Davies, Member of Parliament of England; Senator Maria Chiesa, Member of the Italian Senate, and others.

Representative Powell has been appointed officially by the chairman of his Committee, being transported to Europe and about Europe by United States Air Force. However, he will pay his own expenses, as he always has done on any committee business in foreign countries. His wife is already in Europe, where she is engaged in professional work. The Represenentative's son, Master Adam Clayton Powell, III, will be picked up by his father in Paris and will travel with him.

Representative Powell will return some time in September.

CITY REPUBLICANS DESIGNATE NEGRO

Tammany May Name One Today Against Carter for Borough President of Manhattan

By JAMES A. HAGERTY

While the Manhattan and Bronx Democratic organizations were having difficulty in getting running mates for Robert F. Wagner Jr., their candidate for the nomination for Mayor, the New York County Republican executive committee yesterday designated Elmer Anderson Carter, a Negro, for nomination for Borough President of Manhattan.

Mr. Carter is one of the five Commissioners appointed by Governor Dewey to administer the state's anti-discrimination law. The first designation by a major party of a Negro candidate for membership on the Board of Estimate is believed to increase the chance of Tammany's naming a Negro candidate for this office at a meeting of its executive committee today.

There is a strong movement in Harlem for election of a Negro as Borough President. Tammany Negro Assembly district leaders have suggested City Councilman Earl Brown, Lieut. Col. Chauncey M. Hooper and Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., for this nomination.

A series of conferences yesterday between Carmine G. DeSapio, the leader of Tammany Hall, and Representative Charles A. Buckley, representing Edward J. Flynn, Bronx leader, failed to produce candidates for Controller and President of the City Council to run in the Democratic primary against the ticket headed by Mayor Impellitteri. Mr. DeSapio said he expected to be able to announce the selections today.

Efforts are being made to produce a balanced ticket to run against Mayor Impellitteri, Charles E. Keegan of the Bronx, candidate for Controller, and Assistant District Attorney Julius Helfand of Brooklyn, candidate for Council President.

Influential Bronx friends of Controller Lazarus Joseph, who declined unanimous designation for renomination by the five Democratic county leaders, asked him to run with Mr. Wagner for nomination for President of the City Council. When Mr. Joseph declined, he was asked to give the matter further consideration.

Should Mr. Joseph persist in his refusal to run, as expected, the leaders of the Wagner faction are expected to back candidates for the renomination for Controller in Queens and a candidate for Council President in Brooklyn.

This, however, may be changed because at least two of those under consideration for Council President are Queens residents.

Understood to be considered for the candidacy for Council President are Paul Livoti, Queens County Clerk, Municipal Court Justice Mario J. Cariello of Queens and G. Joseph Minetti of Brooklyn, who was a member of the Board of Transportation, which was superseded by the Transit Authority.



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NAMED BY G. O. P.: Elmer A. Carter, a commissioner appointed by Governor Dewey to administer New York State law against discrimination, who was nominated by N. Y. County Republican committee for the office of Manhattan Borough President.

Other Moves in the Day

Other developments in the tangled local political situation follow:

¶Mayor Impellitteri promised a fighting campaign at a meeting of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee, which designated District Attorney Miles F. McDonald and Borough President John Cashmore for renomination and Special Sessions Justice Hyman Barshay for nomination for County Judge.

¶Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican, who unsuccessfully sought the nomination for Mayor on a Republican-Liberal coalition ticket, urged support of all believers in good government for Acting Postmaster Harold Riegelman, Republican candidate for Mayor, and Executive Committee, which designated District Attorney Miles F. McDonald and Borough President John Cashmore for renomination and Special Sessions Justice Hyman Barshay for nomination for County Judge.

Wagner Defines Alignment

Mr. Wagner, in explaining why he had accepted the designation for President of the City Council and Bronx organization for the nomination for Controller, indicated that he regarded the primary fight as one between the liberal and conservative wings of the Democratic party. He said:

"As a Democrat, I do not want the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Alfred E. Smith, Robert F. Wagner Sr. and Herbert H. Lehman to fall into lesser hands, slide back to lesser ideals and goals."

The governing board of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee met at 270 Park Avenue, but took no action. William C. Chanler, its chairman, said the board discussed Mr. Javit's message, urging sup-

port of the Republican ticket and that another meeting would be held Aug. 11.

Mr. Carter, though he supported Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for election as President, is not an enrolled Republican. It was therefore necessary for the Republican executive committee at its meeting at the National Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, to pass a resolution, offered by Harold C. Burton, a leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, permitting him to enter the Republican primary.

Curran Hails Choice of Carter

"We picked Mr. Carter on the basis of his standing as a citizen and a leader of his race," said Thomas J. Curran, Republican County Chairman. "We think he can make a great contribution to good government in this city. My four Negro leaders in New York County are very much pleased by his designation."

Mr. Carter was born in Rochester, N. Y., July 19, 1930, and was educated in the Auburn public schools, Gloversville High School and Harvard College. He is a veteran of World War I and has served as secretary of the National Urban League in various cities. From 1928 to 1942 he was editor of the journal "Opportunity," a publication of the league. He lives with his wife at 409 Edgecombe Avenue.

The New York County executive committee designated Mrs. Raymond Moley, wife of one of the original members of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "brain trust," for the nomination for member of the City Council in the Twenty-second District.

Other designations for City Council nominations by districts follow: Eighteenth, Salvatore Capra; Nineteenth, Lester Baul, former State Senator; Twentieth, Stanley M. Isaacs, incumbent; Twenty-first, Miss Helen M. Noonan; Twenty-third, Raymond A. Martinez.

The committee also designated for renomination District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, General Sessions Judges John A. Mullen and Jonah J. Goldstein and City Court Justice Francis E. Rivera.

It designated the following candidates for Municipal Court Justices by districts: Third, Charles J. Garrison, incumbent; Sixth, Jean Nieporent; Ninth, Robert Morris.

Mayor Cites His Party Record

In his talk at the meeting of the Kings County Democratic Committee at the St. George Hotel, Mayor Impellitteri thanked Kenneth F. Sutherland, the Brooklyn leader, for designating him and said he was glad to run on the same ticket with Borough President Cashmore.

"I'm promising you a real fight in this campaign," he said. "I've been fighting as a Democrat for thirty years. I have belonged to only one political party and only one Democratic club."

Mr. Impellitteri recalled that he ran as a Democrat for President of the Council in 1945 and 1949 and that he had voted for every appropriation that District Attorney McDonald asked from the Board of Estimate for his investigation of gambling.

"Now my record as Mayor is not just fair," he said. "It has been excellent and I am proud of it. Because of the high caliber of the candidates associated with me in this campaign, I am certain of a vote of confidence on primary day and election day."

Plea of Javits to Citizens

Mr. Javits' message to Mr. Chanler read:

"I call upon all those who fought for a good government coalition to rally around Harold Riegelman, Henry Latham and Paul Fino. They are the good government candidates for our city.

"From the start of this pre-nomination campaign, I have had but one interest—a return to good government. I promised to back those who I felt could do the job. I now plan to live up to that pledge.

"I propose to give the Republican candidates all possible aid myself because I feel that with them our city can once more regain its rightful prestige in the country and in the world.

"I still believe that all those who wanted coalition now have a real chance to re-establish decency and good government in our municipal administration through a coalition of citizens, if not parties. I was deeply convinced that it was essential to have a coalition of the anti-Tammany forces to give New York good government. Such a coalition proved to be impossible.

"My party, the Republican party, has nominated as candidate for Mayor a man of individual integrity, outstanding competence and high character. Harold Riegelman is eminently qualified to be our Mayor.

"Two of my distinguished Congressional colleagues, men of high talents, honor and public service, are his teammates. The city will be well governed by this team.

"Therefore, I call on every one of us whom is dissatisfied with the present state of city affairs, regardless of partq, to rally behind this good government team and let us be proud once more of New York City."

Pledge Made by Wagner

Mr. Wagner's statement formally accepting designation for the nomination for Mayor declared that the 8,000,000 people of the city were entitled to honest and decent government, staffed by men picked for competence and experience, a government with imagination, independence and a comprehension of the city's problems.

"They are entitled to a government which thinks of the people first and never of the private lobby or the special interests," he said. "To give this kind of government is a large order. I pledge myself to do it to the best of my ability. I have the experience. I am presently engaged in seeking out running mates, men who will make this kind of government their goal in the future as they have in the past.

"The administration I want to head will be an administration pledged to the people of the city and to no one else. With the support of the rank and file of the Democrats of this ctiy, myself and my running mates will win the primary election and, when we have re-established the Democratic party as the party of the people, as the party of progress, we will win the November election as well."



Big-Town Winner—Hulan Jack, shown with his wife, was swept into office in New York City's elections last week as president of the world's biggest borough, Manhattan. Mr. Jack will earn $25,000 per year in his new job.—Layne Photo.

COURT FINE, CHIDING GIVEN COUNCILMAN

Earl Brown Pays $140 for Eight Traffic Offenses—Had Special Parking Permit

ADVISED TO SET EXAMPLE

Magistrate Strong Incensed by Absence of Official on Summons Return Dates

City officials should set an example for other citizens in obeying traffic rules, Magistrate Frederick L. Strong informed Councilman Earl Brown yesterday in fining him $140 for seven parking tickets and one summons for failure to obey a patrolman's signal.

Mr. Brown appeared in Traffic Court and pleaded guilty with an explanation. Magistrate Strong, however, brushed aside the Councilman's pleas that he needed his automobile for official business and that he had a special parking permit issued by the Police Department. The Court told him, "Well, there are subways in this town."

Mr. Brown's attorney, Edward A. Cunningham, a fellow member in the Council, protested that "cops did not honor an official card given to a public official by the Police Commissioner." He said the City Council intended to "have the entire situation thoroughly investigated."

Magistrate Strong was especially incensed by Mr. Brown's failure to appear in court on the return dates of the summonses. He noted that the eight tags covered a period from last March 13 to Oct. 8.

Questioned on Motive

"Why didn't you come in on these tickets when you got them?" the court inquired. "Because you're a city official did you expect to be given automatic suspended sentences? It appears that way to me."

Mr. Brown replied that he had instructed someone to pay the fines and had assumed that this had been done. He said he had used his car for official business, but Magistrate Strong pointed out that one ticket showed the car had been parked outside 759 St. Nicholas Avenue a half block from the Councilman's home at 745 St. Nicholas Avenue.

"I was on business and had to stop home for a second," Mr. Brown explained.

When the Magistrate noted that other violations were in midtown, Mr. Brown said, "that's near my office. Coming or going on official business I would have to stop at the office. I have a lot of work to do all over the city as councilman."

Mr. Brown is an associate editor of Life Magazine, which has its offices in Rockefeller Center.

Magistrate Strong fined the offender $25 on each of five restricted parking area tickets; $5 each on each of two bus-stop parking tickets, and $5 for the failure to obey a policemen's signal. There was an alternative of thirty-one days in jail. The fines were paid.



UNPRIVILEGED — Councilman Earl Brown, who was fined $140 for seven summonses after he failed to convince the court he needed his car for city business.

Gets $6,500 Post



Clem C. Ransom, Harlem attorney, has been appointed supervisor of the Probation Department of the New York City Special Sessions Court Paternity Division, a $6,500 a year post. A native of St. Louis, he holds degrees from New York University and Fordham University's School of Law.



Top GOP Post — Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller of New York City was named an assistant to Miss Bertha S. Adkins, assistant to the Republican National Committee chairman and head of Women's Activities.

Name Magistrate For $19,000 Job

BROOKLYN, N. Y.(ANP) — Magistrate Clarence Wilson's name has been presented to the Brooklyn Bar Association for approval for a $19,000-a-year post as Domestic Relations court judge.

Mayor Vincent Impellitteri offered the name of the magistrate whom he appointed in April, 1951.

Magistrate Wilson holds many distinctions in the legal profession, including membership in the American Bar Association. Before his appointment as magistrate, he was assistant U.S. district attorney of Kings county.

DEWEY RENAMES CARTER AND PINTO TO SCAD

ALBANY, N.Y. (ANP)—Governor Thomas E. Dewey last Friday night reappointed Elmer A. Carter of New York City and Nicholas H. Pinto of Brooklyn, to a full five-year term on the State Commission Against Discrimination.

...nhattan Slate Filled

Republicans Pick Negro For Borough President

By B. J. Cutler

Elmer A. Carter, a member of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, was designated yesterday as the Republican candidate for Manhattan Borough President by the executive committee of the New York County Republican Committee.

The choice of Mr. Carter, who is sixty-three, marked the first time that either of the city's major parties had designated a Negro to run for a borough presidency here. The committee also named a slate of candidates for City Council and judicial offices and again indorsed for re-election District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, a Democrat.

Since Mr. Carter is not an enrolled Republican, Thomas Curran, chairman of the New York County Committee, said the executive committee had to adopt a resolution allowing him to run in the party primary. Mr. Carter was a Democrat when he was first brought into state government in 1937 by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

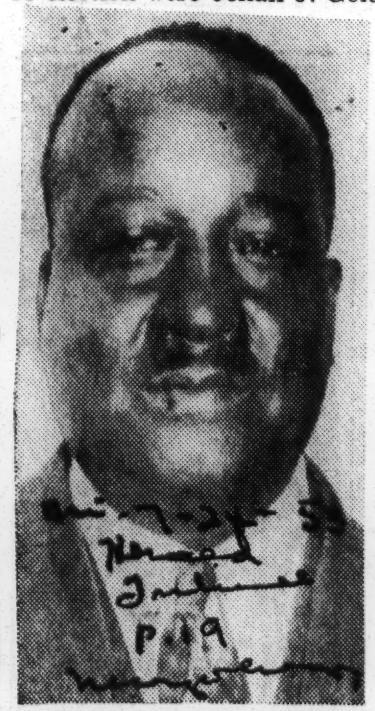
Candidates for Council

Mr. Curran said that the candidate has not been enrolled in any party recently. In 1950, Mr. Carter made an unsuccessful run for Congress from Harlem as the Republican-Liberal candidate against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat.

In designating candidates for City Council, the executive committee selected Stanley M. Isaacs, of the 20th Senate District, the only Republican member of the City Council, for re-election; Mrs. Frances S. Moley, wife of former New Deal adviser and now a columnist for "Newsweek" magazine, to run in the 22d S. D.; Salvatore Capra, attorney, of 329 E. 13th St., 18th District; Lester Baum, former Alderman and State Senator,, of 275 Central Park West, 19th District; Miss Helen M. Noonan, of 415 W. 120th St., Republican leader of the 7th A. D. South, 21st District, and Raymond A. Martinez, attorney, of 207 W. 136th St., 23d District.

Sitting judges designated for re-election were Jonah J. Goldstein and John A. Mullen, Democrats, of General Sessions Court, and Francis E. Rivers, Republican, of City Court. All three received Democratic designations Wednesday.

In another development, Rep. Jacob K. Javits, who had been mentioned as a possible coalition candidate for Mayor, called upon all "good government" forces to rally behind Acting Postmaster Harold Riegelman,



Don Rice

Elmer A. Carter, designated by Republicans as Manhattan Borough President candidate.

who was designated Wednesday as the Republican candidate for Mayor.

Javits Backs Ticket

Mr. Javits also urged support of Mr. Riegelman's running mates, Rept. Henry J. Latham and Paul A. Fino, Republican designees for President of City Council and City Controller.

He specifically asked the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee, a group which has been trying to put together an anti-Tammany coalition, to support the Republican candidates. However, the governing board of this group took no action when it met yesterday and put off its next meeting until Aug. 11.

The surprise designation of Mr. Carter was announced by Mr. Curran after the executive committee meeting at the National Republican Club, 54 W. 40th St.

"This action is in no sense a demogogic appeal to any group for votes," Mr. Curran said. "This man stands on his own feet as an American citizen eminently qualified for the position for which he has been named. There are very few in political life in this county in any party more qualified.

Designation Is Praised

"I think Mr. Carter can make a great contribution to the cause of good, businesslike administration in the government of New York City. My colored leaders—there are four of them in the county—are highly enthusiastic over the designation of a colored man, but more important, they are enthusiastic over the designation of an outstanding colored man with the pre-emience in his race that Mr. Carter occupies."

Harold C. Burton, a Negro who is vice-chairman of the county committee and leader of the 12th Assembly District South, said that "as far as the colored leaders are concerned, we believe the designation is in line with the wishes of President Eisenhower, who urged choosing people for public office on the basis of ability with no reference to race, color or creed."

Mr. Carter, who lives at 409 Edgecombe Ave., was born in Rochester, N. Y., and was educated at Gloversville, N. Y., high school and Harvard University. He taught history, mahematics, and coached football at Prairie View State College for Negroes, in Texas, and served in the Army overseas in World War I.

Appointed by Lehman

He then served as executive secretary of the Urban League in Columbus, Ohio, Louisville and St. Paul. He was for many years editor of "Opportunity," the journal of Negro life published by the National Urban League. He was appointed to the State Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board in 1937 by Gov. Lehman. It was the first time a Negro served on that administrative level in this state.

In 1945, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey appointed him to the nation's first state anti-discrimination commission, on which he still serves. He is a Mason, a trustee of Town Hall, on the executive board of the Greater New York Council of Boy Scouts and is a director of Mount Morris Music School, the League for Fair Play and the Negro Actors Guild of America.

Today the executive committee of the Kings County Republican Committee will meet amid reports that the party might indorse for re-election Borough President John Cashmore of Brooklyn and District Attorney Miles F. McDonald, Democrats.

John R. Crews, Kings County Republican chairman, confirmed yesterday that some district leaders and prominent Republicans favor the granting of bi-partisan support to Mr. Cashmore in his bid for a fourth full term as Borough President. While Mr. Crews would make no predictions about the outcome of the meeting, he said Mr. Cashmore as a public officer has been "very clean and tried hard."

Lowdown on Hulan Jack's Job

It Pays $25,000 A Year

New President of Manhattan Borough Has Biggest Elective Post in Nation

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK — Who is Hulan Jack?

What is the meaning of his election to the post of president of the Borough of Manhattan . . . a job that pays $25,000 a year, and is the highest ranking elected position any Negro has achieved in municipal government?

These . . . and scores of other questions . . . are on the lips and in the minds of Negro citizens throughout the country, following the result on Tuesday's elections here.

Jack won the post over three other Negroes and one white man. He polled 78,873 votes more than his nearest opponent, Elmer Carter (R), former editor of Opportunity magazine, Urban League official organ.

The final vote tabulation read:

Jack	**214,302**
Carter	**135,429**
Robinson	**87,293**
Jacobs	**17,057**
Brumond (a poor fifth)	**43**

As a result of the elections, Jack looms as a political giant as he steps into one of the most important administrative positions in the nation.

Mr. Jack, who came to this country thirty years ago from St. Lucia, British West Indies, is 46 years old. He majored in business administration at New York University . . . and presently is vice president of the Peerless Paper Box Company.

In politics . . . he began as a doorbell-ringing ward politician. He knows people. He is an indefatigable worker and keeps his word. If he says "Yes" . . . that's it. If he says "No," he means that, too. He has the common touch, and considers himself "one of the people." He had the almost solid support of New York's influential West Indian voters.

IN 1941, he was elected state assemblyman from the Fourteenth District. He has held this office ever since and has been a constant contender for liberal legislation. He is a prominent Catholic and resides with his wife, the former Almira Wilkinson and their 18-year-old son, Edwin, at 45 West 130th Street.

As Manhattan Borough President, Mr. Jack will have two votes on the important Board of Estimate. This board controls all contracts let out for the city.

In addition to his $25,000 annual salary, he will have direct control over appointments for twenty-five positions. He will have more than 150 provisional jobs under his supervision. It is said that a Borough President also controls the destinies of other jobs figured into four figures. His term of office will be four years.

In the wake of Tuesday's elections, Harlem Democrats . . . and there are scores of them, are talking about jobs. Because the larger Negro districts went for Wagner overwhelmingly, they are in a position to demand and get patronage.

FAR-SIGHTED leaders are not as much concerned with who is going to get whose job, as they are with bigger and better jobs which should be made available to Negroes.

In the Democratic landslide another Negro . . . Walter Gladwyn . . . became the first Negro elected to City Council from that borough.

There is much speculation as to the future of such Impellitteri appointees as Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner William Rowe, Deputy Commissioner Housing Frederick Weaver and Secretary of the Board of Estimate, Ruth Whitehead Whaley.

This group might possibly be replaced, but this is far from certain, since all are Democrats and have worked with and belong to political clubs.

The police post, never considered a "club house job," is of special interest. It has been generally conceded that Deputy Commissioner Rowe has done the best job ever done in that position.

Already, at least three civic groups, as well as line organizations in the department, have appealed to Mayor-elect Wagner to retain Mr. Rowe.

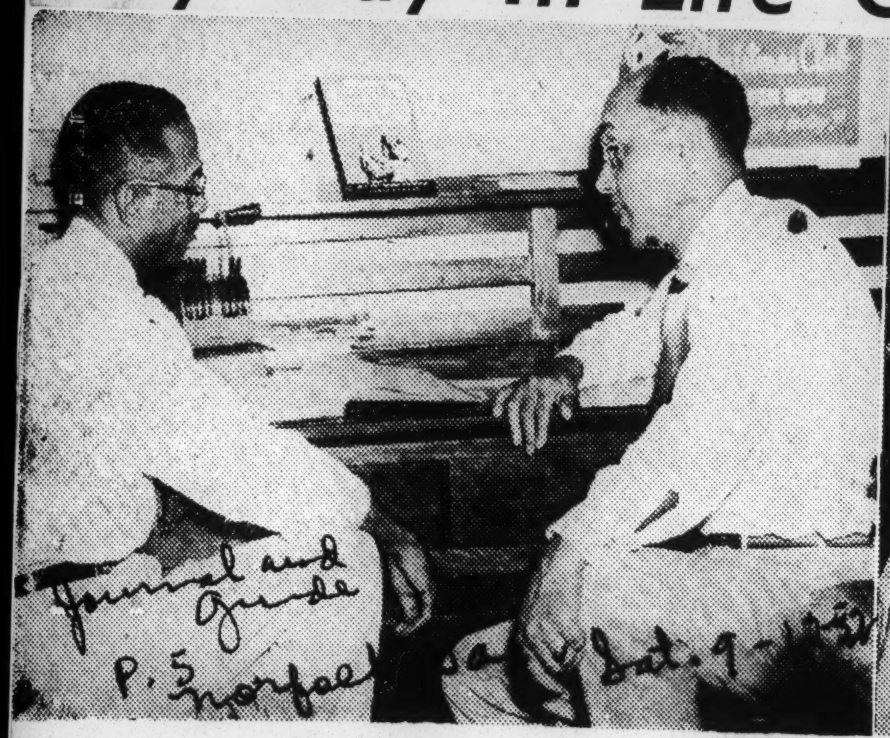
There is a great possibility at least one full commissionership will be given a Negro. Much pressure is being directed in this direction. This pressure is coming from groups who desire more and more jobs in the city government rather than a scramble for jobs already regarded as "Negro jobs."

In the full picture, new names loom as important politicos in the Democratic set-up. Among these, besides Hulan Jack, are William H. Brown, manager of Harlem's Hotel Theresa, who worked diligently for the election of Wagner and is being considered more and more in the political scheme; Tony Rasmus, leader of the Carver Democratic Club, who unseated the once-powerful J. Raymond Jones; Ann Arnold Hedgeman, former Federal Security Agency aide, who pitched in with the Wagner forces, and Mr. Rowe whose weight has been felt in behind-the-scene political activity.

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North Carolina

Busy Day In Life Of Councilman And Treasurer Of Gastonia









The duties of Nathaniel Barber, councilman and treasurer of Gastonia, N. C., require a full schedule and make every day a busy day for this community leader. The photos above illustrate the range of activities in which Mr. Barber is engaged.

In the left photo Mr. Barber is shown checking in at his office at the Excelsior Credit Union before going to the City Hall. He is in conference with T. Jeffres, president of the union. Mr. Jeffres is principal of the high school in Gastonia.

At center left, Mr. Barber checks confidential records with Miss Velma C. Quick preparatory to going on duty at the City Hall. The newly elected councilman has served as secretary-treasurer of the $350,000 union since its organization in 1942. Miss Quick, a long-term employee, has been elevated to the post of assistant to the secretary-treasurer. Records are kept in floor-to-ceiling safe.

Three busy people in right center take time out from an important conference to pose for the cameraman. They are Mayor W. Harrelson Yancey, Mr. Barber, and City Manager J. S. Carter. Running on the same ticket, Mr. Yancey was reelected at the same time Mr. Barber was elected for his first term.

In the photo at right, Mr. Barber is relaxing in his living room at home after a supper prepared by Mrs. Barber. With the conclusion of his duties as councilman and businessman, he has well earned the rest he can get at home. Reading and television vie with each other for the councilman's time, with reading getting most of his attention. Mrs. Barber says reading is the nearest approach to a hobby that her husband has. "In fact, it is almost an obsession," she added.

Nathaniel Barber Was Best Man For The Job, Says Mayor Of Tarheel Town

By J. H. "Pete" RAWLINS

GASTONIA, N. C.—"Nathaniel Barber was the best qualified to serve as treasurer. His experience handling the affairs of the Excelsior Credit Union, with assets of $350,000, ideally fits him for the duties of office."

It is just that simple, and just as simply did W. Harrelson Yancey, mayor of Gastonia, explain how it came about that Mr. Barber, the first Negro to be elected to the City Council, was also appointed city treasurer.

FOR A FULL day we followed Mr. Barber through his usual routine. To say that he is a busy man would be the under-statement of the year. The day begins at the office of the Excelsior Credit Union at nine. There, with Miss Velma C. Quick, assistant secretary-treasurer, matters of various description are disposed of.

The interests of the clients vary, but each has the same result. All are interested in finance. This person may be interested in buying a new car and the next one wants a new home. No matter which item the client wants, if it is a sound business proposition, Nathaniel Barber of the Excelsior Credit Union is the man sought.

SERVING as secretary-treasurer since its founding in 1942, Mr. Barber is credited with having played an important part in its phenomenal growth. The last annual report listed assets at 373 thousand dollars. In the matter of home financing alone, the company has averaged fifty loans a year and is now nearing the 600 mark of homes financed.

With matters at the credit union under control, the next stop is City Hall. Checks of every description are usually on the desk of T. W. Slates, city auditor, awaiting the signature of the treasurer. Having disposed of this routine matter a visit to other officials is then the order of the day.

* * *

AFTERNOONS follow the general pattern of the morning, with one exception. Appointments and matters requiring his personal attention have piled up during the time spent at City Hall. The disposal of these usually necessitates a stepped-up tempo for the afternoon hours.

Back home for the first time since leaving in the early morning, he joins Mrs. Barber, the former Hazel Mallette. Commenting on how his leisure time is spent, his wife said, "Nat has no hobbies, unless you would call the credit union and reading a hobby; I call both of them obsessions." Mrs. Barber teaches at Highland High School in Gastonia. They have no children.

* * *

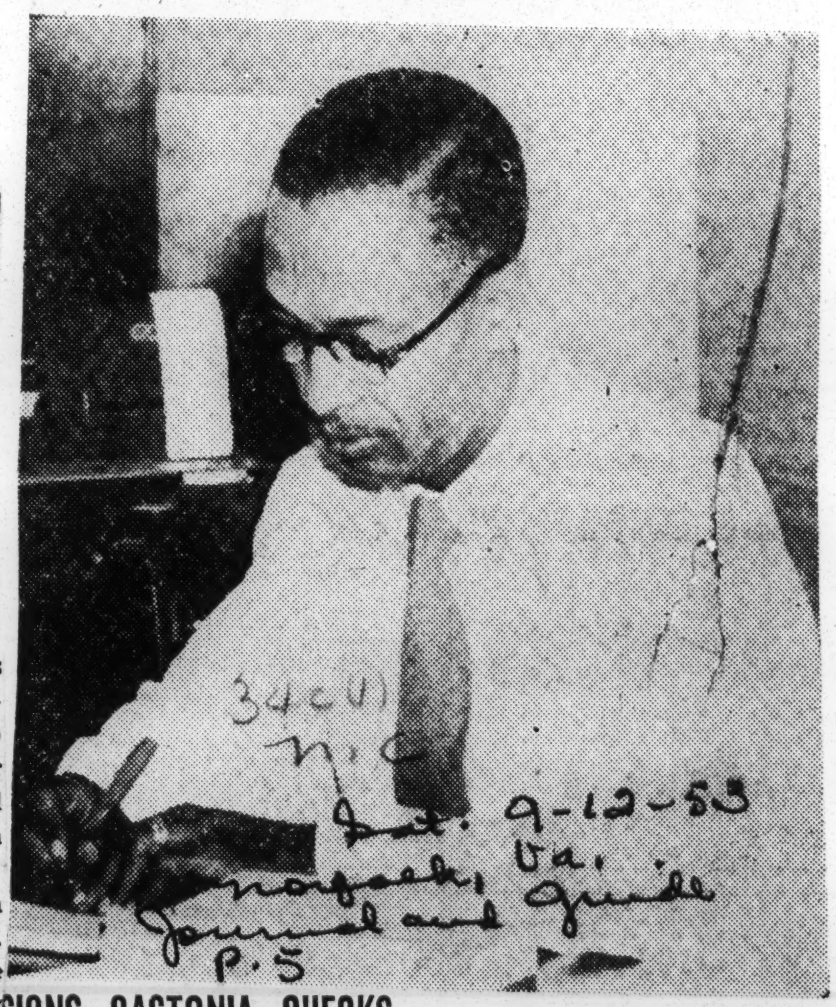
A QUIET textile town, Gastonia's total population is estimated at 20,000. Less than 20 percent of the total population is Negro. In last year's election there were approximately 1800 registered Negro voters. Mr. Barber won out over a popular opponent, who had previously held office, with a total vote of 3,059.

The City Manager was high in praise of the work of Mr. Barber as a new member of the Council. Mr. Carter, the City Manager, said, "Nathaniel Barber's presence on the Council has lent a wholesome approach to civic problems. His vote is always entirely honest. The absence of ties, previous commitments, or long standing allegiances is most notable."

* * *

A NATIVE of Gaston county, Mr. Barber has been a resident of Gastonia for 28 of his 43 years. At the age of 15 he deserted the farm and moved into the city. He is one of 10 children. Both parents are deceased. Devoutly religious, he is chairman of the Stewards Board of St. Stephen's AMEZ Church and a trustee of the local Elks lodge. Two years ago Mr. Yancey, mayor of the city, appointed him chairman of the Negro division of the Beautification Commission.

Oversees 9 Million Dollars



SIGNS GASTONIA CHECKS—The first official act daily of Nathaniel Barber, city councilman and treasurer of Gastonia, N. C., is the signing of checks. In the photo above he is signing checks to meet the many bills that must be paid by the city. All expenditures from the nine million dollar budget must go out over the signature of Mr. Barber.

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Urges Widespread Adoption

THE DURHAM PATTERN!...One of Best

* * *

Clark Reviews Remarkable Achievements in N. C. City

* * *

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

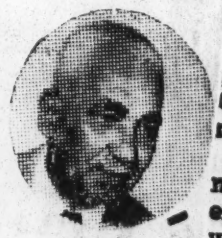
DURHAM, N. C.—This city has moulded a political pattern that should be copied by Negroes in the South—and many sections of the North.

It can be fitted to towns, cities and even states.

The political achievements do not represent everything desired or attainable, but divulge many far-reaching possibilities when organizations build from the ground up, instead of the old-fashioned, stupid attempts to build from the steeple down.

Below are a few outlines of the Durham pattern:

1. Negroes are chairmen in three out of nineteen precincts, have absolute and indisputable control in two (D. B. Martin, Elf D. Jones, J. W. Goodloe).



Mr. Clark

2. These precinct chairmen are automatic members of the County Democratic Committee, where policy is made, candidates endorsed.

3. In 1952, Durham sent twenty-four delegates and twenty-four alternates (all Negroes) to the State Democratic Convention, more than the other ninety-nine combined.

4. One Negro is a member of the Sixth Congressional District Committee.

5. The State Executive Democratic Committee also has one Negro member (J. S. Stewart).

In 1951, the Negro vote elected E. J. Evans Mayor of Durham.

Two years later the Negro vote decided an election in favor of three city counmilmen, white, who promised no more than "fair treatment for all races" (Clarence Whitefield, Floyd Fletcher, J. E. Strawbridge).

They have kept that promise.

In the same year, 1953, R. N. Harris, a Negro, became the first of his race elected to the City Council of Durham.

Other gains through appointments are as follows:

J. S. Stewart, Redevelopment Commission.

J. Henderson, Housing Authority.

Rev. R. E. Browne, Durham Recreation Advisory Committee.

W. J. Kennedy Jr., State Recreation Committee.

W. M. Rich, N. C. State Medical Care Commission.

W. P. Flintall, Official Printer.

Sixteen police, two detectives, one lieutenant.

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of articles by John L. Clark, following a 10,000-mile tour of the South.

Next week's article: "POLITICS IN NORTH CAROLINA!"

DURHAM COMMITTEE

All of this has been accomplished through the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, organized in 1935, with the late C. C. Spaulding as general chairman.

The policy of the original committee was "to work toward the end of selecting candidates who would represent the element of Negroes that desired good government in the hands of fair-minded men."

That policy has never changed.

Friction in the committee has appeared at times, but it was never fatal and always reconciled by voting.

Unusual in the life of Durham's Committee on Negro Affairs, is that no slate of candidates endorsed by the committee has ever been defeated.

Importance of the Durham Committee and the vote it influences has reached the point where no city election can be decisively tabulated until Negro precints are reported.

Operation of the committee has been along practical lines, within the framework of the Democratic party.

ENROLL 9,000 VOTERS

First, was an educational program to acquaint Negroes with urgent and beneficial reasons for voting.

Next, was an intensive registration drive, enrolling 9,000 out of a population of 25,000 adults.

Last year, 1952, Negroes cast 8,250 of the Durham total of 36,000 votes.

Although officers of the committee are businessmen, it is a "doorbell-ringing" organization, maintains a card file system of qualified voters on the precinct level, pays its own workers and makes contributions to the political party and candidates it supports.

The Durham Committee is financed by voters and committee members, accepts no money for endorsements or salaries for workers placed during campaigns or on election days.

First Officers

First officers of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs.

1935

C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual.

J. E. Shepard, founder, North Carolina College.

James T. Taylor, teacher, North Carolina College.

W. D. Hill, assistant secretary, North Carolina Mutual.

L. E. Austin, editor, North Carolina Times.

R. L. McDougald, cashier, Mechanics and Farmers Bank.

R. N. Harris, secretary, Bankers Fire Insurance Company (first Negro-owner fire insurance company).

WIDESPREAD SUPPORT

It has attracted support from five locals of CIO, Voters for Better Government, Ministerial Alliance, P-TA, Business and Professional chain.

The League of Women Voters is not aligned, but their educational programs, results of interviews with candidates, public forums, have all been available to the Durham Committee.

The League of Women Voters, by national policy, endorses no candidates or political parties.

The most enthusiastic and dependable allies in organized labor are Local 183 Tobacco Workers International Union and the Durham Central Labor Union (both AF of L).

Leaders of these strong labor groups confer with the Durham Committee, discuss issues, candidates and then throw their full weight behind whatever they have agreed to.

HOBBY KEY MAN

Wilbur Hobby, vice president of the Central Labor Union and public relations director of the Tobacco Workers Union, is undoubtedly the most outspoken labor leader in Durham.

He makes no apologies for aligning with the Durham Committee and is amused at "cracks" in daily newspapers, asserting that "the AF of L and the Parrish Street gang (Durham Committee) control policies in Durham."

Hobby was born in Durham, served in the Navy during World War II and agrees with the principle that "the same forces that oppose the constitutional rights of Negroes, also oppose the constitutional rights of organized labor."

Present officers of the Durham Committee are: General chairman, J. S. Stewart, secretary Mutual Savings and Loan Association.

Chairman Education Committee: John H. Wheeler, president Mechanics and Farmers Bank. (Mr. Wheeler, along with Attorney Thompson, successfully spearheaded the equalization school law suit in 1950 to provide equal facilities in public and high schools).

Chairman Social-Civic Division: J. J. Henderson, assistant comptroller North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance and member Durham Housing Authority.

Chairman Economic Division —Employment: G. W. Cox, vice president and agency director North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance.

Chairman Political Division: D. B. Martin, associate agency director North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance.

MARTIN REAL POWER

Undoubtedly, the most distinct asset of the Durham Committee is the chairman of the Political Division, D. B. Martin.

Mr. Martin is all that and more to the Durham Committee.

Trained in "machine politics" before he joined the Durham group, he plans house-to-house canvasses, precinct meetings, directs registration drives, secures and distributes educational literature, hears complaints of voters, interviews candidates, reports and recommends to the full committee.

Businessmen add character to an organization. They represent and deal in high and low finances.

Their training and experience compel them to scrutinize minute details and measure values by fundamentals.

They are the vigorous element of a population.

But, no group of businessmen has ever succeeded in politics without the counsel and teamwork of one who is amply versed in politics.

D. B. Martin is all that and more to the Durham Committee.

As the man on the ground level, in contact with voters and potential voters throughout the year, the full committee regards Martin as closest to the problems confidence.

An example of how Durham it is the perform- Negroes vote is seen in the s in crucial elections spring elections of 1953, when hed Mr. Martin in R. N. Harris won a seat in City e of the Durham Council.

One of the heavy Negro precints (Pearson) gave Harris 775 votes and three for his opponent, M. T. Mangum.

In the second heavy Negro precinct (N. Durham School) Harris received 1,062 votes and Mangum got twelve.

Mr. Harris carried nine of the nineteen precincts (seven of them in white sections), but won by the narrow margin of 502 votes.

Receiving 1,837 tallies in "Pearson" and "N. Durham School," it is apparent that if these two precincts had lagged and dropped 14 per cent of the vote cast, Mr. Harris would not now be a councilman.

Martin, the political whip, is credited with making voters of Durham conscious of every single ballot and has succeeded in voting 95 per cent of Durham's eligibles in many elections.

WELL-ROUNDED

D. B. Martin's work stands out because of results that show in elections.

Not to be overlooked or minimized is the work done by other members of the committee, without which the organization could never have constructed an exemplary pattern in politics and Martin's alert strategy would never have come to notice.

It is a well-rounded organization.

Specialists in every job, no overlapping or duplicating, no chicanery in dealing with the electorate and no selfish bickering in the committee for top honors or "Prima Donna" notoriety.

It is a disciplined team for service and is successful because all issues and candidates are appraised by practical political standards.

The pattern could be extended to all parts of North Carolina, other towns and cities throughout the South.

If adopted on a long-range program, results similar and better than those in Durham could be accomplished.

Negro Was Elected to Office In Winston-Salem in 1947

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Six, instead of five, North Carolina cities elected Negroes to governing bodies this spring; Winston-Salem was not included in your roundup on Negro voting. The fact is, Winston-Salem started the trend toward election of Negroes in 1947 when the Rev. Kenneth R. Williams was re-elected for a second term.

In 1949 Fayetteville elected a Negro councilman—the second city to do so. This man, Dr. W. P. DeVane, was re-elected in 1951 but was defeated this year for a third term. Greensboro was the third city, electing its councilman in 1951.

Negro voters in Winston-Salem were responsible for re-election of the mayor here this year. His opponent split the white vote, but Negro voters went almost 100 per cent for incumbent Marshall Kurfees.

A. A. MORISEY.

Editor's Note: Reporter Morisey is a full-time Negro reporter on the Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal and Sentinel.

Six Councilmen Elected in North Carolina Cities

RALEIGH, N. C. — Six candidates for election or re-election were selected last week to serve on the governing bodies of local committees in one of the lightest votings recorded in the history of North Carolina.

Dr. William M. Hampton, Greensboro physician, was elected to serve a second term; The Rev. William R. Crawford, who was unopposed, returned to the board of aldermen for the second time; and Dr. W. P. Devane, of Fayetteville, made a futile bid for re-election for the third time. In the last election, Dr. Devane ran first in the field to succeed himself.

* * *

ELECTED for the first time to governing bodies in the history of the N. C. cities were Nathaniel Barber, Gastonia, credit union executive; Hugh S. Robinson Sr., head of the maintenance department at the Morehead Planetarium, of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Dr. G. K. Butterfield, Wilson, N. C. dentist; and R. N. Harris, insurance executive of Durham.

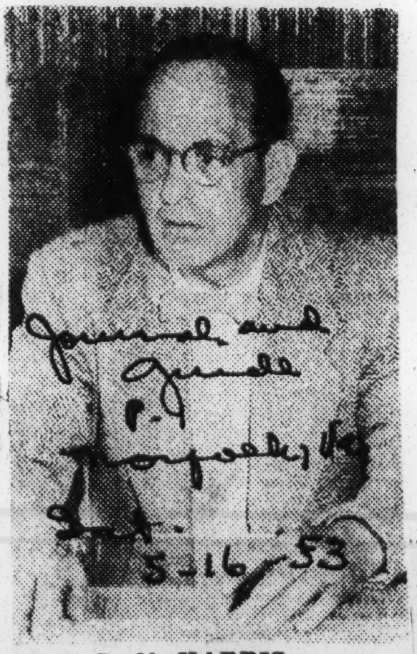
Mr. Robinson, for 19 years an employee of ex-senator and former president of the University of North Carolina, Dr. F. [illegible] ham, led all opposition with a final vote of 571. There are only registered Negro voters in Chapel Hill.

DR. BUTTERFIELD and his opponent were tied at 382 each for the 3rd ward seat in Wilson when the final tabulation was taken. It was immediately announced that a run-off would take place at a later date. An old statute provides that in case of a "tie vote the election shall be decided by lots". The two candidates' names were then placed within a sealed capsule and a three year old white girl drew the name of Dr. Butterfield.

In Durham, R. N. Harris who made an unsuccessful bid for a seat in 1949, won over a white rival by a substantial margin. Mr. Harris, a native of Abingdon, Va., received his early education in Norfolk and Portsmouth. He has been a resident of Durham for the past 32 years. With the entire electorate of the city voting, he carried nine out of 19 wards. Only two Durham wards are predominantly Negro.



DR. W. M. HAMPTON



R. N. HARRIS



HUGH S. ROBINSON



DR. G. K. BUTTERFIELD

WILBERFORCE PRESIDENT GETS NATIONAL APPOINTMENT

2-53

Life-Lambrican

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Dr. Charles L. Hill, president, Wilberforce University, has been named a member of the National Advisory Council of the American Christian Palestine Committee.

GOP STATE AUDITOR MAKES GOOD PROMISE OF CAMPAIGN

Butler County American

Maceo Hill First Of Race So Named In Ohio's History

Dat. 1-24-53

Dayton Ohio p-1

COLUMBUS — James A. Rhodes, newly elected Republican State Auditor made good his promise to appoint citizens to office on merit, despite their color. 34c(1)

This week Mr. Rhodes, appointed a Negro—Maceo Hill to an important position of State Examiner. This is the first time in history that a Negro has held such position. Ohio

Mr. Hill is a career man in local and state government. He is a graduate of Wilberforce Univ., a former teacher at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. and sec. of the St. Paul AME church board.

Congratulations have poured in on Mr. Rhodes for setting a pace for others to follow.

Governor's Choice

Carter Now Ohio Judge



ATTY. RUSSELL CARTER
Governor's choice

34c(1)

DAYTON, Ohio—Youthful Russell L. Carter became this city's first Negro judge and the second in the State of Ohio when he was appointed to fill a Municipal Court vacancy here in a surprise move by Gov. Frank J. Lausche last week.

Dat. 1-18-53

Carter received his commission, Monday, and will be sworn in Thursday of this week in the courtroom where he is to preside.

The 34-year-old attorney, who had served as assistant county prosecuting attorney, will have to run in the November primaries in order to maintain the position, since he is filling the unexpired term of a judge who was elevated to a higher court.

* * *

A NATIVE of Columbus, Ohio, Carter was graduated from Ohio State University's school of commerce. After serving in the Army in Europe, where he rose from private to the rank of lieutenant, he entered Harvard's law school, earning his diploma in 1947. He has been practicing in Dayton since passing the Ohio bar that year.

Carter is married to the former Esther Scott of the Atlanta Daily World and the Scott Newspaper Syndicate. They are the parents of two children, Esther, 9, and Russell Jr., 4.

Daytonian Named By Governor

Dayton Herald 1-18-53

DAYTON, Ohio — (INS)—Dayton had a Negro judge Tuesday as Governor Lausche appointed Russell L. Carter, 33-year-old Harvard law school graduate, to the city's municipal court.

The bi-racial judge, who has been serving as an assistant county prosecuting attorney, graduated from Ohio State university in 1940, served in the army during World War II, and received his law degree from Harvard in 1947. He is married and has one daughter. Columbus is his home.

It was Lausche's first appointment of a Negro to the bench in his seven years as governor. He has, however, named other Negroes to high posts, including Percy Lowery as a member of the pardon and parole commission and J. Maynard Dickerson on the industrial commission.

Judge Perry B. Jackson who has been on the Municipal Court in Cleveland for several years is the only other colored man in the state holding such a position. He is a graduate of Western Reserve university where he received the Phi Beta Kappa Key.

GOV. LAUSCHE COMMISSIONS NEGRO JUDGE IN DAYTON

Butler County American

Lausche Follows Pattern Set By Bricker Who Appointed First

Pat. 7-25-53

Dayton Ohio

Gov. Lausche has appointed a Negro, Atty. Russell L. Carter, a Municipal Judge in Dayton.

Judge Carter, received his commission from the Governor last week and then he and his family posed for a photo with the Governor.

Judge Carter, a democrat is the second in Ohio. The first, Judge Jackson of Cleveland was appointed several years ago by Sen. Bricker, when Governor.



DAYTON'S NEW JUDGE — Happily smiling, newly-appointed Judge Russell L. Carter is shown surrounded by his family prior to his installation as judge in the Dayton (Ohio) Municipal Court, Governor Frank L. Lausche, governor of the state, who made the appointment is shown kneeling with Russell Jr., aged 4. At right is 9-year-old Esther with Judge Carter's mother, Mrs. Mary Carter Steward standing at his side. At left is Mrs. Esther Scott Carter, the youthful judge's wife.

Gov. Lausche Installs Carter As Municipal Court Judge

BY RALPH MATTHEWS

DAYTON — A courtroom crowded with officials, political bigwigs from many sections of the state and a host of well wishers from all walks of life heard Russell L. Carter, prominent young attorney deliver a diplomatic address as he was sworn in as judge of the Dayton Municipal Court, Thursday.

Mr. Carter, a native of Columbus, was appointed by Governor Frank L. Lausche, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Robert McBride who was elevated to the Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas.

Apparently conscious of the political furor which his interim appointment had created when the state executive by-passed the local Democratic organization, Mr. Carter chose his words with discriminating care in an effort to placate the dissident factions which are girding for a knockdown, drag-out battle in the forthcoming primary elections scheduled for August 11.

After being administered the oath of office by predecessor Judge McBride, Mr. Carter praised the members of the judiciary stating how he, as a newsboy in Columbus, had been impressed by the dispensers of the law to the point that he had determined at that early age to pursue a legal profession.

"On dreary days," he said, he would slip into the courtroom and listen to cases, but he never dreamed that the day would arrive when he would sit upon the bench.

He had laudatory words for Governor Lausche for his fairmindedness and liberality and declared that what was happening today justified the vision of his own father who had packed up his family in Pittsylvania county, Virginia and moved to Ohio in search of broader opportunities.

He took a left-handed slap at some of the critics who had decried the appointment because of his youth when he declared that Socrates had set forth four prerequisites of a good judge as one who listens attentively, answers wisely, considers soberly and decides impartially. To this, Mr. Carter declared, he would add a fifth requirement that the jurist should know the law.

He asked for tolerance and goodwill and expressed the hope that he would be able to walk with dignity and he be able to administer the law fairly and perform his duties in such a manner as to reflect credit upon those who had been instrumental in bringing his appointment about.

He lamented the fact that his father was bedridden and could not attend the festivities, but his wife, Mrs. Esther Scott Carter, his daughter,, Esther, aged nine, his son. Russell Jr., aged four and his mother, Mrs. Mary Carter Steward, were presented to the assemblage.

Among other speakers were Chief Judge Neal O. Zimmers, Probate Judge Rodney N. Love of Columbus and Mathias H. Heck, Montgomery County prosecutor under whom Mr. Carter had served as assistant prosecutor prior to his nomination to the bench.

The courtroom was bedecked with folral tributes from many organizations and individuals.

Among the first to congratulate the new judge was John O. Holley, president of the Future Outlook League and State chairman of the Federated County Democrats of Ohio, who spearheaded the drive to obtain the appointment of Mr. Carter.

Names Ohioan State Examiner

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Maceo Hill, a career man in the state and local government in Columbus, has been appointed to the position of State Examiner by Ohio's first Republican state auditor in 16 years, James A. Rhodes.

Vote Sews Up Bench For Carter

DAYTON, Ohio — Incumbent Russell Carter, 33, Dayton's first Negro judge, piled up more votes than both of his opponents last Tuesday to win the Dayton Democratic municipal judgeship primary.

Carter, who was appointed to the post by Governor Lausche last July 7 to fill an unexpired term, had 6,382 votes.

Vincent Shields, referee in Common police court, came in second with 3,454 votes and Joseph P. Duffy, an attorney in the city's law department, third, with 2,244.

Carter's Republican opponent in the coming election will be City Attorney Cecil Edwards, who was unopposed in the primary.

Before his appointment to the bench, Carter had served as an assistant county prosecuting attorney. He graduated from Ohio State university in 1940, served in the Army during World War II, and received his law degree from Harvard university in 1947. He is married and has one daughter. Columbus is his home.

Ohio Governor Names Russell Carter To Dayton Judgeship

Young Appointee Is Son-In-Law Of Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr. Of Atlanta

DAYTON, Ohio — (SNS) — "I will do my best to render even justice to all," stated Attorney Russell L. Carter after learning here Monday that he had been appointed as the first Negro Municipal Court judge in the history of this southern-Ohio city. The 34-year-old attorney was appointed late Tuesday by Ohio's Governor Frank J. Lausche to fill the unexpired term of former Municipal Court Judge Robert C. McBride who was recently named to the Common Pleas Court of Montgomery County.

Attorney Carter will hold his position until the November elections when public vote will select the judge to serve the remainder (until Jan. 2, 1956) of Judge McBride's original term. The recent appointee had not considered himself "in the running" for the post, but upon learning of his appointment, stated that he would qualify for the August 11 primary and submit himself as a candidate.

COMPLETELY SURPRISED

Although the appointment caused considerable surprise in Montgomery County political circles, no one was more surprised than the appointee himself. He learned of his being named to the post as he arrived home from work Monday evening.

His wife (the former Miss Esther Scott of Atlanta) greeted him with: "How do you do, Judge?"

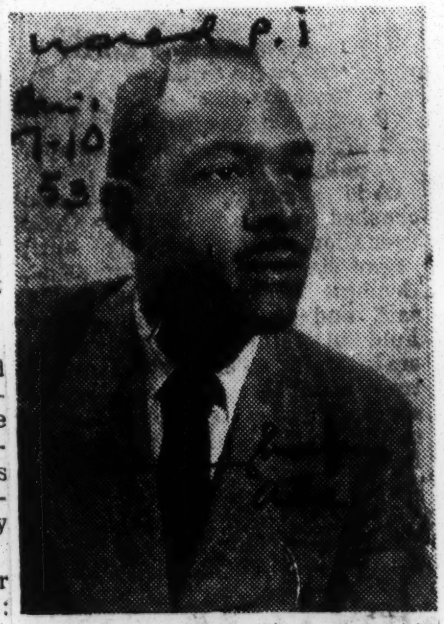
He replied: "You're kidding."

He learned, however, that she was not "kidding" when she revealed that Governor Lausche's secretary had called scant minutes before from Columbus with the information.

Since January 17, 1949, Attorney Carter had served as an assistant in the office of Montgomery County Prosecutor Mathias H. Heck. He has been a partner in the law firm of Carter and Walters in Dayton since his graduation from the Harvard Law School in 1947.

2ND NEGRO JUDGE IN OHIO

Attorney Carter is the first Negro to be appointed judge by Ohio's Democrat Governor Frank Lausche. In 1940, Attorney Perry Jackson of Cleveland, Ohio, was appointed a judge in that city by Republican Governor John Bricker.



JUDGE RUSSELL CARTER

Since there were already three Democratic judges on the bench in Dayton, it was conjectured in the local political circles that the governor might appoint a Republican. One Attorney William A. Struck, a Republican, was considered the most probable choice for appointment.

QUALIFICATIONS STRESSED

In making the appointment, Governor Lausche stated that political considerations were not involved. The governor stressed Attorney Carter's "outstanding qualifications for judicial office."

Judge Maurice Russell, who will be Attorney Carter's colleague on the Municipal Court bench stated: "I think I can speak for the other judges as well as myself when I say he will be welcome on the bench. We will give him all the help we can. Although I have not had much contact with him professionally, I know he has an excellent reputation."

OHIOAN BY BIRTH

Born in Columbus, Ohio, Attorney Carter was graduated from West High School there in 1936 and went on to the Ohio State University to graduate from its school of Commerce in 1940.

From 1941 through 1944, he was in the armed services where he rose in rank from private to lieutenant and served with the 1st Army in Europe. Upon his discharge, he entered Harvard Law School and took his degree in 1947.

He is a member of the Ohio State Bar Association; Dayton Bar Association, the Ohio State University Alumni Association, the Harvard Club, Lee Carpenter Post 328 of the American Legion and the Dayton Urban League.

NAACP OFFICIAL

A vice president of the Dayton Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he is on the executive committee of the state body. He is also a member of the committee of management of the Fifth Street YMCA in Dayton and on the board of directors of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

He is a 32nd degree Mason and chairman of trustees of Harmony Lodge No. 77, F. and A. M., He is a member of the Burning Bush Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons and of the Amer Temple, Shriners.

His wife (Esther) is the daughter of the late W. A. Scott, Sr., and sister of the late W. A. Scott, Jr., founder of the Atlanta Daily World.

The couple has two children, Esther 9, and Russell, Jr., 4. He is an active member of Bethel Baptist Church.

The Carters were married while the young lieutenant was stationed at Ft. McClelland, Ala. After his release from service, Carter resided in Atlanta for several months prior to entering the Harvard Law School.

The Carters were in Atlanta recently for a brief visit.

Doty, First Negro To Be Elected To Civic Board In Middletown

For the first time in Middletown's history--a Negro, Reuben T. Doty, Gardner Board and Carton Co. employee—was elected this week a member of the Board of Governors of the Middletown Civic Association by the citizens of the City.

This history making honor, comes to Mr. Doty a few weeks before the November election. He is a candidate for the Middletown City (Council) Commission and his campaign is rolling high in the minds of voters.

This step which placed a Negro on the Civic Board, many say the people plan to do the same on the Commission for the first time.

Other citizens elected this week were: Chas. R. Hook, Armco chairman; L. S. Dohn, Hardware dealer, Walter Leonard, Armco Employees Independent Union, Richard Wilmer, attorney, Mrs. Mary Strodbeck and three others.

Simmons Regains Seat in Toledo City Council

TOLEDO, Ohio. — (ANP) — James B. Simmons, Jr., an attorney, last week regained a seat in City council here that he lost two years ago.

Simmons, 38, polled 44,349 votes in the city-wide councilmanic race, a showing regarded by astute political observers as impressive. He finished sixth in the race for nine seats. There were 18 contestants in the field.

Actually, only about 10,000 of the votes cast for Simmons were counted in predominantly Negro precincts. He made a substantial showing in other polling places throughout the city.

Two years ago he was edged out for ninth place when a snowstorm in the later afternoon deterred many voters from exercising their franchise.

The newly-elected council, regarded as far more liberal than the present one, will take office in January.

Simmons had served three previous terms in City council, but this was the first time he was elected on popular city-wide balloting. His success from 1945 through 1949 was under the proportionate representation system.

Another important feature of the election, from the standpoint of the Negro voters, was the unseating of five Republican first-year councilmen. These men led the fight against additional public housing non-segregation controversy earlier this year, as favoring racial segregation in Toledo Metropolitan Housing authority projects.

The make-up of the new council will include five Democrats and four Republicans, most of whom have indicated support for public housing and slum clearance.

Doris Harris Gets Philly Legal Post

PHILADELPHIA — City Solicitor Abraham L. Freedman this week announced the appointment of Mrs. Doris May Harris as assistant city solicitor.

Mrs. Harris is the second Negro lawyer named under the new Democratic administration of the city of Philadelphia. Matthew Bullock is also a member of the City's legal staff.

The woman lawyer formerly had law offices in South Philadelphia where she was associated with Harvey N. Schmidt and Clifford S. Green.

A graduate of Howard university and the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Harris is the wife of Walter P. Harris, scion of one of Philadelphia's oldest and most respected families, a certified public accountant.

The newly appointed solicitor is an active member of the Women's Democratic club of Philadelphia where she serves as its legal counselor.

Philly Gets Second Negro City Judge

ORA LEE BRINKLEY

PHILADELPHIA — (A N P) — Theodore O. Spaulding, local attorney, was appointed this week to one of the local judicial vacancies by Governor John S. Fine, and becomes the second Negro to serve in the Municipal Court bench in this city.

Judge Herbert E. Millen was appointed to the Municipal Court by former Gov. James Duff, now a U. S. Senator.

The new judge was sworn in Thursday, July 30. He is the son of Mrs. Hattie L. Spaulding and the late Henry W. Spaulding of Whitesboro, N. J. He is married to the former Miss Virgil Trent of this city, and they have three children, Edna Mae, Theodore, O., Jr. and Joseph.

Judge Spaulding's term will expire the first Monday in January, 1956. His salary will be $14,000 per year.

He lives in fashionable Germantown at 131 W. Horter St. and is a graduate of Howard University and the University of Detroit Law School. He was admitted to the Michigan Bar in 1929 and the Pennsylvania bar in 1931.

In 1950 Spaulding was refeated by Congressman Earl Chudoff (D., Pa. 4th District) in his bid for congress He was a local president of the N. A. A. C. P. and is now a national director. He is a former president of the ultra-swanky P y r a m i d Club He is a member of the Republicans Citizens Committee, a director of the Christian Street Y M C. A., The Philadelphia Housing Association and the Health and Welfare Council of Philadelphia. He also serves as an attorney for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., and is a member of the Masons and the Elks.

NEW MUNICIPAL JUDGE:

Spaulding goes home for mother's blessing

PHILADELPHIA

Within a few hours after he had been appointed to the Municipal Court bench, Friday, Theodore O. Spaulding headed home for his mother's blessing. The attorney and his family spent the week end in his native Whitesboro, N.J.

Mrs. Hattie L. Spaulding is the mother of the new jurist. His father, Henry W., a carpenter and farmer, died on May 3. He is a grand nephew of the former North Carolina Congressman George H. White.

Spaulding, who is the Philadelphia AFRO counsel, was named to one of two local judicial vacancies by Gov. John S. Fine. Charles A. Waters, prothonotary of the supreme and superior courts, was appointed judge of common pleas court 3.

The newly-appointed jurist, Ex - Magistrate S p a u l d i n g, took oath of office on Thursday July 30.. Ceremony was held in Room 676, City Hall, at 3 p.m.

Registration Commissioners

Gov. Fine also selected Robert S. Hamilton, brother of Republican City Chairman William J. Hamilton Jr. to the registration commission. Reappointed to the commission were:

Charles W. Sweeney, Leon Sacks and James C. Crumlish Jr., son of the common pleas court judge.

Appointments were made upon recommendation of the GOP city chairman and William F. Meade, chairman of the board of revision of taxes. Shortly after their names were submitted by the governor, the two bench appointees were confirmed by the state senate.

M. Tucker and Rufus S. Watson.

Spaulding and Waters succeed the late Judges William Linton and John A. Mawhinney, respectively. Their terms end the first Monday in January, 1956. They then will face election for a full 10-year term.

Salaries

Waters will receive $18,500 annually, Spaulding, $14,000 and the registration commissioners $7,500. Terms of the latter end Jan. 6, 1957.

Spaulding, who lives at 131 W. Hortter st., is a graduate of Howard University and the University of Detroit. He was admitted to the Michigan bar, 1929, and the Pennsylvania bar, 1931.

His law offices are at 154 N. 15th st. He is associated with James K. Baker, Herbert R. Cain, Isaiah W. Crippins, Carlyle M. Tucker and Rufus Watson.

In 1950 Spaulding was defeated by Congressman Earl Chudoff, Democrat, in his bid for congress. An Eisenhower backer, he recently was mentioned for the Virgin Islands governorship.

Spaulding sprang into the limelight as attorney for the Home Owners Loan corp. His election to the presidency of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is largely attributed to his work with the government agency.

Under his administration, the branch membership grew to a peak of 17,000. He is now a director of the national NAACP.

Indepencent Leader

In 1951 he was elected to the board of the Republican Citizens Committee. The latter was an independent group opposed to the then Republican city administration.

Spaulding is also a director of the Christian St. YMCA, Philadelphia Housing association and the Health and Welfare council of Philadelphia. He also serves as attorney for the North Carolina Mutual life insurance co. and the Citizens and Southern bank and trust co.

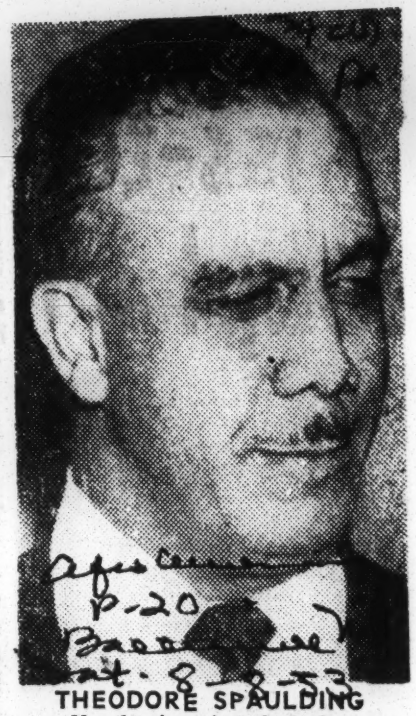
He is a member of the Pyramid Club of which he is a past president, Miller Memorial Baptist church, the Masons and Elks.

Father Of Three

Married to the former Virgil Trent, he is the father of two sons and one daughter; Theodore Jr., 19; Joseph, 15, and Edna M. He has two brothers and four sisters. They are:

Dr. George H. Spaulding, professor of chemistry at Morgan State college; Daniel, a real estate broker in Baltimore; Mrs. Mabel Perkins, wife of Ernest L. Perkins, the Baltimore attorney;

Mrs. Belle Hendricks, wife of Dr. Frank Hendricks of Cleveland; Mrs. Patricia Taylor, secretary to the Morgan president and wife of Dr. Julius Taylor, professor of physics at the college, and Mrs. Odessa Harris, wife of Delaney Harris, a steward on the U.S. lines.



THEODORE SPAULDING
Newly-Appointed Judge

Philadelphia Gets Second Negro Judge

By ORA LEE BRINKLEY

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Theodore O. Spaulding, local attorney, was appointed this week to one of two local judicial vacancies by Gov. John S. Fine, and becomes the second Negro to serve on the Municipal Court bench in this city.

Judge Herbert E. Miller was appointed to the Municipal Court by former Gov. James Duff, now a U. S. Senator.

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In 1950 Spaulding was defeated by Congressman Earl Chudoff (D., Pa., 4th District) in his bid for congress. He was local president of the NAACP and is now a national director. He is a former president of the ultra-swanky The Pyramid Club. He is a member of the Republicans Citizens Committee, a director of the Christian Street YMCA, The Philadelphia Housing Association and the Health and Welfare Council of Philadelphia. He also serves as an attorney for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., and is a member of the Mason and the Elks.



Theodore O. Spaulding is sworn in as a Municipal Court Judge in a City Hall ceremony. Administering the oath is President Judge John A. Boyle.

Negro Woman Given Law Post

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—City Solicitor Abraham L. Freedman this week announced the appointment of Mrs. Dorothy Harris as assistant city solicitor.

Mrs. Harris is the second Negro lawyer named under the new Democratic administration of the city of Philadelphia. Matthew Bullock is also a member of the city's legal staff.

The woman lawyer formerly had a law office in South Philadelphia where she was associated with Harvey N. Schmidt and Clifford S. Green.

A graduate of Howard University and the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Harris is the wife of Walter D. Harris, scion of one of Philadelphia's oldest and most respected families, a certified public accountant.

Rhodes Named To State Job

HARRISBURG, Pa. (INS)—E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia publisher, last week became the first Negro appointed to the State Parole Board.

Gov. John S. Fine announced that Rhodes would replace Somia M. B. O'Hara, who resigned May 2, in the $11,500 a year post.

Rhodes is publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune, and has been active in Philadelphia welfare and inter group relation organizations.

RHODES' statement to the press follows:

"I feel that the appointment offers an unusual opportunity for service. The position, while it is a great honor, is really a public trust. It deals with the rehabilitation of those convicted of crimes. I think the Governor of Pennsylvania deserves great praise for broadening the scope of the personnel of the board.

"I pledge to give my best in the performance of my duties and in working with other members of the board in giving the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania one of the most enlightened parole boards in the country."

* * *

FOR EIGHT years, Rhodes was Assistant U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District, and served as president of the National Bar Association. He also acted in campaigns to combat juvenile delinquency.

In his new post, Rhodes and other members will pass on applications of all prisoners for parole.

Rhodes Named To Pa. Parole Board By Gov.

Special to Journal and Guide

PHILADELPHIA

E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia publisher, was sworn in Wednesday morning as a member of Pennsylvania's three-man State Parole Board during ceremonies held in the courtroom of Municipal Court Judge Vincent A. Carroll at City Hall.

Mr. Rhodes, a former member of the State Legislature, was appointed to the Parole Board post on Friday by Governor John S. Fine. The position is the highest appointive position to which a Negro has ever been named in Pennsylvania.

THE OATH was administered by Judge Carroll who was flanked by Judge Theodore Spaulding and Judge Herbert E. Millen, the two colored members of the Municipal Court's judicial staff.

Mr. Rhodes, an attorney, has practiced for more than 25 years in Pennsylvania courts. He has served also as an assistant U. S. attorney.

34c(1) 1953

RANGOON, BURMA

MR. THOMAS E. POSEY
LABOR ATTACHE OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY



BRIEF VICE PRESIDENT—Thomas E. Posey, Labor Attache of the American Embassy in Rangoon, Burma, (left) recently accompanied Vice President Nixon to a reception given by Burmese Labor Minister M. A. Raschid to give prominent labor leaders an opportunity to meet the Vice President. Posey, former Professor of Economics at West Virginia State College, briefed the Vice-President on the labor movement in Burma.

In the photo, left to right, are: Posey, U Tin Nyunt, Secretary of the Trade Union Congress (Burma), U. S. Ambassador William J. Sebald, Bailar Raschid, son of the Labor Minister, Labor Minister Raschid and Vice-President Nixon.

34c(1) 1953

RANGOON, BURMA

'Tom' Posey Stationed In Rangoon

Carrying On Labor Education Program For Burmese Workers

RANGOON, Burma (NNPA) —In the Railway Workers' Union Building in Rangoon, capital of Burma, hangs a picture of Dr. Thomas E. Posey, the Technical Cooperation Administration labor adviser for Burma. He is the only foreigner thus honored.

His picture is there because the officers and men of the Railway Workers' Union know that "Dr. Tom" is their friend. They know that he is in Burma to serve the cause of the working man.

It would be difficult to find a better qualified man for such a task. Besides being a long-time union organizer in West Virginia, his home state, Dr Posey for many years taught labor economics, union administration and collective bargaining at the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

* * *

BUT IT IS MORE than his professional qualifications that have made him a success. His friendly, easy manner and obvious desire to help have won the hearts of working men.

Although Burma is predominantly an agricultural country, there are more than 70,000 enrolled trade union workers. Their leaders are mostly young and aggressive but they need somebody like Dr. Posey to help them direct their planning.

DR. POSEY is stressing primarily the need for education. With the help of the Burma-American Institute, a bi-national organization that teaches both English and Burmese, he arranged for English-speaking union officials to be trained as English teachers.

Somehow, in addition to his TCA duties and work with the union, Dr. Posey finds time to teach regular classes in labor at the University of Rangoon and to hold seminars for advanced students. He does this, he says, because "a worker's education program is of paramount importance."

* * *

TO AUGMENT the education programs that he is developing here within the various unions, he is encouraging them to send leaders abroad for further study. He hopes that within the next year several will go to other countries in Asia, Europe and the United States for advanced training.

One all-important concept that Dr. Posey is hammering home to union leaders and rank and file members is that of "productivity". Many, fearing a "speed-up", at first resisted the idea of more work per man per hour.

* * *

BUT AFTER gaining their confidence, Dr. Posey has been able to convince both leaders and men that before Burma can record real advancement it is necessary for all workers to produce more.

He points out that this can be done by using improved equipment and more efficient organization of effort so that with the same amount of work more production is obtained.

One concrete indication of his success was demonstrated by the workers at the Government Spinning and Weaving Factory on National Day (November 11). Although a legal holiday, the workers, of their own volition, worked a full day and turned over all proceeds to the government.

TCA Adviser Wins Hearts Of Workers

RANGOON, Burma — (NNPA) — The Railway Workers of Burma know that "Dr. Tom" is their friend, and that he is in their country to serve the cause of the working man.

"Dr. Tom" is Dr. Thomas Posey, the Technical Cooperation Administration labor adviser for Burma, and his picture hangs in the Railway Workers' Union building in Rangoon, capital of Burma.

A long-time union organizer in West Virginia, his home state, Dr. Posey for many years taught labor economics, union administration and collective bargaining at the University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

More than his professional qualifications, Dr. Posey's friendly, easy manner and obvious desire to help have won the hearts of working men.

Although Burma is predominantly an agricultural country, there are more than 70,000 enrolled trade union workers. Their leaders are mostly young and aggressive, but they need somebody like Dr. Posey to help them direct their planning.

In addition to his TCA duties and work with the Union, Dr. Posey finds time to teach regular classes in labor at the University of Rangoon and to hold seminars

One important concept that Dr. Posey is hammering home to union leaders and rank and file members is that of "productivity." Many, fearing a "speed-up" at first resisted the idea of more work per man per hour. But after gaining their confidence, Dr. Posey has been able to convince both leaders and workers that before Burma can record real advancement it is necessary for all workers to promise more.

Dr. Posey pointes out that this can be done by using improved equipment and more efficient organization of effort so that with the same amount of work more production is obtained.

One concrete indication of his success was demonstrated by the workers at the Government Spinning and Weaving factory on National Day (Nov. 11) Although a legal holiday, the workers, of their own volition, worked a full day and turned over all proceeds to the government.

Rhode Island Woman Wins Council Post

NEWPORT, R. I. — (ANP) — A precedent was set this week in Newport, formerly the playground of America's key millionaries

Mrs. Alice O. Richards, who has taken a prominent role in political fraternal and civic affairs in Rhode Island, was appointed to the representative council of the city

Mrs. Richards was the choice of Second Ward members of the council to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert C. Bell who had been appointed to the Newport Housing Authority.

The civic leader was formally nominated by the Second Ward Council members after she had received the full endorsement of the nominating committee.

A member of the Newport Republican City committee for many years, Richards holds membership in a number of other Republican organizations, the New England jurisdiction of the Order of Eastern Star, Prince Hall chapter, and other fraternal groups.

Name Woman To Newport City Council

NEWPORT, R. I. — Mrs. Alice O. Richards, prominent in political, fraternal and civic affairs in Rhodes Island, has appointed to the representative council of Newport.

She was the choice of Second ward members of the council to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert C. Bell who has been named to the Newport housing authority.

A member of the Newport Republican City committee for many years, Mrs. Richardson holds membership in a number of other GOP groups, the New England jurisdiction of the Order of Eastern Star, Prince Hall chapter, and various other fraternal and civic groups.

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Receives Important Appointment



DR. E. A. SELBY

Dr. E. A. Selby, Secretary-treasurer of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union, Nashville, Tenn., was recently appointed by the Mayor of Nashville to serve as a member of the important and powerful five-member Nashville Transit Authority. This authority was created under the leadership of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce which had held many discussions with city officials and other important citizens of Nashville and Davidson County. It was finally approved by the Davidson County legislative delegation.

Five-Member Board

This five-member board is a new board appointed under the terms of the Nashville Transit Authority Act which provides for three city members and two county members. Dr. Selby was appointed as one of the city members.

Did Not Seek Appointment

In announcing the appointment Mayor Ben West stated that "none of the gentlemen named has asked for this appointment. Each of them has accepted the position on the authority as a public service for the benefit of the community." The mayor further stated that he had done his "best to name a representative and non-partisan board. I have pointed out to the members of the Transit Authority that the act expressly provides that the Mayor and City Council shall have no authority over them whatsoever."

Important Responsibilities

This five-member board is charged with far-reaching responsibilities. All authority for supervision, regulation and control over transit utilities in Nashville and Davidson County is vested in this five-member transit authority. It is to assume jurisdiction over pending litigation (nothing new to Dr. Selby) and negotiate lease agreements with whatever bus utility serves Nashville. It is to take final action relative to revenue bond and designate the amount of bond needed for proposed projects.

The authority is required to hold public meetings each month after suitable announcement has been made.

High Honor

It is a signal and distinguished honor for any citizen of Nashville to be appointed to such an important board. When it is considered that only three citizens of Nashville proper could be appointed, we must realize that the Mayor must have had a time selecting three of the most representative citizens he knew. This appointment shows the stature of Dr. Selby as a citizen and business man whose qualifications are recognized by the Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor of Nashville.

—Andrew White.

Transit Aid



E. A. SELBY

Selby New Nashville Transit Aid

NASHVILLE — E. A. Selby, secretary-treasurer of the Sunday School Union of the AME church, was appointed recently by Mayor Ben West to the five member Nashville Transit Authority.

Selby is one of three members from the city proper and the other two are from outlying counties. In making the announcement, Mayor West said that none of the five had sought the honor but in making the selections he had tried to pick the most representative persons.

The appointment of Selby to the powerful commission is another first for Negroes under the liberal administration of Mayor West. Nashville now has Negroes in every branch of the city administration, but the park board and the civil service commission.

The authority which is newly created will operate independently of the city council and will be responsible for supervision, regulation and control over transit utilities in Nashville and Davidson counties. It will hold public meetings once a month.

Selby has been secretary-treasurer of the AME Publishing House since 1948 and is recognized as an authority in the printing trade.

Tenn. Man Appointed

Dr. Selby Named To Transit Board

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. E. A. Selby, secretary-treasurer of the AME, Sunday School Union, was recently appointed by Mayor Ben West of Nashville to serve on the five-member Nashville Transit Authority.

This authority was created under the leadership of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce which had held many discussions with city officials and other important citizens of Nashville and Davidson county.

In announcing the appointment Mayor West stated that none of the gentlemen named has asked for this appointment. Each of them has accepted the position on the authority as a public service for the benefit of the community."

The five - member board is charged with the supervision, regulation and control over transit utilities in Nashville and Davidson count.

Knoxville Gets Ass't Atty. General

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (SNS) — Carl A. Cowan, 51-year-old Knoxville lawyer, was sworn in Saturday morning in Criminal Court as a member of the attorney general's staff.

Attorney General Hal H. Clements, Jr., who made the appointment said, "I and all my associates in the office feel that we are fortunate to have the Hon. Carl A. Cowan as a Criminal Investigator and assistant in the office, particularly in view of his many years at the bar. I am happy that he is willing to assist us in the conduct of our work."

"Mr. Cowan will be assigned to represent all other states in the Circuit Court in actions under the Reciprocal Support Act and make child deserters support their families. He will also be in charge of part of our extradition work in returning fugitives and will be particularly assigned to the investigation and trial of cases involving member of the bars of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Cowan, a loyal and liberal Republican of long standing was born and reared in Knoxville. He is a graduate of Knoxville College, with an A. B. degree, and Howard University School of Law, LL. B. degree. He is a former member of the Knox County Republican Executive Committee, and Knox County Primary Board. He is a former magistrate of Knox County and while in this office was successful in establishing a park for Negroes in the Bluegrass area, which now bears the name Carl Cowan Park.

Mr. Cowan, an active civic and church worker, is a member of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Committee of Management of Cansler Branch Y. M. C. A.; member of the Board of Directors of Fellowship House of Knoxville, Inc.; member of the Board of Directors of Knoxville Mental Health Clinic, and is a former member of the Board of Trustees of Knoxville College. He is also affiliated with the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Triad Club, and the Legal Redress Committee of the Knoxville Branch NAACP.

Mr. Cowan, who was sworn in by Criminal Judge J. Fred Bibbs is a member of the Knoxville and National Bar Associations; and is a member of the bars of tre Supreme Court of the United States; U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit; District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee; and the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Mr. Cowan's appointment increased General Clement's Staff to six members.

Negro Made Assistant County Attorney

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10—Carl A. Cowan, a Knoxville Negro attorney, has been appointed assistant to the attorney of Knox county, thus becoming the first known Negro to hold such a position here.

Upon administration of the oath of office Atty. Gen. Hal H. Clements remembered, "I have long desired to do this."

A few minutes later, Cowan handled his first case—a drunken driving charge.

Born in Knoxville in 1902, Cowan attended Knoxville college and Howard university, receiving the degrees of A. B. and L. B. He is a form member of the Knox county court, a member of the National Bar association and the Knox county bar. He can plead cases before the Supreme court of Tennessee, the federal District court for eastern Tennessee, the U. S. Court of Appeals, and the U. S. Supreme court.

He belongs to the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and is a former member of the executive committee of the Knox county Republicans.

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Dr. Stewart Gets Council Post

OAK RIDGE, Tenn. — Dr. Albert Stewart, 35-year-old chemist, was elected to the Oak Ridge Town council last week for a two-year term. He is the first Negro to serve on the advisory program in the Atomic City.

Two Negroes Win Municipal Posts In Texas Cities

HOUSTON, Tex., May 26.—Two Texas Negroes cracked the color line last week with appointments to municipal positions in their respective cities.

They are:

Dr. H. E. Lee, appointed to the city health board of Houston, and Dr. J. M. Burnett, named to the welfare board in Fort Worth.

Dr. Lee has been a practicing physician for 53 years, with 45 of them spent in Houston. Commenting on his appointment, Dr. Lee said:

"I will do my best, as I am interested in the general improvement of health for all of Houston, and especially in the home."

Dr. Lee attended Meharry Medical college from which he was graduated in 1902.

Dr. Burnett has been practicing in Fort Worth for some 15 years. At the time of his appointment last week to the welfare board he was in St. Louis, Mo. attendnig the Homer G. Phillips Alumni Association meeting.

He, too, is a graduate of Meharry Medical college. He later

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Herd, principal of the colored school were entertained Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Salome McKinnis.

Investigator Quits Texas D.A. Office

HOUSTON, Texas — M. W. Plumer first Negro special investigator for Harris County District Attorney's office, has handed in his resignation to devote more time to his private law practice.

Plumer's work during the seven months he was employed by Harris County has been praised by District Attorney William Scott. The D.A. has announced he will hire another Negro special investigator to replace Plumer.

Plummer's Arrest Part Of Hysteria

The Informer
Houston, Texas

HOUSTON — The wave of hysteria following the shooting of two policemen last week reached its height when Atty. M. W. Plummer, special investigator for the district attorney was arrested for carrying a pistol.

Mr. Plummer, first Negro to be appointed to the district attorney's office here, was arrested in a barbecue stand on Dowling where he was looking for a witness.

Since the shooting of Patrolmen J. H. Bell and Thomas H. Graham on July 8, dozens of Negroes have been arrested in a series of wholesale pickups by officers seeking the gunman.

Witnesses have told of seeing as many as eight carloads of policemen at one time filled with persons who were questioned about the shooting. A TSU student was arrested and held for more than twelve hours after he had a fracas with a car dealer.

* * * ... .

The student was listed as a "hot suspect by police after they searched his room and found a blood-stained shirt and a pistol of the same caliber with which the officers were shot. He was later released.

Immediately following the shooting dozens of officers patrolled the streets, arresting any unfortunate citizen who happened to be abroad at the time.

* * * ..

In the days that followed, any Negro on the street has been subject to arrest and many innocent citizens have been picked up and hustled off to jail.

The arrest of Attorney Plummer touched off an exchange of words beween the police department and District Attorney William H. Scott.

Mr. Scott quoted a section of the Texas Civil Statutes in upholding the right of Mr. Plummer and other investigators for the district attorney to carry pistols.

Mr. Plummer told THE INFORMER that he had gone into the barbecue stand looking for James Champ who was wanted as a witness in a forthcoming case.

"I had been told that the man I was looking for would be on Dowling Street about midnight, he stated.

"I went to the location and someone tipped Champ off that a man was looking for him with a pistol. After a while two officers came in and began to shake me down.

"When they discovered the pistol, I was arrested.

The officers were identified as A. J. Crow and J. W. Biggs Mr. Plummer said that he was not mistreated in any way, but that the officers treated him "like a juvenile.

* * * ... ...

"They asked me what I was doing out so late at night,' he said.

Meanwhile, no progress has been reported in the search for the assailant who shot the policemen. Officers still think that when they find the man who held up a liquor store a few minutes before the shooting, they will have the gun man.

Atty Plummer Resigns Job In D. A.'s Office

HOUSTON — M. W. Plumer, special investigator for District Attorney William Scott's office, has handed in his resignation.

Attorney Plummer is the first Negro special investigator for Harris county.

Hi work during the seven months he has been employed ia lauded highly oy Mr. Scott. The DA has announced he will hire another Negro special investigator to replace Mr. Plumer.

The young special investigation has been the object of two recent incidents, of which he asserts have no bearings on his quitting the D A's office.

Several weeks ago he was arrested for carrying a gun, and was released immediately after the arresting officers discovered he was a special investigator.

Later, he was invited into the basement cafeteria in the new county courthouse, His entering the cafeteria later served as a medium to bring to light the practice of segregation in the cafeteria.

Mr. Plummer stated in his resignation that increasing demands in his private law practice has forced him to give the job up.

It has been pointed out that special investigator was reluctant to take the job in the first place because of his private law practice.

He has indicated he is quitting now while there is a cordial relationship. Apparently Mr. Plummer suspects were could be future developments which might pose discord and it would not be possible to resign on a friendly basis.

Richard H. Poole Elected To City Council In Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — (ANP) — Richard H. Poole last week became the first known Negro in recent years to be elected to the Alexandria Democratic Committee. He was elected a committeeman from th city's third ward.

Poole polled 332 votes to top the four candidates competing for the two seats in the third ward. He was sponsored by the Alexandria Democratic club, an organization of the party's liberal wing.

Membership on the committee is important in that it allows the committeeman to help set policy for the party at the local level. The group decides the election method—whether by primary, convention or mass meeting.

Poole's election was made possible by a change last year which allowed Negroes to become members in the state Democratic Convention. Prior to that, the organization was all-white.

Poole was elected from a predominately colored ward. In commenting on his election, he said he planned to encourage Negroes to become active in politics.

"We have so many colored taxpayers who are eligible to vote," he asserted. "I want to get them all registered and voting for the Democratic party. It is time colored people took an active part in city affairs."

A manager of a funeral home in Alexandria, the 61-year-old Poole is active in church work. He has been superintendent of Sunday School at the Alfred Street Baptist Church for some 25 years and is chairman of its board of trustees.

Negro Elected To Top Demo Spot

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Clay Given Important Housing Appointment

WASHINGTON

Staff Correspondence

The appointment of Reuben E. Clay to the post of Racial Relations Officer for the Federal Housing Administration was announced Tuesday by Commissioner Guy T. Hollyday.

Mr. Clay's headquarters will be in Richmond and his territory includes Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

HIS DUTIES will be concerned with arranging construction of private housing for minority groups.

For the past three years he has been racial relations adviser with the Public Housing Administration with office in Richmond.

He is a native of Richmond and received his education in the Richmond public schools and Lincoln University.

FROM 1939 to 1942 he was manager of the Negro division of first the United States Employment Service in Norfolk and when the State took over this service he continued in the position.

In 1942 he was appointed manager of the Douglas Park Public Housing project in Portsmouth and held this position until January 1950, when he accepted a position as a four-state racial relations adviser with the PHA office in Richmond.



REUBEN CLAY

Longley Appointed To Small Business Group

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.

David E. Longley, Richmond insurance executive, has been appointed by Secretary of Commerce McKay to the Small Business Advisory Committee which is being set up by the Department of Commerce, it was disclosed last week by J. Calvitt Clarke Jr., Richmond Republican chairman.

The committee will work in liaison with the Small Business Administration, and its duty will be to acquaint small business men with the objectives of the Department of Commerce and the Small Business Administration. It will also explain the facilities these agencies have to offer to small businessmen.

MR. LONGLEY'S appointment is in line with President Eisenhower's program to appoint qualified Negroes to government positions. Mr. Longley's duties will be mainly to see that southern Negro small businessmen have an opportunity to avail themselves of the facilities of the small business administration of the Department of Commerce. This is the first effort by a national administration to explain to the Negro small businessman the functions of the two federal agencies.

The appointment was made with the endorsement of and at the request of the State Republican National Committeeman, Ted Dalton, who is also the GOP candidate for governor.



DAVID E. LONGLEY

WILBERFORCE PRESIDENT:

Dr. C. Hill endorsed for governor of Virgin Isles

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Dr. Charles L. Hill, a native of Urbana, and president of Wilberforce University, has been presented by the Ohio Republican Patronage Committee for appointment as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

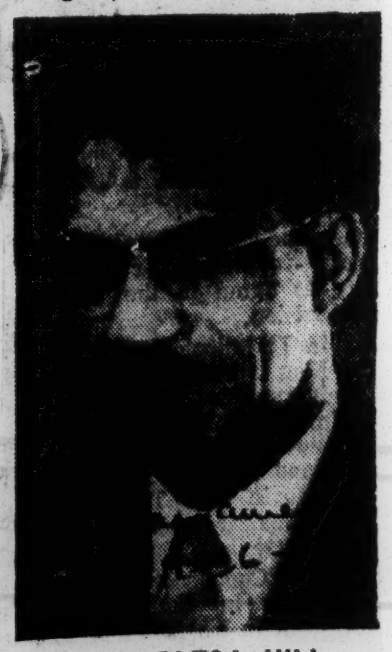
Dr. Hill was recently unanimously endorsed by the State Committee which is under the chairmanship of Senator John W. Bricker.

Dr. Hill, who has served as president of Wilberforce for six years, has spent more than 20 years in the field of high education.

Prolific Writer

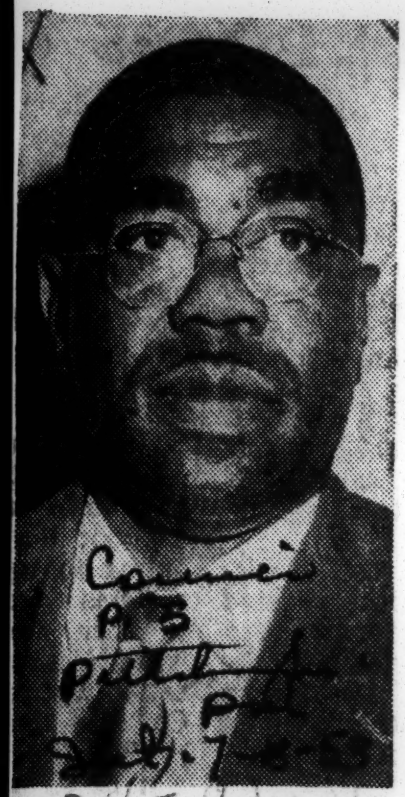
He is the author of several books in the field of philosophy, has traveled extensively in Europe, the near East and the Islands, and can converse fluently in five or six different tongues.

He received his academic training from Ohio State University where he was awarded the Ph. D degree; Wittenberg College, Springfield, where he secured the A.B., B.D. and M.S.T. degrees and Berlin, Germany, when before the advent of Hitler, he studied as an exchange student.



DR. CHARLES L. HILL

He is considered the outstanding authority in this country on the works of Phillip Melancthon, a contemporary of Martin Luther.



34c(1) W. Va.

Appointed

Atty. James H. Rowland, Beckley, W. Va., has been appointed by Governor Marland of West Virginia to serve as a member of the State Board of Education until the next session of the State Senate. —DuMetz Photo.

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ALABAMA

INCUMBENTS SWEPT OUT OF OFFICE:

Race issue fizzles in Mobile election

By JOHN LeFLORE

MOBILE, Ala.—The race issue fizzled and failed to pay off its usual dividend last week in Mobile's heated city commission election.

As a result Commissioners Charles A. Baumhauer, Ernest M. Megginson, and Joseph R. Mitternight were swept out of office under a tidal wave of votes.

On the winning end were Joseph N. Langan, Henry R. Luscher and Charles E. Hackmeyer.

Langan, an attorney, former member of the state legislature and veteran of World War Two and Korea; Luscher, Mobile county's deputy tax collector, and Hackmeyer, a county commissioner, will take office Oct. 1 for four year terms.

More than 15,000 Mobile citizens participated in the voting, with an estimated 1,500 colored persons casting ballots.

Langan, the main target of the racist campaign, failed by only 26 votes of polling more ballots than his three opponents combined for first place.

He had been branded as a "n----r lover" by followers of Mayor Baumhauer. Scurrilous leaflets and handbills were widely distributed in white sections of the city against Langan and speakers on the radio charged him with being linked with the NAACP and the Non-Partisan Voters League (a colored organization critical of the present city administration).

The colored vote went overwhelmingly for Langan, Luscher and Hackmeyer. The Seventh ward, which is predominatly a barometer of colored voting sentiment, gave Langan 699 votes to 168 for Baumhauer, 33 for Clarence Barcley and Gordon Hall, 9.

The same ward provided Luscher with 684 votes to 201 for Megginson, and Hackmeyer received 579 votes to Mitternight's 280 and William J. McQuillen's 34.

Colored citizens, long neglected by the present city administration in the matters of playgrounds, street paving, health and sanitation and job opportunities, made their resentment felt at the polls.

Their demands as the "forgotten people" were said to have been almost completely ignored at city hall. Mobile is one of the few large cities in the South which has consistently refused to employ colored policemen.

The three winning candidates were supported by the Non-Partisan Voters League, whose leaders are Alfred S. Crishon, NAACP official, Dr. J. Echols Lowery, Methodist pastor, Handy L. Davis, Prichard civic worker, and Conrad Deane, who is widely-known in the labor field.

Alabama's Negro Candidates Given Little Chance of Win

Bid for Seats in Legislature First Since Reconstruction Days

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 13—Does the entry of a half-dozen Negro candidates for public and party offices in Alabama mean that members of the race soon will be able to get elected to such jobs in this state?

Seasoned observers don't think so, unless possibly for minor posts chosen by voters in a few precincts or districts where the Negroes predominate.

Even so, the recent filing of papers by Negroes in four Alabama cities to qualify as candidates in the May 4 Democratic primary election for the Legislature, County Democratic Executive Committee and County Board of Education places marked the first time this had been done since Reconstruction days.

In the years immediately following the Civil War, the Alabama Legislature was made up almost entirely of Negroes and carpetbaggers, as were law-making bodies of other Southern states.

But after the native Democrats regained control of the state government in the post-Civil War days, no Negroes had sought to run for membership in the Legislature until last week. Neither had they sought any other offices.

Attorney First

Arthur D. Shores, 45-year-old Birmingham Negro attorney, who filed as candidate for one of Jefferson County's seven seats in the House of Representatives, became the first. He has been a Negro political leader here for years, although the Negro vote has been comparatively light in Birmingham, in Jefferson County and throughout the state.

Shores is president of the Alabama Progressive Democrats Assn., made up of what he calls "Negro Democrats." He also heads the Jefferson County

ALABAMA

branch of this organization, and estimates that there are some 10,000 Negro voters in this, the largest Alabama county.

Estimates of the total number of qualified Negro voters in the state vary from 30,000 to 50,000. No one actually knows how many there are, although Negroes have been voting in Democratic primaries in Alabama for several years. Their vote is actively sought by white candidates in some of the counties.

Heavy registration of new voters since the people of Alabama ratified the two-year ($3) poll tax amendment last Dec. 15 has seen additional egroes qualified. But they have been very much in the minority, with only a few thousand of them included among approximately 125,000 voters' names added to poll lists in recent weeks.

Well over 500.000 ballots are expected to be cast in the upcoming primary. This would be about 100,000 more than voted in the Democratic primary four years ago and about 80,000 more than cast in the presidential election in 1952.

Of the other Negro candidates who have already filed and paid their qualifying fees to enter the primary races, one lives at Montgomery, three at Mobile and one at Tuskegee.

E. D. Nixon, Montgomery, former state NAACP president, qualified for one of the places on the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee.

At Mobile, Clarence H. Montgomery, a barber; the Rev. Terry M. Batts, a Baptist minister, and Alex L. Herman, head of a burial insurance company, all filed for membership on that county's Democratic committee.

And at Tuskegee, Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, veteran Tuskegee Institute teacher, filed for a place on the Macon County Board of Education. A graduate of Howard University and holder of a master's degree from Columbia University, she has been on the Tuskegee faculty 29 years.

While Negroes running for public and party office is new to Alabama, a number of them have been elected to governmental posts in some other Southern states.

Five Negroes were elected to city councils in North Carolina last year for the first time in those particular municipalities since the Reconstruction period.

Dr. J. E. Walker, first Negro to run for a Memphis office in almost 50 years, polled about one-third of the total vote for a board of education seat in 1951.

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Leadership For Legislation

Last Saturday, St. Valentine's Day, Mr. W. C. Patton, in the roll of "a private citizen" saw assembled at his suggestion a small band of "state leaders" who were to discuss a proposed legislative program looking forward to the biennial meeting of the Alabama State Legislature. He, Mr. Patton, expressed disappointment at the smallness of the number that came to this meeting.

He looked upon some of the absenteeism by a large number of the invited leaders to reflect their lack of interest in formulating a legislative program for the benefit of the whole population instead of a particular group. To look in thte direction of legislation for the benefit of the total population represents, we think, a new type of political action thinking. This idea may have been oo new to catch well with most of the tall-timber leadership.

Another view could be that unconsciously and unplannedly, Patton's ambitious, though earnest, move tot have the top-roos leadership discuss some subjecs for suggested legislative consideration, casts attention toward the Alabama Progressive Democratic Association which some months ago adopted a far-reaching program. Nothing has been heard of the program since that time.

Alabama needs leadership for legislation. The goal of political action is legislative action. It therefore seems timely and vital that some leaders who have worked in the field of political action would begin to view the area of legislative advocacy. Most of the group's political action leadership in this state is newborn leadership in respect to politics.

What disturbs this newspaper is not the size of the leaders attending the meeting but the views expressed by some of "our leaders" on he needs, aspirations, and goals of the non-leaders. Some of them claim that they do not know what the people want. This type of "leadership" should be given a program of needs and wants by the organizations who elect them.

Could it be that the long entrenched leadership in Alabama has out-lived its usefulness because it lacks the sensitiveness and closeness to the feelings, longings and needs of those it was chosen to serve? In passing it should be pointed out thtat a few of the same such speaking leaders who say they do not know what their group wants in Birmingham the way of civil rights, first-class citizenship, fair opportunities are located on the Birmingham Interracial Committee where they give the impression of knowing and working for the Negro group. Not long will it be before the eyes of the public come open to all of this double-tongued leadership.

Absent-from-action leaders and those unfamiliar with the needs and aspirations of the group fail to measure up to the expectations of and requirements for the kind of leadership which is needed in these turbulent times and troubled days. The leadership conference serve the unique purpose of bringing out into the open the sad state of leadership among us in Alabama and the challenge to those who have been faithful followers to step out in front so that at least the people will not be held back from the progress thtey could make from the momentum of good leadership in other Southern states.

Those who attended the St. Valentine's Day Conference are to be commended for sacrificing the time to discuss ideas which need to be considered by the state lawmakers when they meet after May 5 in Montgomery. This should be the beginning of the development of real, genuine, speak-for-the-people leadership in this state. Alabama is running behind a number of other Southern states simply because "our leadership" seems to accept positions without setting up a program and goals and working for them.

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BOOKS- (UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES)

Don't Burn Books – Read Them

While there may be many books wandering around among us, hardly worth the ink with which they are written and otherwise should be consigned to the waste heap, there are many of us, who had our cultural beginning where books were scarce, do not feel so "forty" about the danger of the arising of a contagion in book burning, lest such a practice transcends the offices of good books.

Such a practice had its beginning back in the dark ages; somewhat akin to the inquisition, it has come down time to win in some instances disfavor among all liberty loving people.

Like many a practice, begun for wholesome missions and the purification of the atmosphere, it in nowise confined itself to the barring of obsenity and those spurious doctrines of strange and unwholesome isms. It will be found to the contrary, that those long intellectual gestopas would go further in prescribing what the people should read, restricting human thought and otherwise shape a philosophy to their fancies and thinking.

Books might be called embalmed minds; some minds are wholesome, while others are weak and feeble; therefore, it might be expected that now and then a bad book would appear. Book publishers make heavy investments in bringing out a book; they are careful to avoid a book that might prove a financial liability. Books are carefully written and scanned by their authors, so as to make them in a measure, authentic and standard.

When we reflect we recall that the Bible itself came through the flood gates of burning books; it has been in its time tightly banned and many of the old prophets in ancient times were put to death – but the Bible still marches on as a best seller. There are many stories in the Bible which will not conform to much of our own political thinking and our philosophies of governments. Paul, one of the foremost exponents of the Christian religion and himself rated to be second only to the founder of Christianity, might come under the criticism of those who dislike his exhortation to a slave who became converted, to return back to his master and with a note from Paul to his master to "be kind to your slaves."

There are stories in the fields of economics, government and social regulations which might fall under the axe. But people keep on reading the Bible.

We have in mind a sensational candidate for office in this state who resorted to book-burning. While this was for political purposes, it brought many suggestions to sick minds.

Too many people today do not do enough book reading. Book enemies on every front are favorable to book burning. All in all, too few books are read anyway; those who are loudest on the book burning front, might fall in this category.

Let's pause long enough from our book-burning business, to read a few.

White Asks Dulles About Ban On Book

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Walter White in a telegram to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, last week requested information on why his

BULLETIN

ST. LOUIS—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles notified Walter White by telegram this week that the State department has issued no order removing Mr. White's book "Rising Wind" from any U. S. information service libraries.

Secretary Dulles added that he had asked D.R. L. Johnson of the international information administration, which has charge of the library program, to investigate this and similar cases.

book, "A Rising Wind," had been banned from United States Information Service libraries in Bombay and Calcutta, India.

White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the book was an account of a trip he made during World War II. This trip, he said, had been made at the request of the armed forces "to assist in easing friction between white and Negro troops."

"My book was an honest picture of race conditions, both good and bad," he wrote. "Since then I was asked by the state department last year to go to India to answer Communist propaganda against the United States on race questions.

"If fear of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (Rep., Wisc.) caused removal of my book, there is serious question in my mind whether your department wants the true story of the Negro told either at home or abroad," he concluded.

One of Principal Red Objectives

Stalin Plan for Negro Nation In Southern States Revealed

Miami, Fla. Herald P.1

Fifth in a Series

By FLETCHER KNEBEL

WASHINGTON — Josef Stalin's 30-year plot to tear Capitalism from the land of America and erect a powerful Communist state amid the ruins embraced plans of violence and bloodshed. Tri. 3-13-53

No other deduction can be made from a proposal of the Stalin-dominated sixth World Congress of the Communist International to foster a separate Negro nation in our southern states.

Outlines of the scheme have been provided among the 3,000,000 words of testimony before a hearing panel of the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington by former American Communists who took orders form Moscow.

The orders reaching into almost every phase of American life came direct from the Kremlin and its organizational creatures in the three-decade span of Joseph Stalin's rule.

It was in 1929, according to witnesses before the board, that the Sixth World Congress of the Comintern ordered the United States Communist party to declare that Negroes in the southern United States had a right to determine their own nationality.

This proposal for a separate Negro republic, or dictatorial satellite of Russia, within the geographical boundaries of the United States, was taught as one of the principal Red objectives at the Lenin Institute.

In the daily lectures given at the institute by such Red bosses as A. Mangulin, Dimitri Manuilsky and Otto Kuusinen, the idea of a Negro state in the South was seen as the forerunner of revolution in the United States. The Russians proposed to create the Negro state, back it against the United States and then take over the entire continent in the ensuing shambles.

★ ★ ★

CURIOUSLY enough, the only Communist voice raised in Moscow against this policy of holocaust belonged to an American Negro, William Odell Nowell, who'd had his ears dinned full of the separate Negro republic theme during his schooling at the Lenin Institute.

A Detroit Communist, who was a member of the party from 1929 to 1936, Nowell appeared as a government witness before the board to tell his story.

Nowell in Moscow argued against the Negro state project on the ground that it would plunge the world into a cruel racial war and destroy his homeland. Herald

For this crime of deviation, the Reds indicted and tried Nowell in the Lenin Institute auditorium. A board that included Earl Browder, Gerhart Eisler and Jacob Stachel, he testified functioned as prosecutor, judge and jury. They disciplined Nowell and demoted him out of the American party hierarchy.

By this time Stalin was taking his anticipated control of America so much for granted that returning United States Communists brought back the Red flag with its hammer and sickle. The Red emblem began to fly openly at Communist camps in the United States and the comrades carried it in a number of parades. Witnesses testified it provided the backdrop at all secret party councils.

American Reds had been infiltrating the labor movement through a "Trade Union Educational League," but Moscow became disgruntled with the progress in 1928. The Stalin-controlled Profitern, a subsidiary of the Comintern, ordered dissolution of the TUEL and commanded American Communists to concentrate on organizing Red-controlled industrial unions in the great mass production plants.

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IN RESPONSE to Moscow orders, American Reds moved into high places in such labor organizations as the Auto Workers Industrial Union in Detroit, the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union and the National Miners Union.

The degree to which Moscow directed the Red infiltration of American unions found an illustration in the person of Yuzefovich, a Russian Comintern agent whose chief job became that of overseeing the labor front.

Beginning in March, 1930, when Nat Honig took over editing "Labor Unity," an organ of the Reds' new Trade Union Unity League, Yuzefovich visited Honig more than a dozen times to give him editorial instructions. Honig, a member of the Communist party from 1927 to 1939, so testified before the board.

The Russian Comintern agent actually manipulated a Trade Union Unity League convention held in Pittsburgh in 1932, according to Honig. Yuzefovich said nothing on the floor, but held court in a nearby cafeteria during recesses and dictated operations to such men as Stachel, Frank Boric of the National Miners Union and Sam Ziebel of the Shoe and Leather Workers.

By 1932 the American Communists, under Moscow orders, were teaching underground preparations for revolution at their national training school in New York City. Lazar M. Kaganovich, then a member of the Soviet Politburo and now one of the four top deputies in the new Georgi Malenkov regime, wrote the secret manual for the course.

Kaganovich reiterated that in any war between Russia and the United States, American Communists must strive for a Soviet victory. Kaganovich based the manual on Bolshevik experiences in Russia under the czars.

It called for a breakdown of the American Communist underground apparatus into cells of no more than five members each. Members were to destroy all Communist literature in their homes and store membership records and directives in secret hideaways.

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The Buffalo classes not only turned out Communist leaders locally, but functioned as a "prep school" for the Lenin Institute in Moscow, where stellar students were dispatched for post-graduate courses in American revolution.

Supervisor for the Kaganovich doctrine at these secret Communist schools was J. Peters, a wily Russian who operated the Red underground for years in the U. S. before leaving the country for Hungary in 1949. It was Peters who gave orders to Washington Communist cells that housed such famed American Reds as Alger Hiss.

Upon direct orders from Moscow, a Comintern agent in the United States demanded a strike be called at the Fisher Body plant in Cleveland in 1932. The word came down through a veteran international saboteur, Gerhart Eisler, who had swung Stalin's purge sword for him among Communists in the Far East. Eisler remained in the United States until 1949 when he jumped bail to flee to Russia. He became propaganda boss of east Germany only to fall from grace in a 1952 purge.

Eisler, under the name of Edwards, spent months in the Cleveand area, according to two former Communists who testified before the board. He directed Communist membership drives, ordering a further infiltration of unions and winnowing out Red leaders who would not adhere to such Moscow policy orders as that called for a strike at Fisher Body.

Moscow turned its attention to Canada that depression year, establishing a hidden courier station in Buffalo where secret police ran documents across the border. Eisler directed this operation also, supervising the couriers who transmitted packages in brown wrapping paper that rank-and-filers dared not open. Police raided one depot only to be turned away with the alibi that it was an innocent meeting of insurance salesmen. The Reds didn't lie. They were insurance salesmen for revolution.

Next — American Communists take oath of fealty to Joseph Stalin in Moscow.

Reds Hoped for Negro Revolt

30-Year Plot Of Stalin

Party Congress Sought To Create Satellite In U. S.

Joseph Stalin carried on a 30 year plot to convert America into another puppet Communist state. This is the fifth of eight articles prepared from the 3,000,000-word report of the Subversive Activities Control Board which reveals the details of that Communist plot.

By FLETCHER KNEBEL
Of The Des Moines Register and Tribune

Washington, March 11.—Joseph Stalin's 30-year plot to tear capitalism from the land of America and erect a powerful Communist state amid the ruins embraced plans of violence and bloodshed.

No other deduction can be made from a proposal of the Stalin-dominated sixth world congress of the Communist International to foster a separate Negro nation in our Southern states.

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Negro Republic Urged

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Negro Opposes Idea

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Red Flag Waved In U. S.

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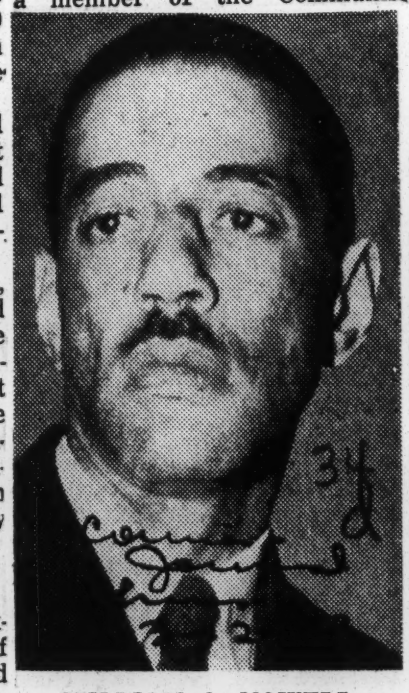
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Russian Directed Labor Front

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Revolution Taught at School

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'Prep School' for Moscow

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Strike Ordered at Fisher

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Poet Tells McCarthy Group He Renounced Communism

By ALVIN SPIVAK
International News Service
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Poet Langston Hughes told Senate investigators Thursday he was "amazed" to learn that his old pro-Communist writings are in State Department libraries abroad.

He told the investigations subcommittee headed by Sen. McCarthy (R) Wis., that he has renounced Communist sympathies and has inluded his new views in volumes which would be more appropriate in U. S information centers around the world.

SUBCOMMITTEE Chief Counsel Roy M. Cohn reported that the State Department is using a total of 200 copies of 16 collected works of poetry by Hughes in approximately 51 of its libraries in other lands.

The 54-year-old poet admitted at a televised hearing he had sympathized with Communist until four or five years ago although he had refused recruitment into the party.

HE SAID HE changed his mind about Communism completely by 1950 although he had been disillusioned earlier by the Nazi-Sovit pact in 1939 and by other "evidence of Soviet imperialist aggression."

What converted him finally, he said, were the "distinct steps forward in race relations" in the U. S. and signs of persecution of minorities and "lack of freedom of expression" in the Soviet.

* * *

COMPLIMENTING Hughes for his frankness, McCarthy asked if the witness felt those of his 16 books on State Department shelves which "follow the Communist line" should remain there with an apparent "stamp of approval from the U. S. government."

Hughes replied: "I was certainly amazed to hear they were selected. I don't think they should have been. I don't know how they became available because they have been out of print a long time. Some for at least 12 to 15 years."

* * *

HE ADDED HE has written more recent books "much more representative of my thinking" in present times.

McCarthy, who has endorsed a State Department order to lift pro-Communist books from its library shelves overseas, told Cohn to find out whether the directive, issued March 17, is being enforced.

Fights For Passport



The Rev. James H. Robinson, founder - pastor, Church of the Master Presbyterian, New York City, who this week refused to give up his passport as requested by the U.S. State Department.

Red Smear Hits Noted Cleric

Ask Rev. Robinson For His Passport

NEW YORK — The Red smear has now enmeshed the Rev. James H. Robinson, founder and pastor of the Church of the Master Presbyterian.

The State Department's Passport Division has asked him to give up his passport until a probe is completed of his affiliations with Communist front organizations.

Shocked and surprised over the request, the popular cleric has refused to do so. After his trip last year to India, Egypt and other Middle East and Far East countries, he was praised highly by numerous United States envoys as an ambassador of democracy abroad.

Coach Others Going To Asia

In addition to that, the State Department has asked him to coach U.S. workers before they left for Asia to work. A gold key was given to him last month by the Jewish Temples in Nassau County for his good work.

In attempting to restrict the Rev. Mr. Robinson's travels to the boundaries of the U.S., the State Department accuses him of:

Sponsoring the American Youth Conference in 1941; of making a speech before the International Negro Congress in 1942; of talking before the American Youth for Democracy group in 1944; of being a sponsor of the Council on African Affairs and of permitting his name to appear on a list for the selection of board of directors of the Jefferson School of Social Research.

Not Subversive In 1941

In his reply to the State Department, the accused minister says that no one in 1941 termed the AYC subversive and that he did speak for it; that he never heard of the International Negro Congress; that he may have made a speech for the AYD because his whole life has been tied up with youth work.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson admitted being a sponsor of the Council on Africa in 1946 because of his deep interest in Africa and its future, but that he dropped his association after finding out the type of group involved.

He added that he formed another organization, the African Academy of Arts and Research, of which he is president of the Board of Directors.

The civic leader and clergyman who is a native of Knoxville, Tenn., declared that he was being prejudged and asked why it was not noted that during his trips in India and Egypt and other places, the Communists abroad jeered at him for defending democracy in the United States.

Ira De A Reid Denies Charge Of Communism

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford (Pennsylvania) College, was on record last Wednesday as having denied under oath the charge of Louis Budenz, one-time managing editor of the Communist Daily Worker, that he was a Communist.

He appeared, on his own initiative, before a hastily-called open meeting of the House Select Committee which investigated educational funds and swore that he has never been a Communist.



DR. REID

The committee, which went out of existence when it submitted its report on New Year's Day, had concluded its scheduled public hearings but added the impromptu one Tuesday, Dec. 30 at the urgent request of Dr. Reid and Dr. Walter Gellhorn, professor of administrative law at Columbia University, who also denied he was a Communist.

Both Dr. Gellhorn and Dr Reid testified that they had never met Budenz, who teaches at Fordham University and renounced Communism years ago and has since appeared frequently at congressional hearings to make his accusations.

DR. REID NOT only denied ever being a Communist, but said he was never a Communist sympathizer. He told the committee, he had quit various organizations when he detected a trend toward domination by Communists — organizations later listed as Communist fronts.

He said because he is colored, he has always been interested in such subjects as racial discrimination, and this, coupled with an intense interest in academic freedom, may have led him to join some organizations listed as subversive later by the Attorney General.

All 13 Reds Guilty; Jurors Out 7 Days

Defendants Face 5 Years and $10,000 Fines; Case Cost U. S. a Million

By Don Ross

Thirteen secondary Communist leaders were found guilty yesterday in United States District Court of conspiring to teach and advocate the duty and necessity of forcible overthrow of the government.

A jury of six men and six women weighed the case for forty-nine hours spread over seven days in what the trial judge said he believed to be the longest jury deliberation in American court history.

Judge Edward J. Dimock, who presided at the trial which ended on its 153d court day, set Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. for sentencing the ten men and three women who are national and regional leaders of the Communist party. Each faces a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a $10,000 fine. Bail was canceled and they were remanded to jail.

Defendants Expected It

The verdict, announced in firm tones at 12:45 by Miss Lucile Collette, a music teacher of 11 W. 69th St., the jury foreman, was received unemotionally by the defendants who had obviously expected it. Many of the 150 spectators in the crowded court room stood up in order to get a good look at the defendants and there was a rustle of papers and a growing murmur.

United States Deputy Marshals shushed the crowd energetically and the noise died away quickly.

Addressing the jury, Judge Dimock said: "Your verdict was amply justified by the evidence and I wish to thank you for the demonstration you have given of the careful examination of the evidence and the decision of the case according to the evidence. You have served long and faithfully, and if any of you desires to have your names removed from the jury list you certainly are entitled to rest for the balance of your lives from this sort of work."

Fourth Trial of Reds

It was the fourth trial of Communists indicted under the Smith Act of 1940. In the conviction of fourteen party leaders in California in August the jury deliberated five and a half days.

In the nine-month trial in New York in 1949—the first trial of Communist leaders—eleven top party functionaries were convicted after the jury had pondered the evidence seven hours. Shortest time for deliberation was required by a Baltimore jury which convicted six Communists in April after being out only two hours and fifty minutes.

An official at the United States Court House, Foley Square, where the trial was held, said yesterday that it had cost the government "more than $1,000,000 to convict the Communists who, the government charged, had taken over the posts in the party hierarchy vacated by the eleven convicted top leaders. Each of the jurors received more than $1,500 from the government. They were paid their regular salaries from firms employing them during the eight and a half months that the trial lasted.

Under Federal law jurors are paid a base fee of $7 for days on the jury to arrive at a decision did of Russia. Former trade union secretary of the New York State Communist party.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, sixty-two, of 224 E. 12th St., a member of the national committee of the Communist party of the United States and chairman of the women's commission of the party. Miss Flynn, a native of Concord, N. H., joined the party in 1936.

BETTY GANNETT, forty-six, of 501 W. 138th St., a Polish alien, and national education director of the party.

VICTOR J. JEROME, fifty-six, of 320 Second Ave., a native of Poland.

Those Found Guilty

Those convicted:

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN, forty-three, of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., Russian-born party "theoretician."

GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, forty-seven, of 130 W. 16th St., a native

chairman of the party's cultural commission.

ARNOLD S. JOHNSON, forty-eight, of 56 Seventh Ave., a native of Seattle, director of the party in Western Pennsylvania.

CLAUDIA JONES, thirty-seven, of 504 W. 143d St., secretary of the national women's commission of the party, and an alternate to the national committee.

ALBERT F. LANNON, forty-five, of 212 E. 12th St., national maritime coordinator of the party since 1946 and a party member since 1932.

JACOB MINDEL, seventy-one, of 2854 Bronx Park West, the Bronx, Russian-born, party training school chief and member of the security body.

PETTIS PERRY, fifty-six, of 501 E 138th St., alternate national committeeman.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, sixty-seven, of 114 W. 16th St., Russian-born head of International Publishers, Inc., which produces much Marxist-Lenninist literature.

LOUIS WEINSTOCK, forty-nine, of 24 Metropolitan Oval, the Bronx, a native of Hungary, party national board and review commission member.

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE, fifty-five, of 43-22 47th St., Long Island City, Queens, Russian-born member of the New York State committee of the party.

Judge's Charge

Under Judge Dimock's two-hour charge, given Thursday, the jury was told that it could not convict any defendant without first finding that the object of the Communist party was to overthrow the government by force and violence. When this had been established, the judge said, the jury must then scrutinize the testimony about each defendant. No defendant could be convicted. Judge Dimock said, unless it was found that he shared the aim of the Communist party and was an "insider," a party leader. Mere membership in the party, the judge warned, was not to be interpreted as proof that the defendant taught and advocated the duty and necessity of forcible overthrow of the government.

In carrying out Judge Dimock's instructions, the jury sent twenty notes to the court during its deliberations asking that testimony relating to the defendants be read to it. This was done. It also asked for and received Communist party literature introduced in evidence among the more than 4,000,000 words that it had heard since the beginning of the trial.

John McTernan and Frank Serri, defense counsel, argued yesterday before Judge Dimock that the Communists should be permitted to remain free on bail while an appeal of the decision is pending. The two attorneys said that the defendants, by their scrupulous compliance to the court's orders during the trial, had shown they had no intention to flee. Moreover, Mr. McTernan and Mr. Serri said, several of the defendants were ill and required medical treatment.

Myles J. Lane, United States Attorney, and David L. Marks, special Assistant United States Attorney, opposed the move that bail be continued.

"Get your hats and coats, gentlemen," two deputy United States Marshals, said to Lannon and Weinstone, who were seated at one end of the long line of defendants, and soon all the defendants began moving toward the door to the left of the judge's bench leading to the temporary detention pens.

As they disappeared through the door, several of the Communists waved to relatives and friends in the court room. They waved back and the door closed.

The ten male defendants, handcuffed to each other and accompanied by three deputy marshals, were taken in a prison van to the Federal House of Detention, 427 West St. Mindel, a defendant who suffered a slight heart attack Monday, will be examined by a physician at the detention headquarters to see if he needs hospitalization, officials said.

Women Remanded

The three women were taken to the Women's House of Detention, 10th St. and Greenwich Ave. They were accompanied by a woman deputy marshal and two men deputies.

Later in the day Simon W. Gerson, chairman of the Communist party's legislative bureau, issued a statement in behalf of Miss Flynn and others convicted. The statement said in part:

"Like all Smith act trials, this one was an elaborate frameup. It was a criminal proceeding in form but a political trial in fact. It was designed to outlaw opponents of a bi-partisan pro-war policy. It was considered by a jury in which direct prejudice was shown, a jury drawn from a jury system stacked against the working people."

Judge Dimock, who is sixty-three, said yesterday that he will take a vacation in Hartwood, Sullivan County, after he sentences the Communists next week. He hopes to oversee the operations of a saw mill in which he has an interest and to ice skate. Judge Dimock was appointed to the bench Aug. 1, 1951.



[New York News Photo]

Thirteen communist leaders found guilty in New York yesterday of conspiracy against government. Left to right: Rear—Victor Jerome, Albert Lannon, George Charney, William Weinstone, Alexander Bittelman, Arnold Johnson, and Louis Wenstock. Front—Jacob Mindel, Betty Gannett, Pettis Perry, Elizabeth Flynn, Claudia Jones, and Alexander Trachtenberg.

Among the Communist Leaders Found Guilty



Associated Press

Betty Gannett, educational director of the Communist party



Herald Tribune—United Press

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, head of party's Women's Commission



Associated Press

Claudia Jones, secretary of the national Women's Commissio

34d 1953

Ben Davis Jr. Denied Parole

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Federal Parole Board last Friday rejected the parole petition of Benjamin J. Davis, former New York city councilman, who was one of eleven top Communists convicted in 1949 of conspiracy to advocate and teach the overthrow of the government by violence.

Davis was sentenced to five years in a federal penitentiary and began serving his term in July 1951. He is eligible for parole Feb. 21. Davis is serving his sentence in the Terre Haute, Ind., federal correctional institution.

A delegation of six pleaded for two hours in Davis' behalf earlier last week. The delegation was headed by Paul Robeson, concert and stage star, and John Abt, Davis' attorney, who was named as a member of a Communist party cell in the Agriculture Department during the early years of the New Deal by witnesses before the House UnAmerican Activities committee.

Ben Davis To Testify In Smith Act Trial

PITTSBURGH, Pa.— Former N. Y. City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Negro leader in the Communist party, who has been in jail for two years after being convicted of "teaching and advocating ideas," will come out of federal prison in Terre Haute, Indiana, to testify in the Smith Act trial taking place here.

Former Councilman Davis will appear as an expert on Marxism-Leninism in the current trial of Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, noted Pittsburgh Negro leaders, and three of their colleagues under the same "teaching and advocacy" provisions of the Smith Act. He will be lodged in the County Prison in Pittsburgh and will be taken to court each day to testify.

Refuse Ben Davis Parole On Feb. 13.

WASHINGTON

The Federal Parole Board picked Friday, Feb. 13, to deny the plea of Benjamin Davis, convicted Communist leader, for parole.

Davis, a former New York City Councilman was one of the 11 top Communist leaders convicted of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government. He is serving a five-year sentence and would have been eligible for parole on Feb. 21.

Ben. J. Davis, Jr. Seeks Freedom

WASHINGTON — Benjamin J. Davis, jr., former New York councilman and chairman of the Communist Party's legislative committee, has applied for parole after serving one-third of his five-year term for conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Davis, who is in the Terre Haute, Ind., federal penitentiary, will become eligible for parole on Feb. 21. He and 10 other Communist leaders were convicted after a long and stormy trial in New York.

34d 1953 Communists

Negro Fears College 'Witch Hunts' May Harm Race

Says Criticism Might Be Called 'Disloyal' Act

By JOHN BRINEY

A Kentucky Negro educator fears that "witch-hunting" on college campuses may indirectly balk the Negro in his struggle for recognition.

Here's how the educator, Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, Frankfort, explains his outlook:

"As members of a minority group, we're concerned with the freedom to differ and criticize."

But investigation of schools could create an atmosphere in which difference and criticism would be disloyal."

Atwood was pained at the idea of any encroachment on educational freedom because it is through education, he feels, that



DR. R. B. ATWOOD
Urges "freedom to differ"

Second of two articles

his race can work toward "full citizenship."

Communists, Atwood went on, have been identified with the Negro's efforts to end discrimination. So through "guilt by association," he reasons, non-Communists working toward the same goal could be smeared as Reds.

Dr. Atwood, who recently visited Washington and saw the House Un-American Activities Committee at work, said a question frequently asked those suspected of Communist leanings was:

"What were your relations with Negroes?"

Restored To Federal Job, Given Back Pay

ST. LOUIS—Bennie W. Gordon, 29, of Webster Groves, Mo., a World War II veteran who was fired from his federal job five years ago this month for alleged "Communist affiliations," last week was cleared of the charges and restored to his post as an auditor at the Army Finance Center here.

Gordon's battle for freedom began when John M. Martyn, administrative assistant to the Secretary of the Army, ordered his dismissal March 8, 1948, on vague accusations that he attended Communist or red front sponsored meetings; he was active with such organizations and he once attended a meeting open to Communists only. An Army guard personally led him off the grounds of the finance center.

The same man who discharged Gordon last week notified him that a special review panel had found all charges against him false.

A letter telling Gordon of his reinstatement, signed by Martyn, said in part:

". . .The panel has concluded that it is no longer or desirable in the interest of national security to bar you from employment by the Department of the Army.

"It was only after extensive investigtion and exhaustive review of all the evidence available in your case that it has been determined that the removal action of 8 March 1948 should be reversed."

Gordon, father of three children, will receive approximately $10,000 in back pay. He hopes to use the money to enter the home building business.

Ex-Howard Professor Hits Educational Investigation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — A former Howard university professor has released a statement attacking the Senate Internal Security committee which quizzed him Tuesday on the influence of Communists in education.

Doxie A. Wilkerson refused to tell the committee whether he is a Communist or ever attended secret Communist meetings. Before testifying, Wilkerson, who appeared in response to a subpoena, asked permission to read a prepared statement.

After looking over the statement, Senator William E. Jenner, chairman of the committee, told him it would be inserted in the record. The statement attacked the committee's inquiry into Communists in education as a subversion of academic freedom in the schools and colleges of the country.

After Mr. Wilkerson had outlined the work he performed as an educational specialist with the Office of Price Administration in 1942, Robert Morris, committee counsel, asked:

"During this period did you attend secret meetings of the Communist party?"

"I refuse to answer that question," replied Mr. Wilkerson, "in the first place, because this whole inquiry is a violation of the First Amendment and my right of free speech and free association and is an unwarranted attack on academic freedom.

"I refuse further under my privilege under the Fifth Amendment not to be compelled to be a witness against myself."

There followed a series of questions in which Mr. Wilkerson was asked whether, while holding certain positions, he was a member of the Communist party or attended secret Communist meetings.

He declined to answer each such question for the reason he had previously stated.

One of these questions was whether, while he was a member of the faculty of Howard University, he was a member of a Communist cell of that institution.

His first employment, he said, was as a teacher at Virginia State College. He said he taught there about eight years, from 1927 to 1935.

His next employment, he testified, was at Howard University. He became a member of the faculty at Howard in the fall of 1935 and taught at Howard up to 1943.

While a research associate for the President's Advisory Committee on Education, Mr. Wilkerson testified, he wrote a book, "Special Problems of Negro Education," a staff study for the committee and printed by the Government Printing Office.

"Have you been a research associate of the Carnegie Foundation?"

"I have. I believe it was 1939 or '40.

"Have you been a member of the National Advisory Committee of the WPA (Works Progress Administration) educational program?"

"I have—during my stay at Howard University, probably around 1938, '39, or '40."

"Have you worked with the Office of Price Administration?"

"I have."

He testified that he was an educational specialist with OPA and traveled all over the country, seeking to organize schools and colleges in relation to the wartime economic program touching price control.

Another function, specially in the South, he said, was to get OPA state and local agencies to "apply what was national policy with reference" to colored people participating in the program. He added that he wrote articles and made speeches for OPA.

He also declined to answer whether he was a member of the Communist party or attended secret Communist meetings when he was a WPA educational adviser, or whether he ever discussed his work as such an adviser with members of the Communist party.

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a research associate of the Carne-minutes of the 1944 constitutional "I w

gie Foundation. convention of the Communist Po-outset

"When you were a member of the

tical Association, which was the tempt for the efforts of this sub-Communist party of the United committee to subvert academic States, showed that Mr. Wilkerson freedom in the schools and colleges was elected a member of the Na- of our country.

tional Committee of the Commun- "For more than two decades I ist party. have encouraged thousands of

"The text of Mr. Wilkerson's pre- young people in my classes to dig pared statement follows: in deeply, to seek answers to the

"My appearance before this sub- basic questions of our time, and committee is in response to sub- follow with courage the convictions pena. they reach. This, likewise, I will

"I want to make it clear at the continue to do.

outset that I have nothing but con- "Is this why I am commanded to

appear before this subcommittee?

"Is it because much of my professional career was devoted to investigating and exposing the abominable school conditions to which Negro children are subjected in much of our country, setting forth my findings and conclusions in scores of articles and several books, including one, 'Special Problems of Negro Education,' which was published by the Government Printing Office.

"Is it because this subcommittee believes that, by running me thru its inquisitorial mill, it will thereby help intimidate other Negro leaders, other educators, other students into silence?

"Is it because of such things as these that I have been summoned before this subcommittee?

"I am legally obligated to respond to your subpena, but I am morally obligated to resist your use of my appearance to further your attack upon the schools and colleges of our country. This is also my constitutional right."

Red Probers

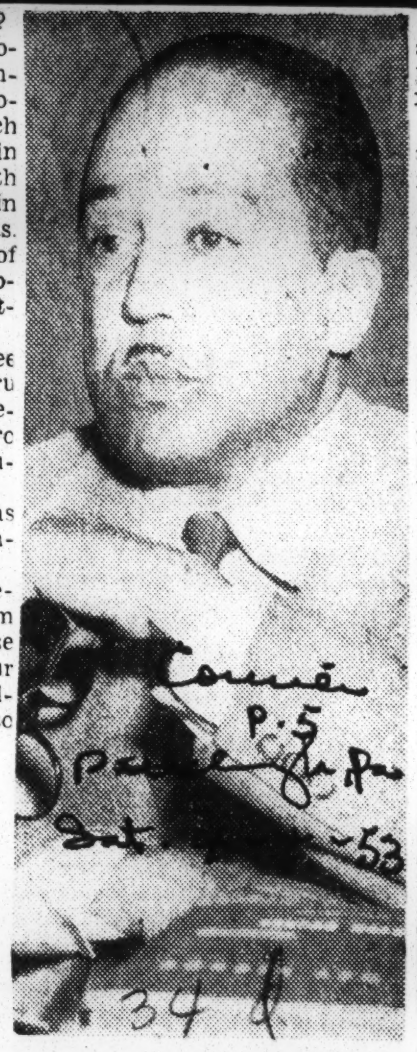
Wilkerson Defies Committee

WASHINGTON — Doxey Wilkerson, former Howard University professor and Government official, and noted poet Langston Hughes, were among the several outstanding persons who appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security last week.

Wilkerson refused to admit that he had ever been a member of the Communist party or to answer questions relative to an alleged "red cell" at Howard University.

Wilkerson accused the committee of trying to "intimidate other Negro leaders, other educators into silence."

Hughes, who has openly announced his Communist sympathies, said he was "amazed" to learn that his older works are on U. S. library shelves overseas.



Amazed Poet—

Langston Hughes, New York poet, tells Senate investigators in Washington, last week, that he was "amazed" that some of his works had been placed on the shelves of the State Department's overseas libraries. Hughes testified that he had once been sympathetic to communism, but never had joined the Communist party.

DuBois, Robeson Speak At Harlem Rally For Stalin

NEW YORK — (INS) — Twelve hundred men and women attended a "Stalin Memorial Rally" at the Rockland Palace in Harlem Thursday night and heard half a dozen speakers extoll Stalin and Soviet Russia.

On the stage was a six-foot high picture of Stalin, banked with flowers. The American flag and the Red Russian flag, with its hammer and sickle, were displayed on opposite sides of the stage. Huge banners were displayed.

"Cease fire in Korea," and "We urge an Eisenhower-Malenkov conference for world peace."

Outside the building a dozen anti-Communists picketed the meeting which was sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet friendship.

Forty policemen were on duty in the vicinity. There was no disturbance, however.

The police asked 11 anti-Communists to leave the hall. They did so and the 75 cents admission fee was refunded to each.

Rockwell Kent, artist, acted as chairman of the meeting. He asked the audience to stand for one-minute in silence in Stalin's memory.

12-piece orchestra provided music.

Speakers included Paul Robeson, the singer; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Miss Jessica Smith, an author, Albert E. Kahn. also an author; and John Howard Lawson. a writer..

All the speeches praised Stalin and Soviet Russia. Most of them were strictly down the Communist line.

A message expressing regret at Stalin's death, to be sent to both President Eisenhower and Premier Malenkov, was adopted at the meeting.

Far From the Pawnees

Gene Weltfish, 50, is an energetic, dark-haired woman who for the last nine years has often been in hot water. A lecturer on anthropology at Columbia University, she has wandered far from her studies of the Pawnee Indians, has always had more irons in the fire than her courses on the peoples of Africa. She is American vice president of the Communist-controlled Women's International Democratic Federation, was once president of the federation's affiliate, the Congress of American Women. Last year she did her best to publicize "proof" that the U.S. was using germ warfare in Korea, and last September she flatly refused to tell a Senate internal-security subcommittee whether she was or had ever been a member of the Communist Party.



Associated Press

COLUMBIA'S WELTFISH
Too many irons.

Last week Columbia University announced that Anthropologist Weltfish's contract would not be renewed—not, said Columbia, because of her politics, but because there were not enough permanent appointments to go around. But with or without a job, Gene Weltfish was still getting into hot water. Once again, Senator McCarthy asked her whether she is now or ever has been a member of the Communist Party. Her reply: "I refuse to answer on the grounds . . ." etc., etc.

Teacher Lists 42 As Red Party Members

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — The existence of a Communist lobby in Washington was bared by Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn, 49, a New York school teacher, in testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Mrs. Funn, a member of the group, described the operations of so-called legislative representatives of unions and organizations who besieged Senators and Representatives in behalf of issues the Communists thought it was advantageous to pr[illegible].

The former Communist said the party was unaware at first that she was colored but quickly made her Washington representative of the National Negro Congress, one of its fronts, when it learned of her race.

Mrs. Funn, a slight, smartly dressed woman, said she was recruited into the Communist party in 1939 to aid in obtaining "economic and political freedom for the Negro," and left in June, 1946, convinced "we were really a puppet for the Communist party."

She told the committee, of which Representative Harold H. Velde Republican, of Illinois, is chairman that she had taught in New York City schools from 1923 to 1943, before resigning to tape up the Washington post with the National Negro Congress.

She gave the committee the names of twenty-three New York school teachers whom she knew as fellow Communists, a number of them still teaching in grade and high schools.

After leaving Washington and the Communist party, Mrs. Funn returned to New York and secured reinstatement in the public school system where she is an instructor in the upper elementary school grades in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Funn named forty-two persons she said she had met at Communist meetings in Washington from 1943 to 1946. The National Negro Congress, she said, organized in 1936, was dissolved in 1947 and "turned over" to the Civil Rights Congress, also listed as subversive.

Among the forty-two persons she named were the following: Revels Cayton, then executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Martin Chaney, then a visitor to the National Negro Congress office; Rose Clinton, then on the staff of the Cafeteria Workers Union; Calvin Cousins, whom Mrs. Funn believed to have held a post with the Laundry Workers Union.

University and then a member of the executive board of the National Negro Congress.

Thelma Dale, graduate of Howard University, then executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Shirley Taylor, wife of William Taylor, a Communist organizer in Washington; Mary Willoughby, then an employee of the Cooks Union (AFL); Henry Thomas, then an officer in the National Negro Congress; Max Yergan, then president of the Cooks Union (AFL) in Washington; Doxey Wilkerson, then a construction union; Edward Strong, then a former professor at Howard University, then executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; William Taylor, a Communist organizer in Washington; Ferdinand C. Smith, then an employee of the Cooks Union (AFL); Max Yergan, then president of the National Negro Congress; Thomas Richardson, vice president of the National Negro Congress; Sarah Hatrman D'Avile, then with the United Public Workers of America; Wilkerson, then executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; William Jamison, then head of the Anti-Poll Tax Committee; Wilkerson, then executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Edward Strong, then an officer in the Cooks Union (AFL) in Washington; Doxey Wilkerson, then a construction union; Max Yergan, then president of the National Negro Congress; Henry Thomas, then an officer in the Cooks Union (AFL); Max Yergan, then president of the National Negro Congress; Edward Strong, then a former professor at Howard University, then executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Marie Richardson, then executive officer of the National Negro Congress

EX-HOWARD PROFESSOR CLAMS UP:

Doxey Wilkerson Balks At Communist Queries

(By The NNPA)

Wrapping himself in the constitutional guarantee against self-incrimination, Doxey A. Wilkerson, former Howard University professor, on Tuesday refused to tell a congressional committee whether he is a Communist or ever attended secret Communist meetings.

Mr. Wilkerson was one of three witnesses who testified before the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Committee, of which Sen. William E. Jenner, Indiana, is the chairman. The committee is inquiring into Communists in education.

Statement Hits Inquiry

Before beginning his testimony, Mr. Wilkerson, who appeared in response to a subpoena, asked permission to read a prepared statement. After looking over the statement, Senator Jenner told him it would be inserted in the record.

The statement attacked the committee's inquiry into Communists in education as a subversion of academic freedom in the schools and colleges.

After Mr. Wilkerson had outlined the work he performed as an educational specialist with the Office of Price Administration in 1942, Robert Morris, committee counsel, asked:

"During this period did you attend secret meetings of the Communist party?"

Refusal To Answer

"I refuse to answer that question," replied Mr. Wilkerson, "in the first place, because this whole inquiry is a violation of the First Amendment and my right of free speech and free association and is an unwarranted attack on academic freedom.

"I refuse further under my privilege under the Fifth Amendment not to be compelled to be a witness against myself."

Senator Jenner told Mr. Wilkerson that the committee "recognizes your refusal to answer under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution."

Series Of Questions

There followed a series of questions in which Mr. Wilkerson was asked whether, while holding certain positions, he was a member of the Communist party or attended secret Communist meetings.

He declined to answer each such question.

One of these questions was whether, while he was a member of the faculty of Howard University, he was a member of a Communist cell of that institution.

Kansas U. Graduate

Mr. Wilkerson testified that he received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of Kansas in 1926 and a master's degree from the same school the next year.

His first employment, he said, was as a teacher at Virginia State College. He said he taught there about eight years, from 1927 to 1935.

His next employment, he testified, was at Howard University, where he became a member of the faculty in 1935 and taught until 1943.

Howard U. Inference

Laying the foundation for an inference that the federal government was subsidizing the teaching of communism at Howard, Mr. Morris asked:

"Is Howard University a university supported hy the federal government"

"It is an independent corporation to whose support the federal government makes contributions," Mr. Wilkerson replied.

On President's Comm.

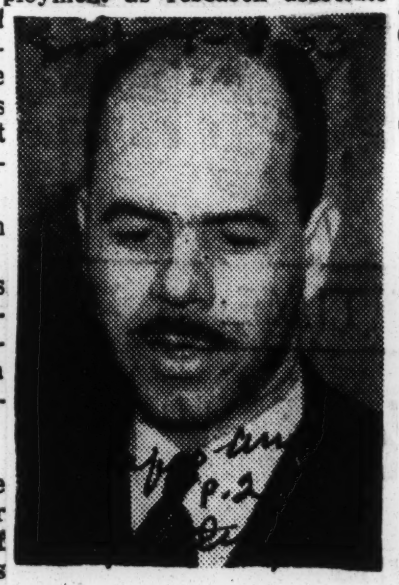
"What government positions have you held?" Mr. Morris asked. "Have you been a research associate on the President's Advisory Committee on Education?"

"I have," replied Mr. Wilkerson.

While a research associate for the President's Advisory Committee on Education, Mr. Wilkerson testified, he wrote a book, "Special Problems of Negro Education," a staff study for the committee and printed by the Government Printing Office.

How He Got Job

"How did you obtain your employment as research associate



Doxey A. Wilkerson

with the President's advisory Committee on Education?" Mr. Morris asked.

"I was invited to work for them," Mr. Wilkerson replied. "I don't remember who invited me."

"Have you been a research associate of the Carnegie foundation?"

Affirmative Answer

"I have. I believe it was 1939 or '40.

"Have you been a member of the National Advisory Committee of the WPA (Works Progress Administration) educational program"

"I have—during my stay at Howard University, probably around 1938, '39, or '40."

"Have you worked with the Office of Price Administration?"

"I have."

He testified that he was an educational specialist with OPA and traveled all over the country, seeking to organize schools and colleges in relation to the war time economic program touching price control.

Worked In South

Another function, especially in the South, he said, was to get OPA state and local agencies to "apply what was national policy with reference" to colored people participating in the program. He added that he wrote articles and made speeches for OPA.

"During the period were you attending secret meetings of the Communist party?"

It was then that Mr. Wilkerson refused to answer such a question for the first time.

Declines To Answer

He also declined to answer whether he was a member of the Communist party or attended secret Communist meetings when he was a WPA educational adviser, or whether he ever discussed his work as such an adviser with members of the Communist party.

He also declined to answer whether he was a member of the Communist party or attended secret Communist meetings while he was a research associate of the Carnegie Foundation.

"Were you ever known by any name other than Doxey Wilkerson?" he was asked. He declined to answer.

Refuses Again

He also refused to answer whether he was a Communist or attended secret Communist meetings while he was a research associate with the President's Advisory Committee on Education.

"When you were a member of the faculty of Howard University, were you a member of the Communist cell of that institution?" Mr. Morris asked.

Mr. Wilkinson declined to answer.

"When you were on the faculty of Virginia State College, were you a member of the Communist party?" He declined to answer.

He admitted that he served as national vice president of the American Federation of Teachers from 1937 to 1940, but declined to state whether he had been vice-president of the International Labor Defense, an organization cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee as a Communist-front.

Benjamin Mandel, a research director for the Internal Security Committee, testified that the minutes of the 1944 constitutional convention of the Communist Political Association, which was the Communist party of the United States, showed that Mr. Wilkerson was elected a member of the National Committee of the Communist party.

Reds In Maryland

"Did you ever hold the position of educational director of the Communist party of Maryland?" Mr. Morris asked.

Mr. Wilkerson declined to answer.

Present during the questioning of Mr. Wilkerson in addition to Senator Jenner, were Senators John M. Butler of Maryland, Robert C. Hendrickson of New Jersey, Herman Welker of Idaho, Republicans, and Olin D. Johnston, Democrat, of South Carolina. None of them asked him any questions.

Mr. Wilkerson had previously been questioned in executive session.

Patterson Asks Prisons Director to Correct Policy

In a letter directed to James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, called upon that agency of government to correct one of the particularly severe and dehumanizing conditions that Benjamin J. Davis, jr., Communist leader now imprisoned in the Federal Prison in Terre Haute, Indiana, is being subjected to by prison authorities.

Through reliable sources, Mr. Patterson learned that Mr. Davis may only receive his visitors under the close eye and ear supervision of the prison attendants. This situation was in sharp contrast to the conditions placed upon the other Smith Act prisoners thruout the country. In no other case is the prison attendant within earshot of the conversations these other prisoners have with visitors, stated Mr. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson pointed sharply to the government's policy of segregation and jim-crow when he said, "I can only believe that the added indignity which Ben Davis is subjected to is because of the interracial factor. His one visitor, outside of those rare occasions when his sister may visit him, has been a white woman."

In closing, the CRC leader expressed the hope that this condition would early be corrected now that it had been brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

Communists Offer 10-Point Plan To Snare Negroes

NEW YORK—(ANP)— The American Communist party is distributing a new appeal to the white and Negro masses in the South to unite on a common program "for democracy, prosperity and peace," it was disclosed here last week. The Reds offer a 10-point program to bring progress to Negroes in the South.

A 23-page appeal which currently is being widely circulated to active rank and file Negroes in various sections of the South praises the New Dealers for their "significant" beginning toward a more democratic program for the common man.

Communists charge that the "rich rulers make a mockery of democratic government. In the place of 'government of the people, by the people and for the people' they have imposed the dictatorship of big business and land lord interests."

In keeping with the Communist racial slant, the appeal stresses the Negro's position in what is described as robbing "the right to vote from 90 per cent of the ten million southern citizens who were Negroes, and 70 per cent of the thirty million southern citizens who are white."

The booklet bristles with such phrases as Eisenhower's "Wall St. cabinet," "corruption in government," "Hitler-like Klansmen," "Dixiecrats" and "white supremacy societies" which the Reds claim make it impossible for democracy and equality for Negroes to exist in the South.

The message recommends 10 points "to secure genuinely representative state and local governments and representatives in Congress" for the white and Negro people of the South. These points cover the following:

1. The abolition of the poll tax and granting the ballot to all citizens 18 years of age and over.

2. The restoring to the Southern citizens, white and back, the civil liberties of the U. S. Constitution.

3. The safeguarding of the rights of the working men and women, white and Negro.

4. Making it possible for working farmers to own the land they till and to enable them to raise their standards of living.

5. Protect the property and market rights of independent small businessmen and local industry against Wall Street trusts and banks.

6. Expand the public health, educational, cultural and recreational facilities and institutions in the South.

7. Improve and enlarge public works, public utilities and public services in the South including the expansion of social security benefits, etc.

8. Inaugurate tax reforms to lighten the burden of taxes on low income workers and poor people.

9. Reforms in the state malitia and national guard and police forces. Grant to Negroes the right to join these branches of public service.

10. Support national developments and federal policies which would strengthen the foundations of the United States.

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9. Reforms in the state malitia and national guard and police forces. Grant to Negroes the right to join these branches of public service.

10. Support national developments and federal policies which would strengthen the foundations of the United States.

Dr. Clement Freed of Red Link Charge

Committee Clears Negro Candidate

Un-American activities charges against Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University and Negro candidate for the board of education from the third ward in Wednesday's primary, were dropped Monday.

The City Executive Committee, holding the election, reversed an earlier stand after a lengthy hearing on a report from files of the un-American Activities Committee of the U. S. Congress, and voted five to four to end the matter.

The action followed a categorical denial by Clement that he is or ever has been a Communist or subversive. He said he has spent his life in constructive service, has fought communism and has been criticized by liberal publications for his decided stand against communism.

Watson Cary, former committee secretary, read the report listing nine organizations which had used Clement's name. Cary said it was the duty of the committee to investigate and that the committee would have acted no matter what candidate was involved.

A. T. Walden, Negro attorney, and Hughes Spalding, prominent Atlanta attorney, represented Clement.

Committeeman Francis Craft moved to drop the complaint and Mrs. Robert L. MacDougall seconded it.

Vote on dropping the complaint was: Newman, Charles Woodward, Craft, Mrs. MacDougall and Jesse C. Willis, for; Cary, R. R. Petree, P. L. Guest Sr. and William T. Jenkins, against. Committee Chairman T. Elton Drake was in the chair and did not vote.

Clement admitted he was connected "a long time ago" with the American Civil Rights Congress, with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and with the Southern Negro Youth Congress. He, however, said he withdrew his support when he learned that Communists had infiltrated the organization.

He said he had been cleared twice by the FBI and had been offered an assignment with the Mutual Security Administration to combat Communism in Indonesia and with the Mutual Security Agency to map a program against Communism. He said he turned down the former to stay at Atlanta University, but had helped draft the program.



"SINGER" THREATENED—Mrs. Dorothy Funn, Brooklyn teacher, who "sang" before the House Un-American Activities Committee and linked 65 persons to the Communist Party.

Americans Lack Insight Of Red Influence Abroad

NEW YORK—Americans generally fail to understand the favorable impression communists have created in Russia, in eastern Europe, and in China by their actual achievements as liberators from certain forms of imperialism, economic oppression, poverty, illiteracy, and superstitions. This view was expressed by Dr. M. Seale Bates, former missionary to China, and now professor at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, at a recent conference of the Women's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church. About 300 women attended a four-day missionary conference at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, with Mrs. Frank G. Brooks, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, presiding.

"False though many of the communist claims may be, they challenge the Christians in the area of human freedom. In the United States the communist party has made such an inglorious showing that we fail to understand this favorable impression they have made upon a third of the people of the world. We are sure that 'seven fresh devils' have entered for every one that has been driven out.

"We Christians have often employed force in the interest of those we love, had great resource and when we anticipated success. We have preached humility and the requirements of peace and order to those who have been oppressed and invaded. We have encouraged the oppressors and invaders to think that they could work their will right easily. We are in danger of being a privileged nation, exploiting the natural resources—the mines and the oils—that other peoples need for themselves. We are in danger of imperialism. Indeed, we must learn to distinguish between what is really Christian and what is only pseudo-American. It is quite possible that we might become more Christian if our standard of living were less and we had less control of the lives of other people."

Teacher Living In Fear

Exposes Persons She Knew as Reds During Her Ride With Communists

BROOKLYN — Murder threats followed the testimony of Dorothy K. Funn before the Un-American Activities Committee in which the 50-year-old grade school teacher named twenty-three other school employes as having been members of the Communist party.

Mrs. Funn named some sixty-five persons, some Negroes, in her testimony given at the Federal Building in Foley Square last week.

A second subpena was issued for her in order that she might be under the protection of the FBI.

Mrs. Funn, herself a former organizer and legislative worker for the National Negro Congress in Washington, was not hesitant in "fingering" former members of the party with whom, she said, she had contacts in Washington.

Among those persons whom she identified as having had connections with the Communists were Max Yergan, former YMCA secretary, then president of the National Negro Congress; Doxey Wilkerson, former Howard University professor; Ferdinand Smith, former National Maritime Union official; Thelma Dale, former executive secretary, the NNC; Revels Cayton, Edward Strong, Marie Richardson and Thomas Richardson.

Testimony given by Mrs. Funn, a slight, well-dressed intelligent woman, was greeted with continued boos. Difficult to place as a Negro, Mrs. Funn insisted that it be noted in the record that she is a Negro.

According to Mrs. Funn, she joined the Communist party in 1939, thinking it exposed Negro rights. Seven years later, she said, she resigned, completely disillusioned.

Following her testimony, Mrs. Funn reported that she was threatened by several telephone calls suggesting that she would be murdered as a result of resentment against her testimony.

Bunche Probe Call Rumor Shocks 300

McCarthy, Brownell Rapped By Powell In Graduation Talk

BALTIMORE

Speaking to a commencement audience of over 300 persons here on Saturday, Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. threw a bombshell in the crowd when he declared that Dr. Ralph Bunche will be called to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Those on hand for the graduation exercises of Coppin Teachers College gasped in amazement and horror, but the congressman did not elaborate on the announcement and no one knows why Dr. Bunche is to face the Red inquiry.

Currently Dr. Bunche is a member of a United Nations Commission investigating racial relations in South Africa.

World At Crossroads

In his speech Congressman Powell stated that the world was at the crossroads and that it is not a question of going left or right, but a matter of going right or wrong.

He also criticized Attorney General Herbert Brownell, rapped McCarthyism and declared America is deficient in leadership.

Mr. Powell accused Attorney General Brownell of being afraid to deal with McCarthy and pointed out that although he (Powell) has written and telegraphed Brownell several times asking about the "unanimous bipartisan report on Senator McCarthy's activities outside of the U.S. Senate," the Attorney General has not replied.

Rosenberg Helpers Explained

mation about a committee formed to get commutation for Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, he received a reply within two weeks and it was a 500 or 600 word letter explaining the "lies and fallacies" used by committees to save the Rosenbergs.

After his talk to the graduating class, Congressman Powell issued a statement on his inquiries about McCarthy.

He says that in the report made by the committee of Senators, McCarthy is listed six times as having violated the laws of this country.

Average Citizen Has No Chance

The dynamic speaker declared:

"The questions raised are questions which, if they had been raised concerning any other citizen would have instituted prompt investigation by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice."

"But if I can't get an answer, what chance has the average citizen?"

Later on Saturday, Representative Clardy (Rep., Mich.), said in Washington that he knew of no plans to question Dr. Bunche. Rep. Clardy is a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Velde Unsure

Reached in Peoria, Ill., on Sunday, Rep. Harold Velde (Rep., Ill.), said that he was not sure that the committee was going to question Dr. Bunche when he was attending graduation ceremonies Friday at Howard University in Washington.

Queried about it, Dr. Bunche in New York stated that he knew nothing about the matter and that Powell had not told him anything about it. At his home in Mt. Vernon, N.Y., on Sunday, Powell explained that he had investigated the committee and that he did not think so.

"If there is any evidence that Dr. Bunche is subversive, then of course he will be investigated," he added.

Dulles Reveals U. S. Burned Eleven Books

Eleven books out of two million on the shelves of American libraries abroad have been burned, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles disclosed yesterday.

At first Dulles told reporters at his press conference he meant the books had been literally burned in one or two of the libraries. After lengthy questioning, however, he said he was not sure.

Dulles said he had called up Dr. Robert L. Johnson, director of the International Information Administration unit of the State Department, in anticipation of questions. He was told that 11 books had been burned and he assumed that was a literal rather than a figurative statement.

Reporters later were told by an IIA spokesman that a total of 11 books had literally been burned in Sydney, Australia, and Singapore but that this was against orders. Names of the books or their authors were not available.

The secretary said he felt more common sense and less of what he termed fanatical interpretation of orders on banning books was necessary.

Dulles said he was glad to say he would soon be rid of the responsibility over the library program abroad. Under a reorganization plan soon to go into effect, the IIA will become part of a new United States Information Agency over which Dulles will have only general responsibility for determining the American foreign policy line to be pushed.

The secretary said his recollection was that in determining the ban on any book that there was more emphasis on what he called the Communist character of the author than on the content of the book. Asked whether President Eisenhower, in his Dartmouth speech of Sunday, has not implied there should be no censorship of books, Dulles replied, no, that the President was not talking of buying new books or attempting to say what new books were to be bought.

Dulles said that the department's feeling is that there were Communist books available in all large cities of the world where we have libraries and that the small amount of money allowed by Congress to buy new books should not go for books persuasive of communism but for books which portray the American way of life.

An IIA spokesman later said that the current directive bans books by Communists, members of subversive organizations or by anybody who habitually follows the Communist Party line.

It is up to the public affairs officers at each of the approximately 200 libraries abroad to interpret this general directive and he must do it to the satisfaction of the American ambassador, it was said.

The IIA has sent to the libraries abroad lists of people who fall into the banned categories but they are not made public, the spokesman said. He also said that an unfavorable mention of an author before the Senate Investigating Subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wisc.) did not mean automatic removal of the author's book from library shelves abroad but it did mean a mandatory review of his books.

Meanwhile, after a White House call yesterday the American Ambassador to Britain, Winthrop W. Aldrich, praised Mr. Eisenhower's remarks at Dartmouth against "book burning" and said "I'm all the them." He added that "it was a wonderful speech."

Communism Statement Denounced

Bishop Wright Raps Matthews

PHILADELPHIA (ANP)— Another Negro minister has come forward to denounce J. B. Matthews for his statement that Protestant clergymen are the greatest supporters of communism in America.

The latest person to blast Matthews, recently resigned director of the Senate Investigating Subcommittee, is Bishop R. R. Wright Jr. of the AME Church.

In an article appearing in a recent issue of American Mercury, Matthews charged that "the largest single group supporting the communist apparatus in the United States today is composed of Protestant clergy."

Bishop Wright, prelate of the AME Church in Jamaica and the West Indies, arrived here last week and expressed surprise and indignation that members of his church and other clergymen of the race, should be accused of being sympathetic to communism.

The colored clergymen whom Matthews included in his article were:

Bishops W. J. Walls and C. C. Alleyne, both AME Zion prelates; Bishops S. L. Greene, W. A. Fountain, Carey A. Gibbs, Frank M. Reid, R. R. Wright Jr. and A. J. Allen, all of the AME Church and J. Arthur Hamlett, CME prelate.

Bishop Wright said he has known these ministers for more than twenty-five years and has heard many of them speak against communism.

Dickerson Assails Reds Slur On Bar

NEW YORK — Earl B. Dickerson, prominent Chicago lawyer and president of the National Lawyers' Guild, last Thursday blasted Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell jr. for branding the guild as the "legal mouthpiece of the Communist party."

Dickerson, in a statement issued from the guild headquarters here, said the charges listed by the attorney general were "unfounded." He said that it will be proved that the guild is an independent liberal bar association according the best tradition of the American democracy.

Brownell told the 75th annual convention of the American Bar Association Thursday he has taken steps to place the National Lawyers' Guild on the list of subversive organizations. The guild, he said, has been "in the hands of card-carrying Communists and prominent fellow-travelers since 1946."

PLANS EARLY HEARING

Dickerson expressed regret that Brownell should have pre-judged the organization guilty of the ing before the justice department to present evidence on why the association should not be placed on the attorney general's subversive list.

In defending the guild, Dickerson declared:

"The National Lawyers' Guild has since its organization 17 years ago endeavored to serve the best interests of the lawyers and the people of America. It has never nor does it now, follow any party line.

"The National Lawyers' Guild is a mouthpiece for no party or doctrine, except the American doctrine and freedom and civil liberties for all.

The National Lawyers' Guild regrets, as most lawyers will, that the attorney general should have announced in advance that he is convinced the guild is guilty of the charges he makes before the guild has even had an opportunity to answer or be heard. . .

CHARGES 'UNFOUNDED'

"The record of the guild will disprove the attorney general's unfounded charges and will, in due course, demonstrate to the bar and American people that as an independent liberal bar association it is acting in the best traditions of American democracy, and that those who are determined to silence it have abandoned that tradition.

"The attorney general's action points up the danger to the liberties of the American people in permitting any public official to proscribe organizations. There is no constitutional authority for such action."

Organized in 1937, the guild includes among its members some of the best known lawyers in the country. In 1944, the house un-American activities committee cited the organization as a Communist front and described it as "the legal bulwark of the Communist party."

BRIDGES IS SET FREE BY SUPREME COURT

U. S. Loses Attempt to Revoke Citizenship for Deportation on Limitations Statute

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 15—The Government lost in the Supreme Court today an attempt to revoke the citizenship of Harry Renton Bridges, West Coast labor leader, as a prelude to a new attempt to deport him.

The high court ordered dismissed an indictment charging Bridges and two co-defendants with perjury and conspiracy in connection with his naturalization proceedings. They were accused of testifying falsely that he was not a Communist.

Bridges had been sentenced to five years in prison and Henry Schmidt and J. R. Robertson to two years each.

The Supreme Court's ruling in favor of Bridges was based solely on the finding that the statute of limitations had run out and the indictment "came too late to be effective." The applicable limitations statute, the tribunal ruled, was for three years, whereas, although the naturalization proceedings had taken place in 1945, the indictment was not returned until 1949.

Wartime Act Cited

The contention of the Government that the Wartime Suspension of Limitations Act superseded the general three-year statute of limitations was rejected by Justice Harold H. Burton, who delivered the opinion of the court. The Wartime Act established a five-year period within which fraud against the Government could be charged.

Justice Burton held, however, that that act "applies to offenses involving the defrauding of the United States or any agency thereof, whether by conspiracy or not, and in any manner, but only where the fraud is of a pecuniary nature or at least of a nature concerning property."

Because none of the offenses charged in the indictment "involve the defrauding of the United States in any pecuniary manner or in a manner concerning property," Justice Burton ruled, the act "does not apply to those offenses."

The court's verdict was by a vote of 4 to 3. Justices Hugo L. Black, Felix Frankfurter and William O. Douglas joined Justice Burton. Justice Stanley F. Reed was joined by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson and Justice Sherman Minton in a dissenting opinion. Justices Robert H. Jackson and Tom Clark took no part in the consideration or decision of the case.



Associated Press Wirephoto

THEIR CONVICTION REVERSED: Harry Bridges, left, Henry Schmidt, center, and J. R. Robertson, all officers of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, as they received word in San Francisco yesterday that the Supreme Court had set aside their perjury and conspiracy conviction. The court also reversed the action of a U. S. District Court in California withdrawing Bridges' citizenship.

This was the third time that Bridges, left-wing leader of the Longshoremen's Union, had defeated Government attempts to deport him to his native Australia. Both previous attempts, the last one decided by the Supreme Court June 18, 1945, were based on his membership in or affiliation with the Communist party.

Five days after the high court ruled in his favor in that case—June 23, 1945—Bridges applied for naturalization. On Aug. 8, at a preliminary hearing, he and Schmidt and Robertson testified that he was not a member of the party and they gave similar testimony at the final hearing Sept. 17. He was admitted to citizenship on that date.

The perjury-conspiracy indictment was returned May 25, 1949. It charged Bridges, Schmidt and Robertson with conspiracy to defraud the United States by impairing, obstructing and defeating the naturalization laws by means of fradulent petition, charged Bridges with testifying falsely that he was not a Communist and Schmidt and Robertson with knowingly aiding him to obtain citizenship by false and fradulent statements.

Review Petition Denied

Bridges also had pending before the Supreme Court a petition for a review of a ruling of the United States Court of Appeals in California affirming his conviction in the District Court and denying him a rehearing. This petition raised the question whether the District Court had power to order his denaturalization immediately after his conviction for perjury andconspiracy.

In view of its action in dismissing the perjury-conspiracy indictment, the high court denied this petition.

Justice Reed, in the dissenting opinion, held that the three-year general limitation statute had been suspended by the Wartime Act. The minority could not accept the majority's reasoning that the wartime suspension applied only to frauds of a pecuniary nature or concerning property.

"Both the purpose and the language of the suspension act lead to the conclusion that frauds against administration are within its scope," Justice Reed asserted.

3 Other Cases Decided

Although Bridges won his case under the court's interpretation of the suspension act as not applying to nonpecuniary fraud, defendants in three other cases lost under the same statute.

These cases involved indictments in California against Lester E. Grainger, Joseph C. Clavere, William G. Kennedy and A. L. Shapiro for certifying to the Commodity Credit Corporation that a higher price had been paid for wool than actually had been paid under the Government's price support program.

The offenses charged in these indictments were committed in 1945 and 1946, and the question was whether the United States could prosecute them under indictments returned in 1952.

Again the opinion was written by Justice Burton. He held, with the concurrence of Justices Minton, Clark, Reed and Chief Justice Vinson, that because pecuniary fraud was involved in these cases, the three-year general limitations statute had been superseded by the suspensions act and the five-year limitations period applied.

The action of the District Court in dismissing the indictments was reversed and the cases remanded for trial.

Justices Black, Frankfurter and Douglas would have sustained the District Court. Justice Jackson did not participate in the decision.

BRIDGES IS JUBILANT

Calls Supreme Court's Decision a Victory for His Union

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15—Harry Bridges, West Coast longshore leader, greeted the news of the Supreme Court reversal of his case with great jubilation at union headquarters here today.

"This was a victory for the union and its members more than for the individuals involved," said the president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, C. I. O. "It showed that the Supreme Court agreed with our attorneys when they said the trial should never have been held in the first place."

As Bridges made the statement, however, Bruce Barber, local Director for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, hinted that there would probably still be an effort to deport Bridges.

"Even if this decision did affect the present revocation of citizenship, naturalization authorities could go ahead and move for revocation of his citizenship. There is enough evidence to prove he was a member of the Communist party at the time he took his citizenship oath," Mr. Barber declared.

He said that the decision whether to press for deportation would be up to the Attorney General's office.

"There is no statute of limitations on the revocation of citizenship," he said.

Bridge's attorneys, George Andersen and Norman Leonard, challenged Mr. Barber.

"Mr. Barber is going to be set back as he has been before," Mr. Leonard said. "There is no evidence except frame-up evidence against Mr. Bridges. The only evidence they have is what they bought and paid for."

Mr. Andersen said Mr. Barber "is one of those unregenerate people in Government who for twenty years has continued the persecution of Harry Bridges."

"This simply will be another continued attempt to try and wreck the I. L. W. U. by trying to decapitate its leadership in a vain effort to stifle the views of the leadership of the union," he declared.

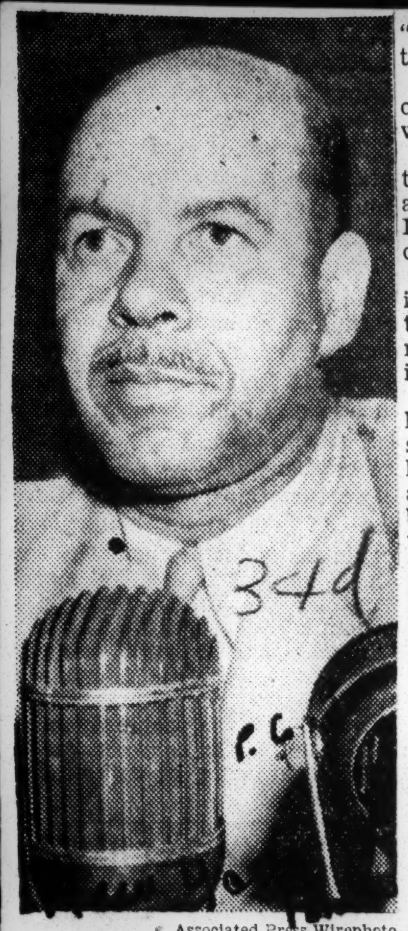
The scene at the union headquarters in downtown San Francisco was one of unrestrained joy. Union officials slapped each other on the back and exclaimed: "It's a great day."

Bridges Assails 'Inquisitions'

"There never would have been a case if we'd been willing to play ball economically and politically. This case was a frame-up from the word 'Go.' Its real objective was our labor organization more than the three individuals involved. "We're hopeful the decision will be helpful to others either under going trial or facing indictment or trial, or facing inquisitions before Congressional committees because of their beliefs or opinions which may be highly critical of the opinions of the day."

In this category, Bridges named Jack Hall, president of the Hawaii local of the union; Hugh Bryson, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, and Owen Lattimore, Far Eastern expert.

At the union headquarters with Bridges were J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, whose convictions in the case were also reversed. "I hope this means an end to Government harassment of Mr. Bridges. Mr. Bridges is a better American than all those who would destroy him," Robertson said.



Associated Press Wirephoto

REFUSES TO ANSWER: Doxey A. Wilkerson, author, who refused yesterday to tell the Senate investigations subcommittee whether he was in the pay of Communist party.

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Senator McCarthy said Dr. Wilkerson was called before the subcommittee "to show another typical author whose works under no circumstances" should be used in United States information libraries abroad.

The hearing disclosed Dr. Wilkerson had written a book called "Special Problems of Negro Education," an attack on alleged racial discrimination in American schools, and that copies were on the shelves of some of the libraries.

Senator Karl E. Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, demanded the book be summarily removed. Agreeing, Mr. McCarthy snapped: "I don't care what they do with this book after they remove it—whether they burn it or not." He said certainly it should not be stored at Government expense.

Dr. Wilkerson also told the Senators he did not know of any Communist who ever had been "properly convicted" of any crime—including Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed atom spies, and the eleven top Communists who were convicted of conspiracy to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the Government.

Dr. Wilkerson's opinion, as voiced at the hearing, included these:

¶Communism resulted from "evolution" and not from the plotting of violence.

¶He shared the doubts of "a lot of people" that the Communists were the first aggressors in Korea.

¶The Government had no right to interfere with "teaching and advocating" communism. "I think I have a right to teach and advocate anything I please."

The witness said he was unwilling to cooperate in what he called the committee's efforts to undermine academic freedom or to aid in "burning books."

Mr. Mundt, who co-sponsored legislation establishing the overseas libraries, said many persons had raised cries of "book burning" against the removal of Communist books because they misunderstood the purposes of the libraries. He said they were not designed to be general libraries but were "information centers—reading rooms to carry the American story."

Official of Jefferson School

Professor Wilkerson is Director of Faculty and Curriculum at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Avenue of the Americas. A spokesman for the school said yesterday that he had held the post "for about five years" and also taught several courses each term.

On March 24 of this year, Professor Wilkerson refused to answer questions when called to testify at a hearing of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee headed by Senator William E. Jenner, Republican of Indiana.



Associated Press wirephoto

"I don't know him"—The Rev. Jack Richard McMichael (right) looks at Manning Johnson (left), a former Communist, and tells the House Committee on Un-American Activities yesterday that "I don't know him." Mr. Johnson has accused the Methodist minister of being a onetime Communist. Mr. Michael's attorney, Frank J. Donner, is seated beside him.

Contronts Accuser

McMichael Tells Probe He Never Saw Ex-Red

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Rev. Jack Richard McMichael today confronted an ex-Red who accused him of being a Communist and swore he had never seen the man before.

The meeting took place at a stormy, shouting session of the House Un-American Activities Committee which is investigating individual Protestant clergymen for possible Communist affiliations.

The former Communist, Manning Johnson, stuck to his identification and one committee member brought up the question of perjury.

Mr. McMichael also was confronted by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Edmiston, of Waynesville, Ohio, former undercover team for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who had told of seeing the minister discussing with Communists how to spot F. B. I. agents at Red meetings. Mr. McMichael denied knowing them.

Mrs. Edmiston testified she had tried to establish whether Mr. McMichael was a party member and failed. She said she found no documentary proof and Mr. McMichael was not "identified to us as a Communist party member." She added, however, that her brief encounters with him convinced her that he followed the Communist party line and "his associates were Communist party members." Her husband supported her testimony.

Mr. McMichael, who was ordered to stand ready for further questioning later, said he would return tomorrow to California.

Rep. Kit Clardy, R., Mich., told reporters later that he believed the committee should refer the conflicting testimony to the Justice Department immediately for possible perjury action. But he said the committee may want to wait until the hearing is completed.

Mr. McMichael, thirty-six-year-old pastor of a Methodist church in Upper Lake, Calif., capped a turbulent exchange by challenging the committee to produce his accuser. When Mr Johnson faced him, Mr. McMichael looked him in the eye and flatly denied he ever knew Mr. Johnson.

"Take a good look," Mr. Johnson advised Mr. McMichael, who previously had called him a "perjurrer and a liar."

"I certainly don't recall his name and I don't recall his appearance," insisted Mr. McMichael, who testified with a small Bible at his side.

Shouts in Corridor

As Mr. Johnson left the committee room, he was heard to shout in the corridor: "That's the man! That's the man!"

The committee chairman, Rep. Harold H. Velde, R., Ill., refused to allow Mr. McMichael to cross-examine Mr. Johnson, and the minister accused the committee of "trying to prosecute me."

Rep. Donald L. Jackson, R., Calif., shouted: "That will be determined by another tribunal—who has perjured himself."

Rep. Gordon H. Scherer, R., Ohio, said Mr. McMichael was "absolutely contemptuous" and had "utter" contempt of the Congress of the United States."

The committee counsel, Robert L. Kunzig, accused Mr. McMichael of giving "a long song and dance" instead of direct Yes or No answers to questions about his past associations.

34d 1953

COMMUNISTS

QUESTION 3 EX-EMPLOYEES:

McCarthy hints defunct weekly hot bed of Reds

WASHINGTON

A hint that Sen. Joseph McCarthy's Senate Permanent Investigating Committee is convinced that a Communist cell once operated in the offices of the now defunct People's Voice, NYC weekly, was given in questions asked three persons who appeared before the committee last week.

Those questioned were Mrs. Dora Walters Powell, employee in the Army Quartermaster Inspection Command in NYC; Doxey A. Wilkerson, one-time editor, and Mrs. Marvel Cooke, all former People's Voice employees.

Held Party Card

According to Senator McCarthy, at a closed door session in NYC, last week, Mrs. Powell, who is on maternity leave, admitted that she was given a Communist party membership card by Mr. Wilkerson, former Howard university professor.

McCarthy said Mrs. Powell, an employee in the Quartermaster Corps in (New York City), admitted attending a Communist school and Communist party meetings.

But when she appeared before the committee on the second day of the hearings, McCarthy said, she refused to testify as to whether or not she was a Communist in 1947 and 1948 on the ground that her answers might tend to incriminate her.

Handles Top Secrets

Mrs. Powell's chief, Col. Robert A. Howard Jr., commanding officer of the Quartermaster Inspection Service Command in NYC, testified at the New York closed-door hearings that he had not suspended her, although she had access to troop-movement data.

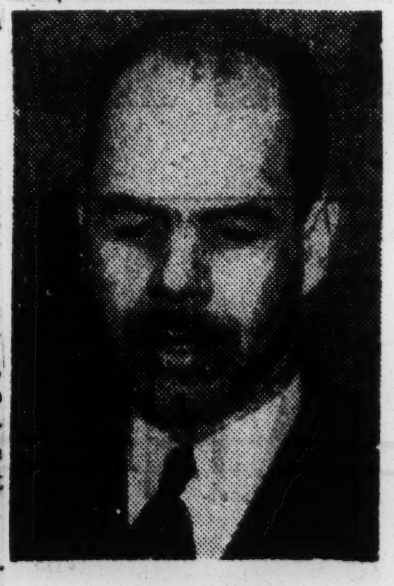
Mrs. Cooke and Mr. Wilkerson were called before the McCarthy committee Tuesday for questioning about Mrs. Powell, but they refused to answer questions on a plea of possible self-incrimination.

Mrs. Cooke said she had worked with Mrs. Powell for about two and a half or three years. She said she was employed by the People's Voice, a defunct New York weekly newspaper, in 1943, and Mrs. Powell came to work there in 1944 or 1945 and continued there until the spring of 1947.

Witness Won't Answer

Asked whether during the time she knew Mrs. Powell she (Mrs. Powell) was a member of the Communist party, Mrs. Cooke refused to answer.

"Witnesses have testified that under your direction Doris Walters removed material from her employer's desk and from his files, that was removed for the



D. WILKERSON

benefit of the Communist party," said McCarthy. "Is that correct?"

Mrs. Cooke refused to answer.

"Were you what could be referred to as the Communist party whip at that paper?" McCarthy asked. "In other words, did you give instructions, the orders to the employees?" Mrs. Cooke again refused to answer.

"Were You 'Mrs. Commissar?'"

Mrs. Cooke, a composed and intelligent witness, smiled when McCarthy asked her: "Were you known by other employees as 'Mrs. Commissar?'" She refused to answer.

She also refused to say whether she had ever transmitted orders from the Communist party to Mr. Wilkerson, "who, at the time you transmitted the orders, held high office in the Communist party?"

"May I say, Mrs. Cooke, that we have had testimony from various witnesses that you were one of the most important functionaries in the Community party," said McCarthy, adding:

"It has been tesitifed by a number of witnesses that you were a top functionary in the Communist party, that you held a post so high that you gave orders to a member of the Communist National Committee, that you directed the Communists on the paper for which you were working.

Admits Meeting Wilkerson

"Would you tell us whether that testimony is true or not?"

Mrs. Cooke refused to answer and also refused to say whether she had ever ordered or suggested to Mrs. Powell that she attend a Communist party leadership school.

She admitted that she knew Mr. Wilkerson. She said she first met him in 1944 when he was editing the People's Voice.

"Is it correct that the management of the People's Voice, in attempting to regain control of the paper and remove the Communists who had infiltrated it, discharged Mr. Wilkerson and other Communists on that paper?"

Mrs. Cooke refused to answer.

She refused to say whether she is a member of the Communist party at present. "Do you feel that a truthful answer to that question might tend to incriminate you?" McCarthy asked.

Hurls Contempt Threat

When she refused to answer that question, McCarthy told her counsel, Victor Rabinowitz of NYC, that he took the position that a witness could refuse to answer a question only if she feels that a truthful answer might tend to incriminate her.

"She cannot take advantage of the privilege if she feels that committing perjury might incriminate her," McCarthy said.

He added that he intended to urge the committee to cite for contempt every witness who refuses to answer about Communist connections unless he feels that a truthful answer might tend to incriminate her.

The question was repeated, and Mrs. Cooke replied that a truthful answer to the question of whether she is a Communist party member might tend to incriminate her.

Assistant Managing Editor

Under questioning by Sen. Everett Dirksen (Rep., Ill.), the only other committee member present at the hearing, Mrs. Cooke testified that she was born in Minnesota, is 46 years old, and was assistant managing editor of the People's Voice from 1943 to 1947.

Major General Miles Reber, chief of legislative liaison between the Department of the Army and Congress, told McCarthy that he personally did not know whether Mrs. Powell is still on the Army payroll or has been separated, but if he knew he would not supply the information because of a 1948 directive issued by President Truman.

Asked by McCarthy whether he felt a truthful answer to the question of whether he is a member of the Communist party might tend to incriminate him, Mr. Wilkerson said any answer he gave would be truthful and might tend to incriminate him.

McCarthy Waxes Sarcastic

"I don't want your assurances as to whether or not you will perjure yourself," McCarthy retorted. "I don't think they are worth much to this committee."

"Did you visit the offices of the Daily Worker with Doris Walters, who is now Doris Walters Powell, and discuss with Louis Budenz the business of the Communist party in the presence of and with Doris Walters?" McCarthy asked. Wilkerson refused to answer.

Wilkerson admitted he knew



AT McCARTHY HEARING—Mrs. Marvel Cooke, New York City newspaperwoman, testifying at a public hearing of the Senate Investigating Sub-Committee, headed by Senator McCarthy (R., Wisc.). Mrs. Cooke refused to answer questions on her own political background but recalled knowing Mrs. Doris W. Powell, who Chairman McCarthy said admitted having received a Communist party card.

Mrs. Powell five or six years ago and identified a photograph of her. But he refused to say whether or not he had recruited her into the Communist party.

Senator Lectures Witness

"Last year I used your case as an example to show that the FBI could not clear Communists out of Government," McCarthy told Wilkerson, adding:

"I pointed out at that time that the FBI had given the Federal Security Agency all of the material on you, showing you were a member of the Communist party, that after the FBI had done that the FSA refused to fire you.

"I pointed out that after you resigned from Government, you immediately announced yourself as a Communist party organizer.

"I pointed out that you thereupon became a member of the national committee of the Communist party—that you could not qualify for that unless you had been a member of the Communist party in good standing for four years, all of which four years were spent in Government.

"I used your case to give the lie to those who claimed that exposing Communists was a smear on the FBI. I used that to prove that the FBI could not fire a Communist. All they could do was supply the information.

Slaps At Smear Charges

"I heard from a number of people the usual cry—irresponsible charges, smearing an innocent person.

"I would like to give you the opportunity now to tell us whether or not that information which I gave, which I have just recounted, was true or flase—the information as to your record was true or false."

Wilkerson refused to answer.

In reply to a question by Senator Dirksen, Mr. Wilkerson denied that he had ever committed any espionage for the Communist party, but he refused to say whether he had ever engaged in any illegal activities for the party.

McCarthy kept Wilkerson under committee subpena. He said Wilkerson was too difficult to find and "there are many things concerning the hearing which we want to go into with him."

Mrs. Doris W. Powell tied to Communists by ex-party leader

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — An expelled Communist leader last Friday identified for the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee a photograph of Mrs. Doris Walters Powell, a civilian employee in the Army Quartermaster Corps in New York, as a woman he had seen frequently at Communist party headquarters.

The identification was made by John Lautner, chief of security for the American Communist party until January, 1950, when he was ousted on charges that he had become an "enemy agent." Lautner has since appeared as a government witness in a number of trials of Communist leaders.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, (Rep., of Wisc.), subcommittee chairman, said he has not yet received from Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens a decision on a demand for the names of persons responsible for clearing Mrs. Powell for access to confidential material.

Lawyers say guild is not subversive

Attorney General Brownell blasted by Earl B. Dickerson

NEW YORK NNPA) — Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago lawyer and a member of the national board of directors of the NAACP last Thursday blasted Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., for branding the National Lawyers Guild as a Communist dominated and controlled organization.

Mr. Dickerson, president of the National Lawyers Guild, in a statement issued from Guild headquarters here, expressed regret that Mr. Brownell should have pre-judged the organization guilty of the charges he made without giving the Guild an opportunity to be heard.

Addressing the American Bar Association's House of Delegates in Boston recently, Mr. Brownell announced his intention of listing the National Lawyers Guild as a subversive organization.

Cited Evidence

The Attorney General declared that he had studied evidence against the Guild with extra care because the organization originally had attracted some "very well known and completely loyal American citizens, including many colored members who found it would admit them at a time when our American Bar Association failed to do so."

Rosters of officers of the National Lawyers Guild show that a number of nationally known colored lawyers served as officers and executive board members, including:

The late Charles H. Houston, Donald Murray of Baltimore, Sidney A. Jones Jr., Euclid Taylor and Nelson Willis of Chicago; Hubert T. Delaney and Thurgood Marshall of New York, George M. Johnson, dean of the Howard university law school, and Belford V. Lawson Jr., of Washington. How many of them have resigned could not be learned.

No Color Bars

So far as could be ascer-



EARL B. DICKERSON

tained, most of them joined the National Lawyers Guild because they were denied membership because of color in the American Bar Association.

In Washington, James A. Cobb, a former judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, an Eisenhower Republican, and vice-president of the Washington chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, commenting on Mr. Brownell's charges, said:

"During my membership and association with most members of the Guild, I have seen or heard nothing that would indicate in any wise to me that the Guild is anything other than a liberal legal organization working for the best interests and democratization of citizens of the United States.

"One of the things that impressed me most was that the Guild's membership is open to all persons, irrespective of race, religion, or politics."

Mr. Lawson, who has served as an executive board member of the National Lawyers Guild and vice-president of the Washington chapter, said:

Wants Proof

"My reaction is that I do not believe the National Lawyers Guild is a Communist-front organization. If I find it is, I will resign. But I will not resign until the allegations are proved.

"I am not scared and I am not running out. I just think that what Mr. Brownell said is a charge and until it is proved, I will stand by and fight . . . ."

Attorney General Brownell said it had been clear that "at least since 1946 the leadership of the Guild has been in the hands of card-carrying Communists and prominent fellow-travelers."

Must Answer Charge

On every major issue since then, "excepting only those so notorious that their espousal would too clearly demonstrate the Communist control," Mr. Brownell contended, "the Guild has steadfastly followed the party line."

The Guild has 10 days in which to ask for a hearing if it desires to present evidence on why the organization should not go on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations.

Organized In 1937

In 1950, the House Un-American Activities Committee issued a report calling the Guild the "foremost legal bulwark of the Communist party."

The National Lawyers Guild was organized at a convention held in Washington Feb. 10-22, 1937, as " a professional organization which shall function as an effective social force in the service of the people to the end that human rights shall be regarded as more sacred than property rights."

Dickerson's statement said in part:

"The National Lawyers Guild has, since its organization 17 years ago, endeavored to serve the best interests of the lawyers and the people of America. It has never, nor does it now, follow any party line.

"It is curious that Attorney General Brownell should cite the National Lawyers Guild's differences from the Communist party as proof that it is the party's legal mouthpiece.

Called Loyal

"The National Lawyers Guild is a mouthpiece for no party or doctrine except the American doctrine of freedom and civil liberties for all. As Senator William Langer (Rep., N.D.) said in a Senate speech on Sept. 20, 1950, 'In my opinion the lawyers of the National Lawyers Guild are just as loyal as any Senator on this floor.'

"The record of the National Lawyers Guild will disprove the Attorney General's unfounded charges and will in due course demonstrate to the bar and the American people that it serves the traditions of American democracy."

In New York, **Benjamin C. Davis**, former city councilman, serving the third year of a five-year sentence for "conspiring to overthrow the government," got 60 more days added on his sentence by refusing to name Communists on a Labor Council Committee on the grounds that such action might incriminate him.

There are a dozen such committees to which Mr. Davis, politician, belonged, so he stands a good chance of getting more contempt raps as each committee of which he was a member comes under the fire of probe groups.

Such terms are usually served concurrently, but in this case where it is being added to the original sentence, it looks like federal jurists are "ganging up" on the "taciturn" ex-councilman.

Teacher Says . . . .

She Was Duped By Communist

BROOKLYN — (ANP) — Mrs. Dorothy Kelso Funn, school teacher and club woman, returned to her home at 1522 Union St. with a feeling of exoneration for being made a dupe by Communists in what she thought was a legitimate fight for the right of her people during the first half of the 1940s.

She gave the House Un-American activities committee a graphic expose of operations and infiltration methods in the ranks of unsuspecting civic groups.

Mrs. Funn was one of 13 teachers called in by the New York City board of Education for questioning on Red affiliations early this year. Wednesday her appearance was before a sub-committee at a hearing in Philadelphia on possible Communist infiltration into the Philadelphia school system. Several Philadelphia school teachers were heard.

The Brooklyn school teacher testified that she joined the party in 1939 thinking it fought for Negro rights, and remained with it until June, 1946.

Mrs. Funn told of attending indoctrination meetings every two weeks to get theoretical education in Marxism and Leninism and to discuss specific items in "The Daily Worker." She said the group received instruction to "influence" pupils, parents and community organizations.

She quoted from a pamphlet titled "People's Front," which she described as one of the Communist party bibles. She said the article urged teachers "to take advantage of their position, without exposing themselves, to give their students, to the best of their ability a working class education."

In her testimony, she declared that she took a six-week course at a Communist school located just outside Kingston, N.Y. at which 27 of the 30 students were New York teachers. Another school 30 miles from there was known as the National schools and was attended by the heads of large organizations through the nation, She said.

HIGH COURT DENIES A ROSENBERG STAY; NEW PLEA UP TODAY

Douglas to Hear in Chambers at 10 A. M. What Is Seen as Last Possible Legal Step

JUSTICES DIFFER ON CASE

Clemency Appeal to President Planned—Counsel to Visit the Condemned Spies

BY JAY WALZ

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 15 — The Supreme Court rejected today two late-hour legal attempts to obtain a stay of execution for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the condemned atomic spies. However, this evening Justice William O. Douglas agreed to hear a new plea from the Rosenberg lawyers in his chambers tomorrow morning.

Emanuel H. Bloch, chief attorney for the couple, visited Mr. Douglas about 6 P. M. immediately after the court had announced its refusal to grant permission to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. He and an associate spent nearly an hour with the Justice, and afterward Mr. Bloch said Mr. Douglas had asked for additional information and told the defense lawyers to come back at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

"He did not deny it [the plea for a stay]. He did not grant it," Mr. Bloch told reporters.

[Judge Irving R. Kaufman rejected in Federal Court here yesterday the attempt by Fyke Farmer, Tennessee attorney, to obtain a writ of habeas corpus and a stay of execution for the Rosenbergs. The jurist held that Mr. Farmer was an intruder and interloper in the case and had no authorization to act in behalf of the condemned couple.]



Associated Press

LATEST COURT APPEAL FAILS: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies. The Supreme Court refused yesterday to stay their execution, which is scheduled for Thursday.

Plea to President Planned

Mr. Bloch's move to obtain a stay of execution from an individual justice was regarded as the last possible effort he could make in the high court to save the lives of his clients.

Should it fail, only the possibility of a grant of clemency by President Eisenhower appeared to stand between the Rosenbergs and their execution, now scheduled for Thursday night at Sing Sing Prison.

President Eisenhower last February refused a previous plea for clemency, but Mr. Bloch said today he was prepared to take a new plea to the White House if he found his efforts to obtain favorable court action of no avail.

The attorney said he and his associates would then seek "an open and full hearing before President Eisenhower."

The court's various actions today came dramatically on the tribunal's last day of the present term. After issuing a list of orders at its noon meeting the court ordered a recess until October.

One of the orders announced the court's denial of a stay of execution; another disclosed that for the fourth time the court was refusing to review the Rosenbergs' 1951 trial, which led to their conviction on charges of giving secret atomic information to Russia.

While the justices were still in their places, John F. Finerty, one of the Rosenberg attorneys, arose to tell the court that he wanted to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. If granted, this would have called for what would have amounted to a review of whether the Rosenbergs were being legally held for execution.

In an oral exchange, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson informed Mr. Finerty that such a petition must be filed with the court clerk. This, the lawyer later did, and the court reconvened in a special meeting this afternoon to consider it.

Shortly before 6 o'clock the court announced its decision to deny to the lawyers permission to file the habeas corpus petition, and a brief court order said that only Justice Hugo L. Black had dissented. Later, Justice Felix Frankfurter issued a statement saying he could not join the court in its denial, because he felt there should be a full hearing with oral argument on the matter tomorrow morning.

In its first action today denying a stay of execution to the Rosenbergs, the court was acting on an application that had been forwarded through Justice Robert H. Jackson last Saturday. Mr. Jackson, who is Circuit Justice for the judicial region that includes New York, had referred the petition to the court at its weekly conference with the recommendation it order an oral hearing in the matter today.

The court declined Mr. Jackson's recommendation, as well as the petition for a stay. The official order was accomplished by a page-long statement setting down the positions taken by the several justices.

Two Others Favor Hearing

Justice Frankfurther and Justice Harold H. Burton agreed with Mr. Jackson's recommendation that a hearing be held. However, when the recommendation was turned down, Mr. Burton joined in denying the stay petition. Justices Frankfurter and Jackson said they did not agree the stay should be denied.

Justice Black said he was of the opinion that the Rosenbergs should have a rehearing and a stay of execution pending final outcome. However, when the court majority decided against a review, he expressed willingness to go along with those favoring oral argument about the stay.

Justice Douglas said he favored both a stay and rehearing; but, after the court ruled against a rehearing, he came to the conclusion that an oral hearing on the stay petition would serve no purpose.

On the plea for review, which Justices Black and Douglas said they favored, Justice Frankfurter said that he would adhere to his "unbroken practice not to note dissent from the court's disposition of petitions for certiorari."

Mr. Bloch explained tonight that he had gone to Justice Douglas in an effort to get him to petition the court again about a stay. He said he wanted the court to consider questions that had been submitted previously.

"We haven't had sufficient time to prepare our case and submit briefs," he said.

Bloch to See Rosenbergs

Mr. Bloch, who had been in Washington over the week-end, planned to fly to New York tonight, and to visit the Rosenbergs at Sing Sing tomorrow morning. He said he would take the Rosenbergs' sons—Michael, 10 years old, and Robert, 6 with him to visit their parents.

He said Mr. Finerty and another associate, Malcolm Sharp, would [illegible] tion" to Justice Douglas tomorrow present the "strictly legal informa- morning.

The Rosenberg sons and their grandmother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, took part in the demonstration of nearly 7,000 placard-carrying marchers before the White House yesterday afternoon.

A "vigil" was maintained before the White House today by a line of picketers, whose number fluctuated from two score to 100. Their signs carried such slogans as: "New evidence shows perjury," and "The electric chair can't kill the doubts in the Rosenberg case."

Down the sidewalk a few yards a lone picketer held aloft a placard that read: "Death to Traitors."

In answer to press questions today about the Rosenberg case, James C. Hagerty, the White House press secretary, said:

"The only thing I can say is that a petition for a rehearing is before the Supreme Court."

Kaufman Denies Plea Here

Charging that Fyke Farmer was an "intruder" and an "interloper," Federal Judge Irhving R. Kaufman denied yesterday the Tennessee attorney's application in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, condemned atom spies, for a stay of execution and a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Kaufman said that the Rosenbergs had been represented throughout the litigation by "astute" counsel of their own choice, Emanuel H. Bloch. The jurist added that Mr. Farmer had not been authorized to take any action in behalf of the condemned couple.

Judge Kaufman suggested that

Communist Trickery Charged

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 15—The United States embassy has informed the State Department that it believes Communists expect the White House to adopt a contrary line so as not to yield to their pressure.

Many non-Communists, including [illegible] sage that the French Communist leaders, who they say are leader, Jacques Duclos, recently sent to President Eisenhower is an example of how the Communists cited as an example of how the Communists expect the White House to adopt a contrary line so as not to yield to their pressure.

Many non-Communists, including [illegible] theory is thought ing Socialists an dan important [illegible] appeal for clemency section of Roman Catholic opinion, [illegible] President Eisenhower also have been campaigning for [illegible] than ever resolved to the Rosenbergs, and the embassy [illegible] stand he took in deny- noted that in the last few days the [illegible] soon after he as- nmber of petitions from non-Com- [illegible]. The personal mes- munist sources had increased. Widespread support for more leni-

perhaps the realization that Mr. Farmer had no standing in the case "caused him to be so reckless in his charges as to verge on contumaciousness."

The court must be on the alert," Judge Kaufman said "particularly in a case such as this, to guard against those who would impose themselves upon the parties and the court, without any standing whatever in the litigation. Were this countenanced, the judicial process would be reduced to an aimless, confused and disorganized state."

ent treatment of the Rosenbergs is based partly on a belief that the death sentence is too harsh, partly on skepticism regarding the evidence that led to the Rosenbergs' conviction.

The embassy has told the State Department that their execution would help the Communists by diminishing the prestige of the United States among many who are pro-American or at least not anti-American.

Nobody Is Fooled

The insidious purpose of Senator McCarthy's latest junket into the darkened cave of the book burners is becoming increasingly clear.

His aim is to create the impression that authors who dare expose or protest America's racial shortcomings are "following the Communist line" and therefore what they write must be 'subversive."

This new line of inquiry began with Doxey A. Wilkerson, whose book, "Special Problems on Negro Education" highlights the evil of the segregated school system.

Written in 1939 under the auspices of the late President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education, the book presented documentary proof of the severe handicaps suffered by colored school children in the south.

The very fact that these states are presently spending huge sums in a frantic effort to make colored schools equal bears ample witness to the objectivity of Dr. Wilkerson's analysis.

But Senator McCarthy brushes this off with the bland assertion that the book had been "written right down the Communist line, condemning America because of alleged racial discrimination."

Wilkerson's appearance was followed by that of Arnaud D'Usseau, co-author of the brilliant play, "Deep Are The Roots" and Mrs. Paul Robeson.

D'Usseau was under attack because his deeply moving drama aims a deadly blow at the practice of racial discrimination and segregation common to America.

Mrs. Robeson was grilled because two of her books, "African Journey" and "Paul Robeson, Negro" are to be found on the shelves of U.S. libraries abroad.

The McCarthy attack on books dealing with racial problems, dovetails with the State Department's action in removing such volumes from the libraries overseas.

Such books as Gunnar Myrdal's "American Dilemma," Walter White's "Rising Wind," Gene Weltfish's "Races of Mankind," and even three medical volumes by Bernhard J. Stern were tossed out.

Dr. Stern's books, State Department censors decided, gave "too much attention to medical statistics on colored Americans" and created the impression that there is a shortage of hospital space for them."

But Dr. Stern, like Dr. Wilkerson was only telling the truth. Since when did truth become subversive?

Senator McCarthy dismissed Dr. Wilkerson with a sneering remark that his book is one that should be burned. Senator Karl Mundt, a member of the committee, seconded the motion.

But they're wasting their time and the taxpayers' money.

The whole world knows and has long been shocked by the hypocrisy of this nation's democratic preaching in contrast to its undemocratic practices.

A belated sweeping of America's racial dirt beneath the rug fools nobody.

College Head Sounds Red Warning

NASHVILLE — "Communism is not interested in free discussion of ideas," Dr. Harold D. West, Meharry Medical college president, told Kappa Delta Pi banquet Tuesday night.

Guest speaker and honorary member, Dr. West was initiated into Tennessee State University's three-year-old chapter of the National Honor Society for prospective teachers along with 15 university students. More than 90 members and guests attended and heard Lorethia Bradley, junior from Ashland, Ky., named president.

"The dice should not be loaded for or against the student, and indoctrination is not education," he said in an explanation of the communistic teaching. "A scholar must have intergrity and independence, although academic freedom is not a shield," he continued.

A madness is gripping America, spearheaded by groups hiding under a cloak of Americanism, he warned.

The Meaning of Communism

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt pointed to one of the world's danger spots when she told reporters the other day: "In Asiatic countries the intellectual leaders have believed in idealistic Marxism for many years as the only solution to their problems. They are totally unrealistic about Communism as it is practiced in Russia today." Mrs. Roosevelt might have added that there are millions in Asia who are untouched by the intellectual appeal of Marxism but who have been taught by their leaders to regard it as the antithesis of colonialism and all the abuses, modern and very ancient alike, under which they have suffered. The result is that, although Western imperialism is being liquidated throughout most of the world while Russian imperialism, under the hammer and sickle, is a growing reality, many Asians are inclined to regard such Western outposts as Saigon, Hong Kong and Okinawa as threats to their freedom, while they are relatively indifferent to the vast power which sprawls over Siberia and China.

This situation is not only an aid to Communist propaganda but a handicap to the West. The Reds use Marxist cliches of classical Marxism in attacking the "bourgeois imperialists"; the reply of the West (particularly of the United States) is likely to be phrased in terms of a system of free economy and representative government which is foreign to the thinking of either Marxist-trained Asian intellectuals or of the villager who simply wants more land and better crops. Practical assistance to the latter and an understanding of the point of view of the former are essential if the real meaning of Russian Communism—a bureaucratic state which oppresses its people and seeks to subvert and exploit its neighbors—is to be revealed to those Asians who have not learned the truth through bitter experience with Red rule.

Two Negro Authors Must Appear Before McCarthy Committee

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Two Negroes were among some 10 authors issued subpenas to appear this week before Sen. Joseph McCarthy's investigating committee for public testimony in connection with their books.

The authors are Mrs. Paul Robeson and Doxey Wilkerson.

They were scheduled to appear before the committee from Wednesday, July 1, to Friday, July 3.

Sen. McCarthy said subpenas had been issued them to appear at the hearings "on the use of books by communist authors in the overseas information program."

Besides the 10 scheduled to appear this week, some 13 others will appear later according to McCarthy. Subpenas have been issued for them, but the committee is having difficulty finding them, McCarthy said.

Leader Raps McCarthy

Walter White's Book Removed From Libraries

NEW YORK — Books written by NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White, and Negro poet Langston Hughes have been banned from United States libraries abroad in connection with confidential State Department directives which resulted in the banning of hundreds of books by more than forty American authors, it was reported this week.

Although no single specific instruction ordered the book removals, local officials in U. S. offices in several countries have removed what they term questionable books from shelves.

Banned books have been reportedly shelved for many reasons, including the following:

1. Criticism of U. S. foreign policy.
2. Writers suspected as communists.
3. Outdated books.
4. Overstressing minority problems.
5. Failure of authors to answer Congressional questions on loyalty.

As an example of what prompted a book's banning, officials of the U. S. London library banned "Rising Wind" by Walter White, who is an avowed anti-Communist leader. The book was also removed from U. S. book shelves in Bombay and Calcutta.

However, Mr. White said the book, now out of print, was an account of his World War II tour of military installations, and his comments on segregation of troops.

He charged that minority groups in the U. S. today are becoming fearful of expressing themselves freely because of a "hysteria of fear" that seems to be gripping this country. He asserted that some people are determined to suppress and keep silent any group that openly disagrees with their policies, and added that these persons include Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Rep. Wise, whose name has become "a symbol for this attitude."

Another example of a banned book is Bernard J. Stern's "American Medical Practice" and "Medical Services by Government," which was shelved by the New Delhi office.

One member of the screening committee declared that such books could be deceptive as to purpose because of the title. It was held that Stern's book gave "the impression that Negroes had no medical care in the United States" and unduly stressed Negro medical statistics."

Another book banned was "Freedom Road" by Howard Fast, a white novelist who wrote an account of post Civil War days, and the terror spread by the Ku Klux Klan.

Langston Hughes' earlier books, written during a left-wing period, and which he himself said during a Congressional hearing he would not put in U. S. libraries, were also banned.

Other books banned include: "Washington Witch Hunt" by Bert Andrews; "China's Wartime Politics," by Lawrence K. Rosinger; and "Citizen Tom Paine," by Howard Fast.

'Deep Are The Roots' Author Before McCarthy

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Fireworks exploded on Capitol Hill last week when the Sen. Joseph McCatrhy Investigating committee questioned Arnaud D'Usseau on his play, "Deep Are the Roots," which was placed in foreign libraries by the Department of State.

The explosion began at the very start of the hearings when the author attempted to explain his play by pointing out that "Deep Are the Roots" was based on the life of a Negro veteran and pointed up racial prejudice in the south.

The witness was interrupted by Chairman McCarthy who informed him that he was not there to give a speech to the committee but to answer questions.

The argument became so heated that a Capitol guard stepped forward apparently awaiting orders from the chairman to remove the witness from the stand.

D'Usseau calmed down only after the committee chairman had threatened to have him removed from the conference room and cited for contempt of Congress.

D'Usseau told McCarthy that he would be glad to debate the question of subversiveness with him on any television show. But, he added, it is a waste of time to discuss it here where everything is stacked in favor of the committee.

Whether the Communistic form of government is superior to our form, depends upon your definition of Communism, said the witness, in reply to a question raised by the Chairman.

After McCarthy refused to define Communism, D'Usseau said he understood Communism as being a philosophy which advocates a more equitable distribution of wealth, recognizes the rights of the poor over the privileges of the rich, and favors the abolition of racial segregation. According to his definition, the witness claimed that he would say "yes," Communism is superior to our form of government.

But this question, the witness continued, is not one of superiority of doctrines, but a question of the countries getting together and putting into practice the best traits from both forms of government.

He pointed out that at the time he wrote the play America and hte Soviet Union were on friendly terms, and added that they could be friends again if such elements as the McCarthy committee were removed.

D'Usseau flared up again when the chairman referred to him as merely a Communist author. He the word "merely" because it was asked Sen. McCarthy not to use insulting. "My plays are extremely popular all over the world," he declared.

When McCarthy charged that "these Communists who come before this committee don't have the guts to say that they are Communists," the witness flashed back:

"How can you say that, senator, when you ran out on a bunch of school children in New York."

At this point D'Usseau was cut off by the chairman, with the order not to interrupt him when he was asking questions.

At the close of the hearing the playright issued a statement to the press declaring that undr McCarthy's dictum, the library is no longer a place where one is able to get any book he wishes, but only the "approved" books.

The "disapproved" books, he added, has nothing to do with the contents, but rather deals with the organizations which the author might belong to.

"This program of McCarthy's program instituted by Goebells of can only be compared to similar Hitler, Germany," the statement read.

"To combat McCarthy there seems to be only one answer . . . to get rid of the type of investigating committee he heads. If no such effort is made, then most surely Professor Einstein will be right. Intellectual slavery will be ours, and so subtle will be the enslavement that by the time it arrives we will accept it willingly."

SISTER OF BOB CHURCH THINKS TRUMAN DID MORE FOR NEGROES THAN ANY RECENT PRESIDENT

89-Year-Old Mary Church Terrell Makes Significant Comment on Man From Independence

AGED WOMAN VISITED WHITE HOUSE WITH DOUGLASS

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — "Harry S. Truman has done more for our group than any other President since Abraham Lincoln," declared Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, last week, as the ex-president bid farewell to the nation's capitol.

Mrs. Terrell, an 89 year old civic leader, was an ardent Republican until the District More than several represen-Democratic primary last August tative illustrated the advantages when she deserted the GOP to of adopting their books to be used vote for Averell Harriman be- in the different schools. Other cause he had pledged himself to schools in Wagoner county were carry out the New Deal of Frank- present at the meeting. lin D. Roosevelt and the Fair Deal of Harry S. Truman.

She praised Truman because of his appointment of a Civil Rights Commission in 1947 which made an extensive study and made a thorough report of segregation and discrimination in this country.

She recalled that this commission was appointed and the report made—not after he had been elected—but before the election, at the time when he knew he was jeopardizing his chances for reelection.

Mrs. Terrell remembers many Presidents, recalling that she made her first visit to the White House with Frederick Douglas around the early 1890's to urge President Benjamin E. Harrison to take a definite stand against lynching.

As President Truman left the Capitol after the Inaugural ceremonies and journeyed to the home of Dean Acheson, retiring secretary of state, he was welcomed by a huge crowd of men and women, and children who had gathered around the steps of the Acheson's residence. The outgoing President and his party entered the house, then Truman came out and spoke to the cheering crowd.

Superintendent Haynes and his teachers were well received along with the other educators. Each teacher gained valuable information and suggestions concerning the adopting of textbooks for their students.

When he reminded his audience that he is now only Mr. Truman, a citizen from Missouri, the crowd yelled in concert, "No, no, no."

After lunch with his cabinet, Mr. Truman went to the apartment of Matt Connelly, his former secretary, before leaving Washington for his home in Independence.

When Truman pulled into Union station later to board the 6:30 train, thousands of persons were at the station to bid him farewell.

Some 5,000 persons gathered around his train yelling good wishes and singing "For he's a Jolly Good Fellow" and other appropriate songs.

"I'm never forget this if I live to be a hundred," said Mr. Truman, as he thanked his well-wishers for sending him home in such "a blaze of glory."

Some carried place cards to inform the ex-President that "We're still Wild About aHrry." Everybody sang "Auld Lang Syne" as the train finally pulled out of Union Station many minutes behind schedule.

Crowds had gathered all along the way as Truman's train moved from Washington back to Missouri, and the greatest ovation greeted him as he arrived at his own home town.

Such was the exit of Harry S. Truman from the President of the United States back to the life of a private citizen of Missouri.

Pike County Negro Democrats Organize Club

McComb, Miss., Jan. 5 — The fourth organization of Negro Democrats of Pike County was formed here last week with the organization of the Pike County Negro Democratic Club No. 4.

The Charter members of the club are: Mr. George Hodges, Mr. June Bullock, Mrs. Mattie Bullock, Mr. Leander Bullock, Mrs. Ersie Hodges, Mr. Edward Hodges, Mr. T. J. McEwen, Mr. Claude Williams, Mrs. Blanche Bullock, Mr. Willie W. Moses, Mr. Leroy Nickles, Mr. Henry Williams, Mrs. Cora McGee, Mrs. Curtis Moses, Mrs. Jane Barnes, Mrs. Hattie Barnes, Mr. Leslie Barnes, Mrs. Lizzie Williams, Mr. Charlie Barnes, Miss Hazel Hollis.

Adam Powell Attends Stevenson Reception

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Rep. Adam C. Powell was among the many Democratic congressional leaders who recently attended the reception held here in honor of the defeated Democratic Presidential candidate, Adlai Stevenson.

The only other colored person attending the reception beside the official White House reporter and 1 photographer, was Mrs. Venice Spraggs, a member of the staff of the Democratic national Committee.

Dawson's Letter Urges Formation Of Listening Groups To Hear 1952 Presidential Candidate Rally Negro Democrats To New Support Of Party

Plans Shaping to Win Majority Congress Next Year, White House 2 Years Later

State Negro Democrats To Rally In Annual Meeting Here Next Week



Congressman William L. Dawson, of Illinois, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, whose letter this week called Negro Democrats to rally to continued support of the Democratic Party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11 — Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Candidate for President of the United States will make his first major speech to the nation, since the campaign, Friday night, February 14, at the Annual Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner in New York.

The speech will be televised from 9:00 to 10:30 p.m., Eastern Standard time over CBS, and will be broadcast to the nation over CBS Radio Network, one hour later, from 10:00 to 10:30 p.m. Eastern Standard time.

Congress Williams L. Dawson of Illinois, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in a letter rallying Negro Democrats to new support of the party, urges the formation of listening groups to hear Stevenson and revealed the party's hopes and determination to win a majority in Congress in the election next year, and to put a Democrat President in the White-house in 1956.

In Mississippi, Negro Democrats of the state will be first to give their answer to the Dawson Rallying Cry when the Mississippi State Association of Negro Democratic Clubs will hold its Fifth Annual Meeting in Jackson on February 22, Washington's Birthday. The Annual meeting will follow the Annual Banquet on Saturday night at the Campbell College Auditorium.

Percy Green, President and Executive Director said that every effort was being made to make the Banquet and meeting this year, the biggest and best in the history of the organization.

Greene said that Mississippi Negro Democrats at the State Meeting are going to show the World that just because the Republicans succeeded in electing General Eisenhower President of the United States, that we Mississippi Negro Democrats are not going to desert the great Democratic Party of our choice, neither are we going to cease to promote the great purpose of our organization which is to win the right to vote, full political participation, and first class citizenship for Negroes in Mississippi.

The letter of Congressman Daw-

son, which has been mailed to leading Democrats throughout the nation, follows:

Dear Friend and Co-Worker:

Inauguration Day is over. We Democrats must begin planning our next move to assure a Democratic victory in 1954.

We have a Republican President in the White House and a bare Republican majority in the Congress. That shows that the landslide vote for Eisenhower the individual, was not a victory for the Republican Party. It was in no sense a repudiation of the Democratic Party.

Heretofore, any President who won a sizeable majority always swept into office with him an overwhelming majority of the candidates who ran with him in the campaign. This did not happen last November. So, we Democrats are making our plans for the future, knowing that the best interest of our nation lies in the success of our party. We shall elect a Democratic Congress in 1954, but we must begin now to lay the groundwork for that job.

On February 14, 1953, at the Jefferson-Jackson Dinner in New York, the Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson, our Presidential candidate in 1952, will make his first major speech to the nation since the campaign. This dinner will be televised from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard Time over CBS. The same network will beam the speech over radio one-half hour later, from 10 to 10:30 o'clock EST.

I believe that the program will be of great benefit in helping to define our goals for the future. I am, therefore, suggesting that you form listening groups among the Democrats in your community to hear Governor Stevenson.

Now that we are the party of the responsible opposition, we must continue to serve the nation in the same positive and constructive way which we served it so well during the last twenty years. Plans for this cannot be made effectively without the financial support of those who share our hope and determination that our Party will regain the majority in Congress next year and the White House two years later.

Few people realize how narrow was the margin of Republican victory in many districts and states. The total vote cast for Democratic candidates for Congress exceeded the vote for Republican Congressional candidates by over 250,000. So you can see how good our chances are for 1954 if each of us pitches in and does his share in the days ahead.

Funds are needed for this task. Contributions, both large and small, are solicited. Please indicate that your contribution is in response to this appeal so that it may be properly credited.

As you know, Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell has been busy reorganizing the Democratic National Committee so as to expand and improve its services to Democratic members of Congress and state and local party organizations. I am sure you will be happy to know that Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, who served the party so effectively during the 1948 and 1950 campaigns and was one of four Couriers working out of the Women's Division in the 1952 campaign is now permanently with the National Committee.

Mrs. Spraggs has been appointed Assistant to the Vice Chairman. In this capacity she will be able to maintain a day-by-day working relationship between the Committee and my office, so that a more far-reaching service may be rendered to all Democrats.

Mrs. Spraggs will be available for whatever assistance she may be able to give to the work you are doing for the Democratic Party in your state. She will be able to lend valuable aid in working out the many problems which arise in connection with the party's work in your state. I shall appreciate your full cooperation in helping her to fulfill her new responsibilities.

Your for a Democratic Victory in 1954,
William L. Dawson
Vice Chairman

A Negro Editor On The Democrats

(Ed. Note: The following is from an editorial by Almena Lomax, editor, Los Angeles Tribune, Feb. 27 issue.)

Democrats, whom the national headquarters knows by name, received letter last week over signature of Congr. William L. Dawson of Chicago, asking for funds to help the party cause in '54 when congressmen come up. We'd be curious to know how the Dawson letter went down with the country's Negro Democrats. Speaking as a Democrat, and reporting on some of the sentiments we have sounded out about the country, the Dawson-Sengstacke-Chicago Defender triumvicate, which is the Negro's voice in the Democratic Party, is very much resented. In the first place, it is too patently relegated, and willingly so, to the status of the "Negro wing" of the party. You can call Dawson all the vice presidents you want; but he is strictly a vice president in charge of Negro Democrats. He hasn't as much just plain party status as our own little liked Gus Hawkins, who has real status in the Cal Legislature—and in the Southland, barring the courtesy position accorded to John Anson Ford as a sort of lame-duck national committeeman, is about second in rank to Clinton McKinnon in the party setup. That Hawkins doesn't pull more weight is merely because he doesn't assert it. But he has the ability, and the vote he represents has been accorded the standing.

Dawson is something else again. He's strictly an old-line "Negro politician," and as such, he sticks out like a sore thumb. He's rated as an expert on Negro politics, but he doesn't recommend himself to his associates as anything else, and that's where they leave him.

They also leave the domain of Negro politics up to him, and he runs it to suit himself. He's very much that big I-Am, and his yes-men are the gang from the Chicago Defender, which, of course, does a neat job of keeping his political fences mended back home. . . .

We think a lot of the Democratic principles, but we don't care any more for the people who run the party than we do for any old odd collection of Republicans, saving of course Adlai Stevenson, and he doesn't count because he's off in an ivory tower somewhere and doesn't know what's going on down where the nitty gets gritty.

There are lots of Negro Democrats like us . . . who've been stung in their dealings with the party, or who don't like the brush the basic principles of the party, which are epitomized in the Negro cause, sometimes gets in practice and at close quarters . . . who just don't like Dawson and his storm troopers, and the inference that because they are Negro Democrats, they will be content to work within that framework . . . if Mr. Dawson will let them.

They don't like the way Dawson sits back in Washington, like an octopus in a checkered suit, and reaches into local politics, and instantly makes a California Democrat, who happens to be a Negro, a Dawson-Black-Cabinet-Democrat, a part of a machine, voting only incidentally for Harry Truman and Adlai Stevenson, but really to perpetuate Dawson's power.

If the Democrats want to do something about 1954 and 1956, they'd better do something about Dawson and that brand of machine politics in 1953. The Demos had better learn to value people ahead of dollars because the latter have a way of kicking the former in the slats at times . . . prize principle above personalities and above power . . . be grateful for what they have and not go licking off for what obviously doesn't want them . . . and, above all, be resigned to the fact that they can't win all the time, that the party is not a safe deposit vault for the people's confidence . . . just a checking account, and it's the depositor's privilege to draw it all out whenever he wants to and throw it away if he wants to.

Byrnes Hails Solid South's Political Bolt

Says Voters Declare Their Independence; No Mood To Return

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 5 (AP) — South Carolina's Gov. James F. Byrnes signaled continued Southern Democratic support of President Eisenhower with the assertion today that people from the Potomac to the Gulf have "declared their independence" in politics.

Byrnes told a news conference, in what amounted to flat notice that he and other Dixie bolters are in no mood to return to the national Democratic fold, that President Eisenhower's popularity in the South is greater than ever.

Byrnes said finally that if the next Democratic presidential nominating convention attempts to extract an advance pledge of support for its nominee he personally would not go as a delegate.

The South Carolina governor, former secretary of state under former President Truman, said he has received no invitation to attend a mid-September Democratic conference in Chicago to welcome home former Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson. Byrnes left doubt he would accept any such bid. Stevenson is returning from a world tour.

Byrnes was one of several Southern Democratic governors who refused to support Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic nominee, and backed Eisenhower.

Byrnes, one of the discussion leaders at the 45th annual governors conference here, said he is convinced that more and more Southerners are prepared to discard the Democratic label of their grandfathers.

He said it had always been assumed in Dixie that if a voter stamped the Republican ballot "his grandfather would turn over in his grave."

"I listened pretty carefully in our state last year and no noise was heard from the graveyards," he observed with a wide grin.

South Carolina went Democratic in last year's presidential election, but Eisenhower rolled up a vote only a few thousand short of Stevenson's there.

Editor Greene Invited To $100 Plate Dinner For Stevenson Speech

Percy Greene, editor and publisher of the Jackson Advocate, Mississippi's leading Negro weekly, and president and founder of the Mississippi Association of Negro Democratic Clubs, received an invitation this week to attend the $100 per plate dinner and 1953 conference, September 14-15, at the Conrad-Hilton Hotel, in Chicago, sponsored by the Democratic National Committee.

The feature of the dinner will be the first public appearance and speech of Governor Adlai Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic Presidential candidate, since his return to this country from a world tour of six months.

Editor Greene said in respect to the invitation that it was a very high honor to be invited but said also that in going to such things he did not and was not representing himself, but was representing the Negro citizens of Jackson and the state. He said that to go to this dinner would cost a lot more than the $100, and he is asking delegates and all other party friends who would reach him at 406½ North Farish Street, and should make the contributions to those whom he represent immediately.

President Truman, Vice President Barkley, and all other party leaders who do not have previous commitments will participate in the program.

Atomic Era Reigns as Truman Leaves White House After Eight Years of Global Crises

By LUTHER A. HUSTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—When President Truman admonished Premier Stalin last week to recognize that this was the atomic age and to shape Russia's policies accordingly, he was using a language diplomacy he did not know when he became President on April 12, 1945.

In the seven years and nine months since Mr. Truman succeeded to the Presidency, the atomic bomb and later the hydrogen bomb have become the world's most potentially destructive weapons and the control of them the world's most potentially explosive problem. Mr. Truman will leave the White House four days hence with the United States scientifically in the lead in the development of atomic power but with the question of how the world shall use such power still unanswered.

It was he who made the first decision to use it, ushering in the atomic age. That decision and the developments that followed it would have given historic significance to his Administration had there been no other crises to meet and no other courses, foreign or domestic, to chart.

An examination of the record, however, discloses that Mr. Truman's years in the White House have been packed with situations calling for decisions that set new courses for the nation and the world. No matter how others may appraise the actions he took, the President asserted in a recent interview with a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, he would not change them if he had it to do over again.

21 Days After Alamogordo

The President's faith in the soundness of his judgments and his steadfastness in adhering to them have been notable characteristics of his Administration.

Scientists and technicians had been at work developing an atomic bomb long before the sudden death of Franklin D. Roosevelt elevated Mr. Truman to the Presidency. Ninety-five days after he took office, the first experimental bomb was exploded over Alamogordo, N. M. That was on July 16, and twenty-one days later, on Aug. 6, the terrible weapon was used for the first time, when a bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan.

That bomb closed one great war. Since then the fear that another bomb, more powerful, might be dropped to signal the start of a vastly more cruel conflict has hung over world diplomacy. Mr. Truman emphasized the world's concern over this situation when he spoke to Stalin in his State of the Union Message last week.

Tackling the New Crises

The chief actions taken in President Truman's Administration to solve the domestic and international problems ushered in by the atomic age were these:

OCT. 7, 1945—He asked Congress to take up the problem of a domestic policy in nuclear physics, but offered no specific proposals.

NOV. 4 TO 18, 1945—He conferred in Washington with Clement Attlee, then the British Prime Minister, and Mackenzie King, then the Canadian Prime Minister, on problems of atomic production and control. A three-power formula was devised.

DEC. 15, 1945—He sent his Secretary of State at that time, James F. Byrnes, to Moscow to exchange views with Marshal Stalin and Ernest Bavin, who was the British Foreign Secretary, on the international control of atomic energy.

JUNE 14, 1946—He formally offered to turn over to an international commission the secrets of the atomic bomb under conditions designed to prevent its use as a weapon of war. This proposal has been opposed by the Moscow regime from the start.

OCT. 28, 1946—He appointed the first Atomic Energy Commission, after Congress had passed a law establishing the five-man board and giving it wide powers and vast funds to direct and expand experimentation in the atomic field and the production of atomic weapons.

Then, the Hydrogen Bomb

President Truman also was the first to announce, on Sept. 23, 1949, that an atomic explosion had taken place in Russia. Four months later, on Jan. 31, 1950, he announced that the United States would try to make the first hydrogen bomb, tremendously more powerful than its older sister.

In his State of the Union Message one week ago Wednesday, the President confirmed the success of this endeavor when he said that recent thermonuclear tests at Eniwetok had marked "another state in the world-shaking development of atomic energy."

The President significantly added that this stage "would not be the last" and in that light he advised Premier Stalin to discard pre-atomic concepts of world conquest lest his regime and his country be destroyed.

"War has changed its shape and its dimension," Mr. Truman said.

No other President ever was in position to give such advice to the head of another state.

However, he will not be in power to deal with Premier Stalin's reaction, no matter what it may be. At noon on Tuesday, his successor, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, will inherit the power and the problems vested in world leadership in the atomic age.

Again a "War President"

The problems and power both go back to 1945. Twenty-six days after Mr. Truman became President, Germany surrendered and the war in Europe ended. The decisions that brought about that situation, however, had been made before he had entered the White House.

On Aug. 14, 1945, only eight days after teh atomic bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima, Japan accepted surrender terms and World War II was over. Mr. Truman ceased, for a time, to be a "war President."

However, the victory of rightist forces in the South Korean elections of May 10, 1948, foreshadowed events that would recast him in a new, but modified, "war" role. On June 25, 1950, Red armies marched across the Thirty-eighth Parallel, Korea's "Mason and Dixon Line."

Two days later President Truman sent American troops into South Korea to participate in what he later described as a "police action." His characteristically quick and positive decision in this crisis provoked praise and censure, and became an issue in the Presidential campaign of 1952, although Mr. Truman was not a candidate for re-election.

Korea and its problems form another vital factor in international and domestic relations that he will bequeath to his successor.

Perhaps no action taken by President Truman, however, has changed America's basic policy more than his enunciation, on March 12, 1947, of the "Truman Doctrine." By this doctrine, the United States abandoned its traditional abstention from peacetime participation in world politics and became an active participant. Congress gave its approval to the policy by enacting legislation designed to carry it out.

The specific issue was economic and military aid for Greece and Turkey to combat communism. A total of $400,000,000 was asked and approved.

The President signed the bill that gave Congressional approval to his doctrine on May 22, 1947. Two far-reaching programs were set in motion almost immediately:

On June 5, Gen. George C. Marshall, who had become Secretary of State, made a speech in which he proposed what became known as the Marshall Plan for the economic recovery of Europe.

On June 11, Congress adopted the historic Vandenberg Resolution, named for the late Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, the champion of the bipartisan foreign policy. This resolution empowered the United States to enter into military alliances with other western nations.

Under the Marshall Plan, billions of dollars were appropriated by Congress to strengthen the national economy of non-Communist European countries. Few disagreed with the Truman Administration's contention that the plan was a powerful factor in preventing communism from engulfing Europe.

Pursuant to the Vandenberg Resolution, the Atlantic Pact, which established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was signed by the foreign ministers of twelve nations on April 4, 1949. On July 25, President Truman asked Congress to provide arms for Europe and a bill to this effect was passed on Sept. 28. The first shipment of military supplies for Europe was dispatched on March 8, 1950.

Troops Sent Overseas

On Dec. 19, 1950, the President named General Eisenhower to be Supreme Commander of the NATO forces. Last summer General Eisenhower came home to run for President but the machinery set up under his command to provide a military barrier against Russian aggression in Europe is being strengthened under his successor, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway.

It was thus, in the Truman Administration, that for the first time in history American armed forces were sent abroad in peacetime to garrison a line of defense against a potential, rather than an active, military foe.

The concept of collective security, both economic and military, had been accepted, of course, before the Truman Doctrine or the Vandenberg Resolution became pillars of national policy. In 1945, soon after Mr. Truman had entered the White House, the Senate ratified the United Nations Charter and later in the same year the Bretton Woods international monetary and financial agreements were ratified.

On the Domestic Front

The dividing line between international policy and domestic policy, in the atomic age, became thin and ill-defined. It has been observed that President Truman's actions in what is regarded as the domestic field were less spectacular and possibly not as fundamental as those in the international realm, but they brought him strong opposition and some rebuffs. In fact they have been appraised as a dominant factor in the defeat of his party in the 1952 elections, after twenty years in power.

In the last full year of his Administration, the President sustained what was probably the sharpest rebuff of his political career.

A strike impended in the steel industry, vital to national defense and to the entire industrial structure. On April 8, 1952, the President ordered Government seizure of the major steel plants. He claimed constitutional power to take such action in the public interest in a national emergency; his opponents argued that the Constitution did not convey Presidential power to seize private property for public use and called his action an invasion of the powers of the Legislative Branch.

The Supreme Court on June 2 ruled that his seizure of the steel mills was a usurpation of legislative power and a violation of the Constitution.

Stormy Days on Labor Issues

Other labor troubles plagued the President throughout his Administration, and his labor policies were often under fire.

Immediately after World War II ended, the so-called reconversion strikes in oil, steel, coal, meat packing plants and other key industries slowed down the industrial transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy. In handling these and subsequent disputes the President was appraised as having been most often on the side of labor. None the less it was in his Admin-

New Deal and Fair Deal

Whereas the Roosevelt regime had been known as the New Deal Administration, President Truman gave his incumbency a title of its own when, on Jan. 5, 1949, in a State of the Union Message to Congress he called for a "fair deal." A program of civil rights was a basic tenet of the "Fair Deal," as was repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The issue of civil rights became one of the bitterest of Mr. Tru-

man's Administration. His program envisioned the abolition of racial segregation and all barriers arising from race or color in industrial employment.

The President's advocacy of these reforms caused sharp cleavage in his own party and brought about a revolt that gave rise to a third party in the 1948 election. Although not a candidate in 1952, Mr. Truman again forced the issue then.

The forces in Congress that oppose such changes are still predominant, however, and again General Eisenhower will inherit a problem that Mr. Truman has not been able to solve.

Throughout his Administration President Truman also has maintained that the national economy could stand higher taxes to pay for social reforms, national defense, European aid and other items. Most Republicans and many Democrats have disagreed and the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress, on April 2, 1948, as the Presidential campaign of that year was getting under way, passed over his veto a $4,800,000,000 tax cut.

Taxation and inflation are inseparable issues and Mr. Truman's policies with regard to price and wage controls have been another subject of disagreement between himself and Congress. Just as Congress has usually pared down his tax requests, it has frequently, amid bitter controversy, refused to impose or extend controls he deemed essential to counteract inflationary pressures on the national economy. In fact, his political opponents have charged that Mr. Truman's formulas for permitting wage and price increases have contributed to the inflationary pressures they were designed to relieve.

The President once said that Government was politics and he saw no reason why politicians should not run the Government. His public career had its debut in "grass-roots" politics and his friends and enemies agree that political considerations were seldom ignored in the formation of his Presidential policies.

Mr. Truman had been President Roosevelt's Vice Presidential partner in the fourth-term campaign of 1944. He was elected President in his own right once—in 1948.

A commentator recently remarked, waggishly but with some wisdom, that the outstanding achievement of Mr. Truman's Administration had been his feat in getting elected in 1948. That, assuredly, was the high point of his political career—a victor in an election that he was almost universally expected to lose.

Two years earlier, he had been in office as President only eighteen months when the Republicans gained control of Congress in the off-year election of 1946. This became the Congress that he subsequently denounced as the worst in history.

Also the Beginning

The President carried with him to victory in 1948 a Democratic Congress again, but it included many Southern Democrats who opposed his major domestic policies. In the off-year elections of 1950, the Republicans made gains but not enough to wrest control of Congress from Mr. Truman's party. His "Fair Deal" still encountered rough going.

On March 29, Mr. Truman announced that he would not be a candidate in the 1952 election. Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois received the Democratic nomination and the President campaigned vigorously in his behalf.

General Eisenhower, however, won a landslide victory and next Tuesday the rugged, hard-fighting Missourian whose actions in a turbulent era may have changed the destiny of the world, will leave the White House.

It is not expected that he will seek to live there again. Those who "know Truman," however, maintain that anyone who contends that he will disappear from politics or public affairs is arguing from a totally false premise to a completely erroneous conclusion.

Farewells Are Begun by Truman Family; Farley Is Day's First White House Visitor

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The Truman family said good-by by the hundred today.

Messengers, judges, policemen, newspaper women, former Cabinet members, and just friends passed through the President's office, or the Red Room of the White House, for final handshake and a word of farewell.

Mr. Truman held his last Cabinet meeting at 11 A. M. and the members sat in the brand-new leather chairs that the Eisenhower Cabinet will occupy. It will take a lot of sittings of the new Cabinet before the leather of the chairs takes on the smooth, mellow shine that was on the Truman Cabinet chairs. The old chairs were taken away a few days ago by their veteran occupants. The chairs were paid for, of course, by contributions from departmental employes or associates of each Cabinet member. The members themselves paid for Mr. Truman's chair, and presented it to him.

Apart from some reminiscing, the Cabinet members reported on the progress they had made in meetings with their successors in the business of transferring control to the new administration.

First of the farewell callers was James A. Farley, former Postmaster General. Another caller after the Cabinet meeting was Judge Bennett Champ Clark of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Befoer lunch the President went to the South Grounds of the White House and, standing before a platoon from each of the three police forces of Weshington, received an honorary badge from each. The presentations were made by Chief Robert V. Murray of the Metropolitan Police; Chief Mark Raspberry of the National Capital Park Police, and Hobart W. Francis of the White House Police.

The Truman family closed the round of farewells with a big reception in the Red Room at 4 P. M. for members of the White House staff, newspaper women and officials from many branches of the government.

And then Mr. Truman signed a bill which will make Tuesday, Inauguratiodn Day, a holiday for all Federal employes in metropolitan Washington.

Was the Solid South Cracked By a Real Revolution?

IT APPEARS that most of the Southern Democratic rebels who seceded to EISENHOWER last year are still unreconstructed. But who, knowing human nature as well as politics, would expect anything else than the cold shoulder they turn toward the Democratic party rally for ADLAI STEVENSON in Chicago two weeks hence?

There comes word from such Democrats-for-IKE as Governor SHIVERS and Senator DANIEL of Texas, Senator HOLLAND of Florida, Senator BYRD of Virginia and Governor BYRNES of South Carolina that they won't be there. The more or less minor detail that some of these haven't been invited may be dismissed. They arise to say that they will stay home, go fishing or something, invitation or no. There are others, even in states that stuck with the old flag, who are sorry, but they have business elsewhere.

For one thing, it is obvious that 10 months since election day is too short a time for memories to fade or a fellow's pride to wane. A cause that was holy and principles that were high last November can't possibly lose their sanctity before the leaves fall again.

This, of course, is a matter of the personal equation. More important is the political meaning of the snub from the South. It is not to be doubted that the rebels are demanding to be wooed with more than blandishments, to be shown the color of hard, cold considerations laid on the line. The flight of four states from the Solid South puts in their hands, they must fancy, a bargaining power of heavy weight.

The terms they would impose are not new and not exactly definite. They reflect a kind of sectional rankling that has burned since 1936. It was then that the historic veto power of Southern delegations over the party's nominee and to a large [redacted] over its platform was taken away by re- of the rule, more than 100 years old, for two-thirds vote for nomination.

In 1948 the rankling was sharpened by the civil-rights plank. Last year salt was rubbed in the old wound when the convention approved, over loud rebel yells, a rule requiring delegates to pledge support of the nominees. The long and the short of it is that Southern Democrats feel they are pushed around more than they like, their traditions as Democrats and their folkways as Southerners belittled.

There may be some basis for this feeling as far as the loyalty pledge is concerned. What the majority of delegates in Chicago had in mind was to prevent repeating the 1948 Dixiecrat lesion. Thus the pledge might be explained away as a temporary device, if that would ease the pain of the Southerners. But the pain lies deeper. There is no question but that "status quo" forces in the South, probably more economic than political, have kept the anguish burning for reasons for which politics was a cloak, racial fetishes a mask. The offshore-oil episode offers the best of examples.

There is a question whether any great amount of wooing or bargaining will be made or should be made. Though a national party has obligations of diplomacy, discretion and courtesy, it also has obligations to a wide constituency. It also must inquire into the source of the bargaining power. In this case the supposed power is the creation of an extraordinary set of circumstances, including the novelty and popularity of a candidate (EISENHOWER) for whom support could be rallied without thought of party and issues. It included also a natural weariness with a catalogue of worries that ranged from war to mink coats. Is this the great political revolution? We are inclined to doubt it.

Thomas L. Stokes

Dixie 'Secession' Is Starting Early

WASHINGTON—"Secession" of the South from the Democratic Party is starting a little earlier than usual. It usually awaits presidential election years. That first sentence is, of course, a bit of hyperbole. For the "secession" movement is overdramatized by a few leaders, usually of extreme conservative mien. The Democratic Party, as a national party, has the support still of many folks in the South. The early "secession" movement is an indication that, for all practical purposes the 1956 presidential battle is on in the Democratic Party.



It is due to the festivities in Chicago on Sept. 14-15 which includes the "homecoming" celebration in honor of Adlai Stevenson, and which hark back to 1952, its internal family rows and its disappointments, and also to the future, to 1956.

This is a reminder, to some Southern Democrats of a combination of unpleasantries.

It is a reminder that the South, ait was Stevenson who, without lifting a finger, won the nomination in the Democratic Party, is notin 1952, without lifting a finger, won the nomination minority in the Democratic Party, is notin 1952, without lifting a finger, won the nomination minority in the Democratic Party, is notin 1952, without lifting a finger, won the nomination minority in the Democratic Party, is notin 1952, without lifting a finger, won the nomination able to dominate the party nationally; thatSouth was unable to dominate the party nationally; thatSouth was unable to dominate the party nationally; thatSouth was unable to dominate the party nationally; that it is Stevenson who is, at this time, certainly the outstanding contender for the 1956 nomination chiefly by virtue of being the 1952 candidate and what is called "titular leader."

Southerners who oppose renomination of Stevenson, or who do not want to be identified with him and his wing, are among those who right now are in a dither of "sorry-but-have-another-engagement" as an excuse not to go to Chicago.

To some, the Chicago jubilee for Adlai Stevenson is a reminder of other things, some conducive to embarrassment, some to guilty consciences—unless, as some contend, it is impossible for a politician to have a guilty conscience.

It is hardly necessary, for example, for Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, who was loaded with honors by his party for so many years, to explain that he would not go to Chicago; nor for Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas, who saw Stevenson last during the campaign when, to his face, the Democratic presidential candidate told the governor politely but firmly he could not support state control of offshore oil lands, whereupon Shivers immediately announced for Eisenhower, and got his reward when the latter signed the offshore oil bill.

The new "secession" movement provokes one again to wonder why such political leaders do not leave the Democratic Party, "secede" in fact, as Senator Morse of Oregon left the Republican Party, and either become independents, as did the Oregon senator, or openly join the Republican Party, or create a third party.

They claim they represent the real Democratic Party, but an overwhelming majority of the party never has thought so and it is certain now a majority never will.

David Lawrence

South's Stand In Party Revolt

WASHINGTON—Northern Democrats apparently have learned very little since November, 1952, or they would not be asking the Southern Democrats to forget or surrender the fundamentals which have estranged them from the Democratic Party.

As the meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago approaches, there is much talk directed at the Southerners, telling them to "come in and bury the hatchet" or "to unite for victory"—just as if nothing had happened.



The friction between the two wings of the Democratic Party is too deep-seated to be cured by exhortation. The first step toward harmony is to begin to understand that the Southern Democrats are conscientious in their adherence to certain principles and that, if the Northern Democrats want to make peace, they will have to exhibit a tolerance which they have not manifested in party councils for many years.

The clash arises, of course, out of the effort of the Northern "liberals" to ram down the throats of the Southerners a compulsory FEPC.

The argumenet over the so-called "loyalty" pledge need not be a barrier to party harmony. Loyalty to the ticket is taken for granted in party politics but the young "liberals" who made an issue of it at the last convention insulted the Southerners and unless that "loyalty" resolution is wiped out of the records at the meeting in Chicago the chances of healing the breach on other issues is lessened.

Every individual feels that he has the right to vote as he pleases in a presidential election, even if he attends a party convention as a delegate. To say to a member that he must, even before knowing the platform or the identity of the candidate, pledge himself blindly as an individual to support the unknown is to violate the tradition of independence which Democrats have always cherished.

When the Northern Democrats cease to toady to pressure groups which are hostile to the South and begin to perceive that reforms can be more quickly achieved by voluntary methods, the "civil rights" issue will no longer split the Democratic Party. If the Northerners really want peace, they might better start studying the basic issues that have caused the cleavage and come up with some proposals on that score rather than expect the Southern Democrats to come crawling back into the party in abject surrender. For the South today holds the balance of political power in America and its support cannot be won by assuming it is impotent or merely recalcitrant. The basic issues are still unsolved.



DEMOCRATIC "AFTER PARTY"—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller were hosts to a gay party in honor of those attending the recent Democratic conference and dinner in their Park Manor home in Chicago. The group above includes Congressman William L. Dawson, Alderman William Harvey and Kenneth Campbell, State Representatives Corneal Davis and Charles Skyles, Mrs. Venice Spraggs, Mrs. Thomasina Norford, Mrs. Edith Sampson, Mrs. Christine Davis, Claude W. B. Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Gassaway, Mrs. Robert A. Cole, Chauncey Eskridge, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Taylor and Mrs. Bernice T. Smith of Houston, Tex.; Jesse Mann, Judge Fred (Duke) Slater, Paul Turner, Dr. Charles Thompson, Mrs. Archie LeCesne and Bryant Hammond.—Beatty Photo.

Democratic Women

Two-Day Chicago Conference Attracts Feminine Big-Wigs

By HENNIE MAE CISCO

CHICAGO—Women attending the two-day conference of the Democratic National Committee here last week were given pointers on getting out the vote with every means, from having coffee hours to holding formal weekly courses in politics.

The highlight on the opening day's workshop was the talk by Mrs. Venice Spraggs, assistant to vice chairman Dawson of the National Committee, whose subject was "Registration is a Non-Partisan Activity." She brought out the importance of registration and its relation to the party.

TEXAS DELEGATION

Taking an active part in the proceedings, too, was the delegations from Texas, which h Mrs. Bernice T. Smith for its e ecutive secretary, and the activ participation of Negroes in th county, including Mrs. Hoba Taylor Sr., whose husband wa here also.

Busy behind the scenes, hel ing to get dinner reservations in order, was Mrs. Christine Davis, secretary to Congressman Dawson; also in town was Mrs. Thomasina Norford, Mrs. Edith Sampson, who poured at the tea given for the women at the Blackstone Hotel.

Others attending the women's affairs were Mrs. Wendell Green, Mrs. Edward M. Sneed, Mrs. James McLendon, Mrs. Janet Hamilton, Mrs. Floy Clements, Mrs. Bessie Fulton, Mrs. Maude E. Dennis.

Democrats challenged by Republicans on 11 issues

RICHMOND

The seven Democrats running for the Virginia House of Delegates from Richmond have been challenged by the Republican aspirants to go on record on 11 issues, including repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting and increased pay for teachers.

The challenge was issued by W. H. Sanders Jr. in a letter sent to the Democratic candidates on behalf of himself and his colleagues, William Case Jr., W. L. Proctor Jr. and W. Jerry Roberts. Urging the Democrats to outline their positions, Mr. Sanders wrote:

"My Republican colleagues and I hope that each of you feels a greater responsibility to the citizens of Richmond than does your running mate for governor and that you will face the issues forthrightly and publicly."

The 11 issues contained in the challenge are:

(1) Repeal of the poll tax, (2) election of school boards by the local people or local governing bodies as opposed to the present system of appointment, (3), removal of circuit judges from politics by placing their present appointive powers in locally elected governing bodies;

(4) Increasing minimum salaries of school teachers, with counties bearing their proper share of the increased expense, (5) abolition of the state milk commission, (6) abolition of abuses in administration of the absent voter laws;

Would 'Free' Democrats

(7) Revocation of drivers' licenses of second speeder offenders, (8) mandatory jail sentences for drunk drivers, (9) party regularity as interpreted by the attorney general (permitting without challenge);

(10) A living, useful World War II Memorial instead of the one now planned and (11), pruning of some of the state's subsidies to private organizations.

Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner to Be Unsegregated; Ragland Gets Very 'Democratic' Letter From Democrats

Liberality of Oklahoma democrats was overflowing this week when George R. Ragland, insurance executive, arrived at the Black Dispatch with a letter written by C. B. McCray, state chairman of the Jefferson-Jackson dinner, stating that Negroes are invited to this annual fund-raising party of the organization, and will be seated unsegregated at the banquet tables.

Ragland said he had been supplied a large number of tickets for the affair and that he would be glad to correspond with any one in or out of the city who desires to secure table reservations.

The letter written under date of October 19th to Ragland by McCray follows:

Mr. George Ragland
1300 N. E. 7th Street
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear George;

We gratefully appreciate the fine cooperation you are giving us in handling the Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Fund ticket sales for the Negro people in Oklahoma City. We want to assure you of our intense desire to cooperate with you and your friends in any way possible during this drive.

We, also, want to assure you that we respectifully invite any of your people who buy tickets to the Jefferson-Jackson dinner and because it is a Democratic function for all Democratic people you may sit anywhere you wish.

Sincerely yours,
C. B. McCray, State Chairman
Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Fund
Drive of Oklahoma

Democrats Spend $200,000 With Negroes in '50

Report Lists Publications Individuals

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON. —(ANP) The Democratic party spent more than $200,000 with Negro publications and individuals, during 1952, according to the financial statement of the Democratic National Committee.

In its annual report filed in the house of representatives, the National Democratic Committee claims to have paid during the 1952 campaign more than $6,000 to the California Eagle for advertising with $3,600 still owed at the end of that year, which would have given the California newspaper nearly $10,000 worth of business.

It reported more than $2,500 paid to the Afro-American with a balance due ac of Dec. 31, 1952 of $14,560, giving that publication business amounting to more than $17,000.

The Amsterdam News received nearly $6,000; the Kansas City CALL nearly $5,000; the Pittsburgh Courier nearly $4,000; and the Journal and Guide almost $4,000.

The Chicago Defender was reported as having received more than $7,000 with an unpaid balance of $2,440 at the end of 1952, which would have given that paper a total of nearly $10,000.

The Jackson Advocate in Mississippi got almost $500, the Los Angeles Sentinel more than $1,500, the Louisiana Weekly more than $1,000, the Minneapolis Spokesman over $1,000, the New York Age nearly $4,000 and the Philadelphia Independent $525.

The Birmingham World got a little over $125, the Carolinian more than $250 and the Philadelphia Tribune nearly $300, the Tampa Bulletin something over $100 and the Atlanta World $560.

The Black Dispatch is reported as receiving more than $600, the Cleveland Call Post nearly $600, the St. Louis Argus more than $1,000, the Ohio Daily Express, $300, the Louisville Defender nearly $2,000, and the Lighthouse and Informer more than $500.

The Miami Whip received nearly $500, the Miami Times nearly $300, the Plaindealer almost $500, the San Francisco Reporter nearly $2,000, the Cleveland Herald almost $300, the Savannah Tribune nearly $150, the Carolina Times over $300, and the Indianapolis Recorder a little more than $150.

The Crusader of St. Louis received more than $300, the Herald News of Newark nearly $400, the Tri State Defender of Memphis nearly $2,000, the Wilmington Journal more than $200, the Michigan Chronicle of Detroit nearly $3,000, the St. Louis American $2,000, the Omaha Star more than $400 and the Ohio Sentinel of Columbus more than $300.

Color mazazine is reported as having received $1,000; the Johnson Publications (which publishes Ebony, Jet and others) $1,200, and Allied Graphic Arts (which is said to be connected with Our World) $3,500 with an unpaid balance of $28,234.15 as of Dec. 31, 1952, making a total of $31,734.15.

While these figures were given by this column in roundnumbers, this researcher has a grand total of $118,429.75 paid out by the Democrats to Negro publications for publicity of their party. This figure is not said to be definitely accurate as the amounts had to be picked from a vast day-by-day disbursement report, and there is a possibility that some Negro publications could have been overlooked, and there could possibly be a few inclusions which are not Negro publications. The writer had to select them according to her own knowledge as there was no race distinction in the report. While the writer is fairly familiar with all Negro publications, still there are a few listed which she was in doubt about.

The Political Payroll

This columnist noted the names of the following individuals and amounts paid them for work during the campaign: Alvin White, $506.69; Dowdal H. Davis, $1,307.05, with $307.05 unpaid at the end of 1952 bring the total up to $1,614.10; Frances Williams, $31.51; John P. Davis, $1,717.91; John H. Sengstacke, $1,717.17 with an unpaid balance at the end of the year of $740.49 making a total of $2,457.66; Percy Greene, $302.75; Ted Poston, $248.56; Grant Reynolds, $300; House of Moorehead (pictures) $217.06; Fred Harris (pictures), $222.78; William L. Dawson, $1,395.42; Raymond Pace Alexander $82.73; Jeanetta Brown $26.11; and Oliver W. Hill $37.62.

According to these figures there were more than $9,000 paid to Negro political workers, beside those persons employed on the staff of the Democratic Committee. Among the regular employes of the committee was Mrs. Venice Spraggs who began work in March 1952 at a salary of $150 per week plus traveling expenses. Since her traveling expenses were so great, this writer did not bother to total them up.

There were other names appearing on the payroll such as Charles L. Franklin with a salary of $192.31 per week; Mrs. Margaret Stewart, a stenographer, with a $60 per week salary and Mrs. Maud Sisney, a clerk, a $45 weekly.

There might have been others, but these were names recognized by the writer among a payroll list of hundreds of employes.

On the Republican payroll was noted Val Washington's name with a salary of $284.53, apparently every two weeks, and Mrs. Thalia D. Thomas, $114.62, at just what intervals this amount was received could not be exactly determined, but it is assumed that she was paid every two weeks also.

Beside these two permanent people on the Republican payroll the only other report which this writer could find of any money paid to Negroes by the National Committee for political purposes was $250 to Evermont Robinson in April, 1952, for traveling expenses, $50 to Alexander Barns in May for the same purpose and $125 during the same month to J. Edgar Brown for professional services.

Clifton G. Cabel in October received $10.20 for pictures. Mrs. Ruth C. Mueller was paid $245.51 in October for professional sevices and $146.19 in November, making a total of $391.70 for campaign work.

Again there might have been names of Negroes whom this reporter did not recognize, but according to these figures, Negroes are listed as only receiving $826.90 from the Republican National Committee in addition to salaries paid two regular staff members.

Considering that the Republicans spent $2,937,549.54 during 1952, the measly amount going into the hands of Negroes amounts to less than a drop in the bucket.

Assuming that the Democratic National Committee spent something less than $200,000 with Negroes according to the reported figures, still that is nothing to $2,602,651.63 which they spent during the campaign year of 1952.



WINS $1500 IN CONTEST.—Lamar Smith, right, of Boston receives a check for $1500 from R. V. Bennett, sales manager for an electrical company, as first prize in a nationwide contest for the best testimonial on portable radio batteries. The award will enable Mr. Smith to go to law school on a full-time basis. An honor graduate of Howard university, he has working as an analytical chemist while taking correspondence courses in law from the University of Massachusetts.

Against bloc vote—

Negro Demo leader speaks at rally here

A Negro national Democratic leader says the Negro vote in Louisiana and South Carolina kept those states from going Republican last year.

U. S. Rep. William L. Dawson of Chicago addressed a rally of the Alabama Progressive Democratic Assn. here yesterday. He is vice chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

Dawson said Southern Negroes "must quit begging for recognition" and work for it with their votes.

The congressman said he didn't advocate bloc voting by Negroes.

"As soon as we are accepted into the state Democratic organization," he declared, "there will be no need for bloc voting."

"Negroes inside the party will follow party leadership."

Dawson warned that race hatred is a mistake for Negroes as well as white persons. "We must work together—black and white—to make America great," he declared.

Mayor James W. Morgan welcomed Dawson to Birmingham. Ben F. Ray, state Democratic Party chairman, opposed at a political workshop at the rally.

Dawson Says Vote Holds Salvation

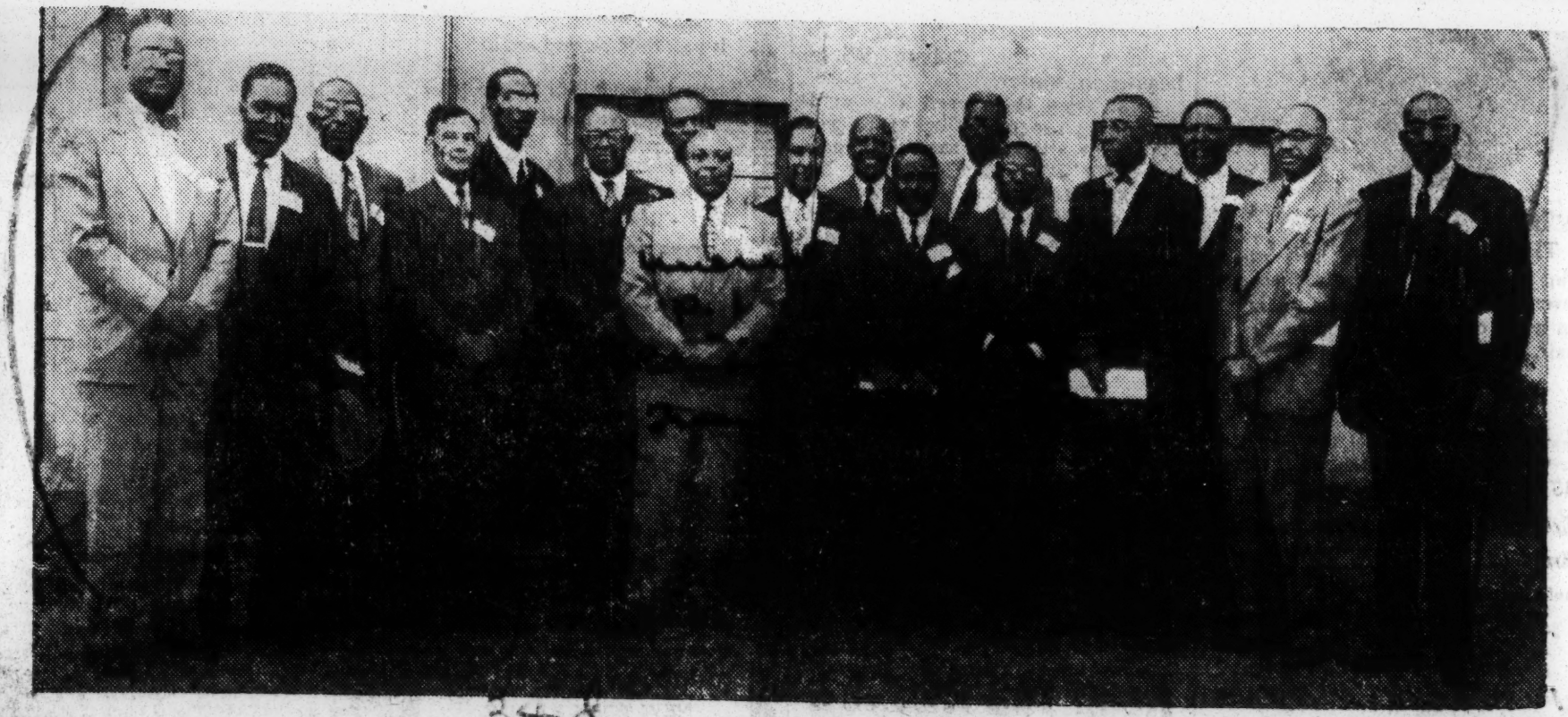
ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP)— Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago, last week told delegates to the 53rd convention of the National Negro Business League that increased registration and voting is the salvation of the Negro.

Declaring that "a voteless people gets kicked around," he emphasized that the "polling place is the most equal place in America."

Dawson blamed political indifference on corruption, fear and teaching that politics is dangerous. He said the ballot is the only real ticket to progress in democratic America.

Dawson blamed political indifference on corruption, fear and teaching that politics is dangerous. He said the ballot is the only real ticket to progress in democratic America.

He also warned against any leaning toward the Communist way of life, declaring that he and the Negro race would fight anyone who wants to destroy America or keep them from being Americans.



BIRMINGHAM DELEGATION TO APDA WORKSHOP—Shown above are members of the Jefferson County Progress Democratic Council who served as host to the APDA workshop which was held at the 18th Street Branch YMCA. The council is scheduled to meet at 7:30 Thursday night in Masonic Temple where reports will be heard. Leaders of the council have announced plans for a giant voter-registration campaign and poll tax paying drive.

Negroes Attend Democrat Dinner Unsegregated

Mr. C. B. McCray, chairman of the Jefferson-Jackson Democrat dinner fund, reports that the dinner given recently was well attended by Negro democrats from all over the state of Oklahoma. Negroes attending the annual affair were seated unsegregated with their white fellow democrats at the many decorated banquet tables. The gala affair was held in the Zebra room of the Municipal Auditorium. George R. Ragland, insurance executive announces that Negroes showed their keen interest in the affair by purchasing many tickets to the dinner.

State Demos To Meet Here In January

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 1 (AP)—The chairman of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee today said the committee will meet between Jan. 15 and 31 in Montgomery to set up party machinery for the May primaries.

Ben F. Ray, Birmingham attorney, said the committee will set qualifications for candidates. He declined to speculate whether national party loyalist members will seek to adopt a loyalty pledge again.

The committee at its last meeting in Montgomery in January, 1952, adopted a pledge binding candidates to support nominees of the national party, and also sought to require voters in the primary to support the party's candidates in the general election.

After a long court fight, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled presidential elector candidates could be required to vote for the party nominees.

The loyalty pledge was the outgrowth of 1948 when presidential electors named in the primaries voted for the Thurmond-Wright States Rights slate.

Sidney Smyer, States Rights member of the committee from Jefferson County, said in an interview he expects the loyalty pledge question again to be a major issue at the forthcoming committee meeting.

Candidates for governor, U. S. Senate, House of Representatives and various state officers will be chosen in the May primary election.

The Twins Are Now Three

LIEUT. Gov. James Allen, who is campaigning to drop part of his title, has associated himself with Senators Hill and Sparkman in an attack on the Eisenhower Administration for its intervention in the school segregation case.

And he predicts with satisfaction that the South will revert to the ancient Solid South order.

Since Allen is outraged by the Eisenhower Administration's requested intervention in a suit initiated by the Truman Administration, it becomes appropriate to recall what candidates Allen supported in 1952 and what these candidates stood for.

The answer is that the men Allen voted for stood, not alone in support of the Truman school segregation suit, but also for a federal cop FEPC (which the President opposes).

The Advertiser is not happy about the role of the Eisenhower Administration in the Truman school suit, but it should be understood that its civil rights program is much milder than that pledged by the candidates whom Allen supported.

The presidential candidate that Allen supported, Adlai Stevenson, said: "I think the Democratic Party cannot retreat from the platform plank adopted at the 1948 Convention."

That was the plank which caused Allen and Alabama to vote against the Democratic nominee, Truman.

The vice-presidential candidate that Allen supported, Sparkman, took 360 different positions on civil rights, one to correspond with each degree of the compass. We pick one at random, a statement made by Sparkman in reply to hectoring questions from Adam Powell, the congressman who represents Harlem. Sparkman sought to soothe Harlem with this:

> Truman said further: "I want to say simply this—*John Sparkman has pledged himself to support the Democratic platform on civil rights.* He is an honorable man and will honor that pledge."
>
> That's the ticket—Truman-Stevenson-Sparkman—that Allen supported in 1952.
>
> His present censure of the Eisenhower Administration is therefore impertinent.

And, we must concede, Allen had little reason to doubt the sincerity of Sparkman's assurance that he would uphold the Democratic civil rights plank, which called for civil rights offensives by land, sea and air. For Allen could see Sparkman's sincerity certified by none other than Harry Truman.

Speaking in Philadelphia (Oct. 21) Truman told the multitude that Sparkman, the Alabamian, would "do more for the cause of civil rights than either of the Republican candidates."

I pledge myself to work wholeheartedly for the Democratic program. Not only during the campaign but afterwards in the vice presidency if, as I am confident will be the case, the people once again choose the Democratic Party as the vehicle of our liberal faith.

Key Is Registration

Demo Party Making Progress Toward Integration In South Says Mitchell

A great deal of progress is being made toward integration in the democratic party throughout the south, asserted Stephen A. Mitchell, democratic national committee chairman of Chicago, before an Armistice Day group of local Negro democratic ward and organization leaders Wednesday evening at Claver Hall.

In response to why Negroes haven't been delgates at the National convention or in the framework of the party, Mr. Mitchell said the future is good even though the progress has not been fast enough for a man with responsibilities who has contributed his efforts.

"The key to this," he said, "is registration."

There is strength in large registration and many benefits can be pushed with this power, he added.

One leader pointed out that there is no reason why a Negro from this state could not have gone to the convention as a delegate at large, especially so when 98 per cent remained loyal to the party when the whites deserted it.

According to Frank B. Ellis, state national committee chairman, the 100-man state central committee, composed of men from each ward and parish, selects the ten men who are sent to the national convention. The official terms of these men run every four years.

"This situation can be overcome by getting the gubernatorial candidate to exercise his power when he gets into office," Mr. Ellis said.

When questioned about the meeting at Baton Rouge, Ellis mentioned that the meeting was a local confab with the state central committee members.

Several of the political leaders present pointed out that because of the Negroes' great loyalty in Louisiana in voting and canvassing for the democratic party, certainly one of the at-large members appointed by the state central committee could have been a Negro delegate.

In his speech, Mr. Mitchell declared that the recent elections indicate the democratic party is progressing and we must make people realize the strength of the government and our party.

"You must carry your burden and take full part in our programs if it (democratic party) is to become a truly great national party," he emphasized.

Mr. Mitchell, in pointing out the importance of the new Democratic Digest, the party's national magazine, said the mazazine is to inform and give the party's side of the story.

He attributes party success to the fact that outstanding democratic candidates have been put in the field.

"More young people look upon the party as one of opportunity and we should make special efforts to bring these young people into our organization," he declared.

Mr. Mitchell said, the absence of a positive program and difficulties at recent poll returns, the republicans resorted to "poison gas" tactics.

He was referring to Attorney General Herbert Brownell's charge that former President Harry S. Truman promoted treasury aid Harry D. White despite FBI reports that he was a Russian spy.

He added, "No political advantage can be obtained in breaking down our laws. Our party is the people's party not a party of no one, but one of everyone. It is better to lose an election than loose the people."

The national chairman praised the leaders for their financial and voting support during the national election.

Attorney A. P. Tureaud introduced Messrs. Mitchell and Ellis to the group.

Truman Has Many Bodyguards

By AL SWEENEY

As fascinating and as exciting as the appearance of President Harry S. Truman, himself, were the elaborate security measures that were taken prior to his arrival last Friday as commencement speaker at Howard University.

Last Tuesday, more than 50 secret servicemen went through a 'dry run' of their duties. They covered every floor of every building, every hedge, and every tree on the Howard quadrangle.

At commencement exercises, the secret servicemen, who are responsible for the safety of the President, were supported by 61 uniformed men and 24 plain-

feel that we can leave these matters up to the states alone, or that we can rely solely on the efforts of good will," he said.

The President computed the progress made in the five years since he created the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

"Our Federal Government must live up to the ideals professed in our Declaration of Independence and the duties imposed upon it by our Constitution," he continued.

Eisenhower has said that he favors leaving the matter of civil rights to the States.

The annual commencement exercises of the 85-year-old institution was one of the finest in the history of the university.

Weather Perfect

Held in a natural amphitheater on the university campus, even the weather contributed to the perfection of the occasion. As the sun was setting, there was a gentle breeze and, despite the crowd, the audience was not uncomfortable.

The program moved with precision, starting at 5:10 p.m. and ending at 6:40 p.m.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon Judge J. Waties Waring, retired, whose decision in the Federal District Court in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1947 outlawed the white Democratic primary and enabled colored voters to participate in Democratic primaries throughout the South, and Paul R. Williams, noted architect, of Los Angeles, Calif.

Reads Citations

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, who presided at the exercises, read the citations, his voice filled with emotion as he emphasized the accomplishments of Judge Waring and Mr. Williams.

President Truman, seated on the platform between Dr. Johnson and Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator and patron ex officio of the university, arose, congratulated, and shook hands with Judge Waring and Mr. Williams after the university had conferred on each of them an honorary degree.

The invocation and the benediction were offered by the Rev. Earl L. Harrison, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church. The University Choir sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," after which President Truman delivered the commencement address. The choir then sang "Yonder! Yonder!" with Charles Scott, of Boston, tenor soloist.

Degrees En Masse

Degrees were conferred by classes en masse. Dean Sinclair Price of the College of Liberal Arts presented the candidates for the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science; Dean Warner Lawson of the School of Music, the candidates for the degrees of bachelor of music and bachelor of music education;

Dean Lewis K. Downing of the School of Engineering and Architecture, the candidates for the degrees of bachelor of architecture and bachelor of science in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

Dean Frank Wilson of the School of Religion presented the candidates for the degree of bachelor of divinity; Dean George M. Johnson of the School of Law, the candidates for the degree of bachelor of laws; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, dean of the School of Medicine, the candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine;

Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the College of Dentistry, the candidates for the degree of dental surgery, and Dr. Chauncy I. Cooper, dean of the College of Pharmany, the candidates for the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy.

Junge Waring Presented

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate School, presented the candidates for the degrees of master of arts and master of science; Dean Inabel Lindsay of the School of Social Work, the candidates for the degree of master of social work.

Dean George M. Johnson presented Judge Waring for his degree, and Dean Downing presented Mr. Williams.

The only deviation in introducing the President was in the salutation.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, instead of saying "Ladies and gentlemen," said: "Members of the university community and fellow citizens, the President of the United States of American.

Mr. Truman wore an academic gown of an honorary Doctor of Humanities, a degree conferred upon him by Rollins College in Florida. He was accompanied by Mr. Ewing and members of his staff in caps and gowns, and also by his Military, Naval, and Air Forces Aides, all of whom sat on the platform.

Mentions Dr. Drew

As "a practical illustration of the fact that talent and genius have no boundaries of race, or nationality, or creed," Mr. Truman cited the work of the late Dr. Charles Drew that "made possible the very first blood bank in the whole world."

Citing his own lack of a college education—he went to work after graduating from high school—Mr. Truman told the graduates that some people are denied opportunity for economic reasons, others because of racial prejudice and discrimination.

"I want to see things worked out so that everyone who is capable of it receives a good education," he said. The crowd applauded. "I want to see everyone have a chance to put his education to good use, without unfair discrimination," he continued. Again there was applause.

Mr. Truman said he created the President's Civil Rights Committee in 1946 so that everybody should have equality before the law, equal political rights, and equal opportunities for education, employment, and decent living conditions.

President Lists Gain

A good many people advised him in 1947 not to raise the civil rights issue, Mr. Truman said. They told him, he said, "It would only make things worse. But you can't cure a moral problem, or a social problem, by ignoring it."

Among the gains Mr. Truman listed as having been made in the last five years were the abolition of poll-tax laws in Tennessee and South Carolina, leaving only five states now with such restrictions on voting, and court decisions outlawing the white primary.

In the field of education, he said, since the court decisions outlawing racial discrimination in publicly-supported institutions of higher learning, more than 1,000 colored graduate and professional students have been accepted by ten State universities, and ten other States have passed legislation abolishing segregation or discrimination in schools and colleges.

Prophecies Not Fulfilled

"And the gloomy prophecies of the opponents of civil rights have not been fulfilled," Mr. Truman noted. "The universities have not been deserted. On the contrary, the faculties and students of the universities which are no wopen to all have welcomed and accepted the new students on their merits as individuals.

Mr. Truman also noted that enrollment of colored college students has increased eight-fold.

He called the Supreme Court decision outlawing judicial enforcement of racial restrictive covenants "a major step" in improving the conditions which bad housing breeds. He said in 1950 there were 177 local public housing projects operated on an interracial basis.

Calling for an anti-lynching bill, Mr. Truman put in a plug for Governor Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois, whom many policital leaders believe the President prefers as his successor in the White House.

He referred to the race riots last summer in Cicero, Illinois, where Governor Stevenson called out the Illinois National Guard to stop the rioting and Federal authorities prosecuted law enforcement officers of Cicero for aiding the mob.

Board Works Quietly

Mr. Truman said the Fair Employment Board in the Civil Service Commission, which he created by executive order, "has gone about its task quietly and effectively, and has done a great deal to insure the success of our nondiscrimination policy" in the Federal Government.

He also reminded the audience that he has created a Committee on Government Contract Compliance to enforce the provision in standard government contracts obligating the contractor and his subcontractors not to practice race or religious discrimination in employment.

The Navy and Air Force have eliminated "all racial distinctions," Mr. Truman said, and "progressive integration" of all troops in the Far East Command has been ordered. A similar order, he said, has been issued by the European Command at the director of the Secretary of the Army.

Laws Still Needed

But the legislation he recommended in 1948 is still needed, Mr. Truman said.

In a special message to Congress February 2, 1948, Mr. Truman asked for legislation creating a civil rights commission, a Joint Congressional Civil Rights Committee, a civil rights division in the Justice Department, the strengthening of existing Federal civil rights laws, protection of the right to vote, establishment of a fair employment practice commission, and prohibition in interstate travel.

He noted that only two of the recommendations he made at that time have been adopted. They are legislation giving a greater measure of self-government to insular possessions and settling evacuation of Japanese Americans.

REP. WILLIAM L. DAWSON OF ILLINOIS VICE-CHAIRMAN OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COM. HEADS LIST OF NATION'S TOP NEGRO DEMOCRATS AT CHICAGO

Southern Negro Democratic Leaders See Greater Need For Cooperation And Help From Party Leaders In The States

See No Need For Loyalty Pledge With Recognition Of South Negro Democrats As Asset To Party

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15—(DSN)—Led by Rep. William L. Dawson of Illinois, Vice-Chairman, Democratic National Committee, many of the top Negro Democrats of the nation attended the $100-per-plate dinner, held in the main ball room of the Conrad-Hilton Hotel here Monday night honoring the 1952 Democratic Candidate for President of the United States, former Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson, who recently returned from a five months world tour and went to the Chicago opera house Tuesday night to hear Stevenson report on his world travels.

The dinner Monday night was completely sold out, with many late arrivals with one hundred dollars in their hands ready to pay for a seat, being turned away because there was no more space in the great main ball room of the Conrad-Hilton Hotel.

Also playing an important role at the dinner and the two days of conferenc and panel discussion regarding the future of the party was Mrs. Venice Spraggs, one of the nation's most able and outstanding Negro women Democrats, who is the assistant to the chairman of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee.

The most significant development at the meeting was the evidence of a growing desire on the part of the Negro Democrat leaders from the South for greater help and recognition of their efforts by the party leaders at the state and local levels. Such help and recognition from the party leaders from the state and local levels, the Southern Negro Democrat leaders point out would eliminate the friction and racial passion which would come about at the outset with Negro Democrats being made to try to force their way into the party organization without such help and recognition from the leaders of the party at the state and local levels.

In raising the question of help and recognition from the Democrat Party leaders at the state and local levels the Southern Negro leaders pointed out that unless this is done soon with the newly developing Republican Party and the evidence of the coming two party system to the South, the Democrat Party will lose the Negro voters of the South, now almost solidly Democrat who will be easily persuaded to leave Democrats because of their traditional attachment to the Republican Party.

On the question of the "loyalty oath" which was an important undercover issue at the meeting, Southern Negro leaders pointed out that recognition of the Negro Democrat voters as party asset by the party organizations at the state levels would eliminate the need for the "loyalty oath."

Among the Southern Negro Democrats present at the dinner were Hobart Taylor, Texas; Dr. S. M. Robinson, of Arkansas; S. C. Clemons, of South Carolina; Percy Greene and Dr. T. R. M. Howard of Mississippi.

Rep. Dawson was among the speakers at the dinner Monday night, which with Senator Gillette as toastmaster, included President Truman, ex-Speaker Sam Rayburn, Mrs. India Edwards, Senator Sparkman of Alabama; with the principal address by Senator Douglass of Illinois, after an introduction by Governor Stevenson.

Southerners Lose In Attempt To Kill Demo Loyalty Pledge

BY ROBERT G. NIXON

CHICAGO — (INS) — An unsuccessful attempt by the Southern bloc to abolish the so-called party loyalty pledge highlightened the big Democratic powwow in Chicago yesterday.

The harmony of the two-day meeting was temporary disrupted when Southerners introduced—and later "reluctantly" withdrew— a resolution which would have authorized state chairmen to forget the pledge.

The oath requires all delegates to use their best efforts to make certain trat Democratic nominees are slated in their states as Democrats.

PETERS OF GEROGIA

The issue reached boiling point during a 'social get-together' breakfast of state chairmen and was touched off by Jim Peters of Georgia. Peters declared:

"Unless Democratic leaders take us into partnership, we are going to lose the South. For instance, during the last eight years, the President has only put that many (eight) appointments in Georgia.

"We have always carried Georgia. But you can't forget us now.

"Brothers, it's not the solid south any longer."

Peters declared that the National Committee was asking for signatures of an "agreement not to discriminate," and added:

"WE NEVER DISCRIMINATE"

"We never do discriminate. But we are not for this agreement. And we are loyal. We think the party should forget the so-called loyalty issue."

South Carolina Chairman L. Marion Grassette then introduced a resolution to the effect that "it be the sense of the chairmen of the states that in the future the so-called loyalty pledge not be required."

But a threatened split then and there was averated when brakfast Chairman James Ronan of Illinois intervened and pointed out that the "social get-together" was in no position to consider definite action. He said the National Committee should decide the issue. Grassette then "reluctantly" withdrew the motion.

MIDTERM MEET NIXED

Meanwhile, a recommendation that the Democrats hold a "midterm" national convention was rejected. A subcommittte, named to consider the proposal, declared it should be referred to the full National Committee.

The proposal to hold the National Convention two years before each Presidential Election was deemed "inadvisable" because of the cost of such a meeting and its probable conflict with state and party regulations.

Adlai Stevenson, the party's defeated 1952 Presidential Nominee, spent the day making pep talks to various committees.

He appeared at a closed session of the Midwest Regional Conference which included committeemen from 14 states.

Illinois National Committeeman Jack Arvey presided and before the meeting began, told newsmen:

"Stevenson is the man best able to lead us at this time.

"He is the party's most articulate spokesman today and the logical leader."

A Welcome Gift

Death called at the door of Representative E. Eugene Cox (Dixiecrat - Ga.) on Christmas eve and summoned that untiring battler for bigotry to his just reward.

At the moment we can think of no more welcome Christmas gift.

Mr. Cox was a peddler of prejudice from the old school. He was the uncrowned king of that unreconstructed little band of southerners in the House of Representatives, who were always ready to oppose any legislation they felt might change for the better the racial status quo.

His death removes the second spokesman of this group. The voters of Mississippi did America a favor by retiring John Rankin last summer.

Happily, we bid Brother Cox an unlamented farewell and hope he will endure a warm hereafter.

Bull Connor Not Seeking Re-election

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Eugene 'Bull' Connor, rabid white supremacy advocate who is city commissioner in charge of the police department announced last Saturday night that he will not seek re-election on May 6.

The 57-year-old states-righter has been a colorful figure in local politics for 20 years. His stern enforcement of segregation laws brought no small amount of criticism from Negro leaders and liberal white citizens throughout the country.

Several years ago he arrested Senator Glenn Taylor of Idaho for refusing to walk in a "White Only Door" but instead entered the one marked "Colored Only" during a Progressive rally in this city.

Connor also led the walkout in the 1948 Democratic National convention after a strong civil rights platform had been adopted.

Dixiecrats Lose Round In Tax Tilt

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — State Dixiecrat forces met a decisive defeat as supporters of the state's vicious cumulative poll tax, when the legislative last week recommended a constitutional amendment to make it less expensive to vote in Alabama.

The House, with votes to spare, Tuesday passed the previously Senate-approved bills to limit poll tax payment to two years and sent it to the state's voters for ratification or rejection at a special election to be held later this year.

The vote was 73-18, nine more than the 64 needed for constitutional amendment.

If approved by the voters, the amendment will do away with Alabama's 52-year-old notorious cumulative poll tax law and permit any registered voter to cast his ballot by paying two years poll tax.

USE RACE AS USUAL

Black Belt state solons, using the race question bugaboo, fought a desperate but losing battle to retain the cumulative poll tax.

The present law, which has been in effect since the state constitution was written in 1901, compels voters who have never paid the poll tax to make a lump sum payment of $1.50 for every year between their 21st and 45th birthdays. The cumulative poll tax was written into the constitution as a means to discourage Negro voting.

Dixiecrats Attempt 'Whitewash'

One thing can be said for the Dixiecrats in this state—they never quit trying to sabotage the Democratic Party of Alabama and they are mighty anxious to whitewash the records of their cohorts who left the party last fall.

Latest attmept by these back-door Republicans to damage the stability of the Alabama Democratic Party is Senate Bill 388 introduced recently by Sen. George Quarles of Dallas County. This unpublicized but highly important bill is now resting in the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee.

The Quarles Bill would wipe clean the record of all those who have been unfaithful to the Democratic Party in Alabama. It would allow those who supported Eisenhower last fall to come back into the Democratic Party for the important primary election in 1954 as candidates and voters. In other words the Quarles bill would say to those Dixiecrats who have tried to destroy the Democratic Party, "come on back, all is forgiven, you can now be about your destructive work within the party again."

Under the leadership of Gov. Gordon Persons, the House earlier this session killed a proposal by Rep. Walter Givhan, also of Dallas, which would have made the Democratic "loyalty pledge" for candidates unlawful. *The Examiner* is hopeful that Gov. Persons, one of the staunchest Democrats to sit on Goat Hill in many years, will again use his influence to see that the Quarles Bill is put to sleep in the Senate's Privileges and Elections Committee.

By George S. Schuyler

Views and Reviews

Screams for Justice Will Be in Vain Unless We Understand Politics

A FEW DAYS ago a very intelligent lady came to my office for a chat. Her principal concern was with what we should do nationally about civil rights and similar matters on the political front. I agreed that we all should be concerned with such matters because of our position in the United States, but I suggested that too much time and energy, not to say money, had been expended on national drives and too little had been spent on the political fundamentals.



MR. SCHUYLER

I pointed out that what politicians were primarily concerned with was patronage and power, and that these could not be obtained without first winning elections.

The basis for winning elections is ability to carry a sufficient number of election districts, and that this is determined by the strength of the political organization in the community.

If not enough election districts can be carried, an organization loses, and the nominees of the rival group are elected. Without elected officials from the organization, it gets no power or patronage, and without that it dies.

* * *

A POLITICAL organization that can carry and guarantee control of a certain number of election districts, wards, counties or congressional districts is in line for consideration and, indeed, is wooed.

It can claim its share of the spoils of victory and name the jobs it wants. The only other way to write your ticket is to contribute heavily to a campaign fund, and collect after election day if your candidate is successful.

Wherever Negroes have done this in any community they have received concrete rewards in better jobs and/or services.

Washington and the state capitol are a long way off, and if you have nothing concrete to offer, politicians will listen politely to petitions for justice and fairplay, write a favorable letter or make a kindly speech, but that's about all. However, if spokesmen for the group can say:

"Look, we control such-and-such districts which we carried in the last election and which provided the margin for your victory. Now our people are expecting some rewards for their loyalty, and for that they are looking to you and to the organization."

This reminder usually gets immediate attention because in it there is an implied threat that next time this politician may not get the support that elected him. If he doesn't realize this his political boss does.

* * *

THAT IS practical politics, and it always pays off. Not enough Negroes are qualifying to vote, joining their neighborhood political organizations and helping to create a solid front and dominate their districts.

Although their needs are greater than the average citizen's, they are not taking half as much interest, and this is true in the North as well as in the South.

There may be five or ten thousand Negroes in a district and not over a couple hundred will belong to any political organization, although they all seem to expect salvation through politics.

Far greater political progress could be made throughout the South, despite some opposition here and there, if there were as many organizations concerned with getting out and organizing the Negro vote as there are groups trying to provide for their burial and the salvation of their souls after death.

It is far easier to get 500 of our people to a dance or a picnic than it is to get them to enroll in a district political club and attend occasional meetings where business is transacted.

* * *

As I told the lady, unless and until we get a better understanding of political realities and act upon it, we shall scream for justice and fairplay largely in vain.

For the last several years many of those Negroes who have shown some interest in politics have been led astray by the nonsense of trying to punish at the polls this or that individual politician they were told was an enemy of the race by professional propagandists.

Thus, they have squandered their votes tilting at individual windmills instead of consolidating their district strength and sticking to a definite party organization regardless of individual transient politicians who did not meet their favor.

The time and place to select individuals is in the primaries. After that it is organizational loyalty that counts.

* * *

IF WE can build strong, local political organizations that can definitely deliver certain specified districts, and build them everywhere in the country, we can do more to improve the economic, political and social status of the Negro than we can by confining our efforts to the propaganda front.

A dozen strong, well-organized political groups are worth a hundred mass meetings and a shoal of protesting releases or leaflets.

When we learn that lesson we shall make plenty of progress.

34d 1953 General

Writer Declares That '52 Was Year Of Big Gains

By VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON — Politics and court action marked the 1952 efforts of Negro Americans to achieve the constitutional guarantees of equality long denied them in broad areas of opportunity throughout the nation.

While by far the greatest gains came through court decisions and administrative action since state legislatures and the Congress of the United States showed calloused indifference to race which is fast emerging as one of the most explosive issues in the world - there were tremendous gains economically, socially and politically during the past 12 months.

Largely administrative action stemmed from the growing importance of the Negro vote both in the North and the South. It is estimated that more than a million Negro voters in the South went to the polls on Nov. 4.

Overwhelmingly Negroes voted for the retention of the Democratic Party in power. For it has been under the Democratic that they have made their geatest advances. Although the Democratic Party lost in its bid for a fifth term, the Negro emerged from the election tilt firmly entrenched as a political figure to be reckoned with by both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Job discrimination was lessened under President Truman's implementation of the fair employment provision contained in contracts between private concerns and the Federal government calling for no discrimination. The President appointed a committee headed by Dwight R. Palmer, general manager of the General Cable Corporation, and named a seven-man board including one Negro — Dowdal Davis, executive editor of the Kansas City Call, who have the responsibility for policing the fair employment.

With the exception of the work dislocations resulting from the steel strike, employment for Negroes has been rather steady. And in areas like Detroit where in early June there was a growing jobless group, today, the labor market is so tight that employers will take men in almost any place they are available.

Civil Rights

The Army in 1952 moved steadily toward the full achievement of the goals of equality of treatment and opportunity laid down in the President's order of some four years ago. With few exceptions, Negro and white troops are serving on a completely integrated basis in both the European and Pacific theaters.

Legislatively, the only step taken by Congress on the civil rights front were the exhaustive hearings conducted by a Senate Labor subcommittee under Senator William Benton to discover ways to bring under curb the filibuster used by Southern lawmakers to bloc civil rights action. The full Senate Labor committee rejected proposals for a workable cloture rule and approved a measure sponsored by the late Senator Wherry representing little improvement over the present Senate cloture rule requiring the affirmative action of 64 members of the Senate before a talkathon can be halted. New efforts will be made to crack the stalemate on civil rights bills which has been due to the present rule. At the opening session of the new Congress convening this week, civil rights advocates will try a new strategy. They will insist that the new Senate is not bound by the rules of the last Senate body. This approach, advanced by CIO president Walter Reuther, will attempt to explode the theory that the Senate is a continuing body.

On the judicial front, civil rights have been successfully challenged in cases involving school, transportation and public facility segregation.

The question of the legality of racial segregation under the Constitution is now before the Supreme Court in five cases involving racial separation in the public schools of South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Deleware and the District of Columbia.

The issue of the legal right of District of Columbia restaurants to deny Negroes service under the "lost" D.C. Civil Rights statute of 1875 is before the United States Court of Appeals where it was debated last January. A decision in this case is expected in late January or early February.

In other civil rights cases, the Supreme Court struck down race segregation on buses traveling between states on grounds that it is a violation of the interstate commerce clause. The high court also denied the Atlantic Coast Line the right to require colored passengers traveling in the South to occupy separate coaches from those provided for whites.

Civil Liberities

The greatest blow to civil liberties imposed during 1952 was the passage of the McCarran—Walters Immigration bill which imposes discriminatory quotas or particular racial groups. It holds to 100 the number of British West Indians who may come to America during a single year. Similar restriction are levied against many other colored peoples, particularly those of Asiatic background.

Another tremendous blow at basic liberities was when the Mayor of Englewood New Jersey, denied Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, noted educator and national leader, the right to speak in a public high school auditorium on grounds of her alleged affiliation with a number of organizations listed by the Justice Department as subversive. Mrs. Bethune addressed the public meeting, sponsored by a local American Legion post, after the mayor cleared her loyalty.

On the positive side, the relentless battle waged against the Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina by Superior Court Judge Clawson L. Williams restores faith in the Nation's judiciary. Judge Williams sentenced Imperial Wizard Thomas L. Hamilton to a four year prison term for his part in masterminding the flogging of a Negro woman. A large group of other KKK's participating in the flogging drew comparably long jail terms.

POLITICS

More than 100 Negroes turned out as delegates and alternates to each of the major political party conventions held in Chicago last July. Largest Democratic group came from Michigan where Governor G. Mennen Williams has worked for the full integration of all Michigan citizens in the political life of the State, whatever their race. Chicago's Alderman Archibald Carey was convention speaker for the Republicans while Chicago Congressman William L. Dawson made a moving address for the Democrats. Chicago's Edith Sampson and Venice Spraggs, Defender Washington Bureau chief, were speakers for the Democratic Women's Division convention program along with other nationally known women.

While the election resulted in a Republican victory, Congressman Dawson was returned to Congress from Illinois' First District by an overwhelming majority. Congressman Adam C. Powell also was successful in his reelection bid from New York's 22nd District. In Michigan, Mrs. Cora Brown, Detroit attorney, was elected first Democratic woman, white or Negro, ever to serve in the Michigan State Senate.

APPOINTMENTS

President Truman's nomination of Earl W. Beck of Missouri to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia set off a political hassle resulting in the Senate District Committee rejecting Beck. The President refused to name another appointee and the post went to John Duncan, District resident, and former National Housing and Home Administrator employee. Where previously the deeds post has been considered a political plum, Duncan disclaims political support in his nomination. This position, however, is among those marked for immediate replacement as soon as the Eisenhower administration gets underway.

Other nominations by the President did not fare as badly as that of Beck. He named John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender publisher and president of the Defender Newspapers, to the Virgin Islands Corporation Board. He also nominated Mrs. Edith Sampson for a second term as alternate United States representative to the United Nations General Assembly.

Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher, Howard university English professor, was appointed by the President to the vacancy on his Civilian Defense Advisory Committee caused by Mrs. Bethune's resignation. And in the Democratic National Committee Charles Franklin, former Howard university Economics professor, was appointed chief statistician and later acting director of research. At present he is again serving as committee statistician. Mrs. Spraggs was named as one of four field staff assistants to Mrs. India Edwards, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Director of the Women's Division.

Medics Appointed in Houston, Fort Worth

Two Negroes Named To Posts in Texas

HOUSTON, Tex.—(ANP)—Two Texas Negroes cracked the color line last week with appointments to municipal positions in their respective cities.

They are:

Dr. H. E. Lee, appointed to the City Health Board in Houston, and Dr. J. M. Burnett, named to the Welfare Board in Fort Worth.

Dr. Lee has been a practicing physician for thirty-three years with forty-five of them spent in Houston. Commenting on his appointment, Dr. Lee said:

"I will do my best, as I am interested in the general improvement of health for all of Houston and especially in the home."

* * *

DR. LEE attended Meharry Medical College from which he was graduated in 1902.

Dr. Burnett has been practicing in Fort Worth for some fifteen years. At the time of his appointment last week to the welfare post he was in St. Louis, Mo., attending the Homer G. Phillips Alumni Association meeting.

He, too, is a graduate of Meharry Medical College. He later did advanced hospital training at Homer G. Phillips Hospital.

Dr. Burnett is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and of the National Honorary Society.

The South: A Political Paradox

By Henry Lesesne

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South continues a political paradox. Six months after the election the question of a real two-party system any time in the foreseeable future still begs an answer. There is accumulating indication, however, that the "grassroots" defection from the Democratic ranks last November is to be evaluated as more than a passing political phenomenon.

The Republican party has declared its intention to build a strong organization in the South. The next Presidential election is a long way off, but some of the answers to the Southern enigma may come in next year's Congressional elections when the Democrats try to retrieve seats lost in the Solid South.

It is the three Congressmen that the Republicans picked up in Virginia and the one they gained in North Carolina's Tenth District that gives the party its slim majority in the House, and already these four members of Congress are the prime targets for 1954, as Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell did not attempt to minimize on his recent fence-mending speaking tour in the South.

Mr. Mitchell declared that the Democratic party is ready to welcome back those strayed from the fold, but that those who refuse to come back can hardly expect to continue as Republicans in national affairs and still claim to be Democrats in state affairs. However, most Southern observers agree that much of the South will continue to be independent on the national level and Democratic at the local level unless a Republican party in the South can be built from the ground up.

THE chance of a precinct-level Republican party, of course, varies enormously from state to state. In a broad sense, however, a problem for the Republican leaders in the South is posed by the fact that Dixie Democrats are generally supporting President Eisenhower's foreign and domestic programs.

To all appearances so far, it would seem, President Eisenhower is likely to have to depend on Southern Democrats for a winning margin on some legislation. So the question naturally arises as to whether a revitalized Republican organization in the South would seek to unseat the Democrats who have more or less supported the Administration in Congress.

That is merely one aspect of the Southern political paradox, which is explained basically by the fact that, irrespective of party labels and even the civil rights controversy, the South has been for many years more Republican in its thinking than Democratic much of the time.

It is, of course, still highly problematical whether the new politically independent force in the South — Democrats who voted for the Republican tickets but who still regard themselves as Democrats—will develop its own leadership to maintain its own identity. The signs increase that it will remain as a political entity.

THE states in the South can be divided into two classes politically: Those such as, for instance, North Carolina and Tennessee, where there has always been some Republican strength, and where there has been some measure of a two-party system for years, and the bloc of states, of which South Carolina is a notable example, where the Republican party has been virtually non-existent and on top of that is split into two or more factions continually warring for control.

Voting as independents, dissident Democrats came within an inch of putting South Carolina in the Republican column last November. What has been happening in this state since then is more or less typical of the mood of the states in the South which can generally be lumped with it.

Gov. James F. Byrnes, who supported President Eisenhower in the campaign, recently put it this way: "In the states of the South, the Republican party has been in charge of men who did not have any following among the people of the state. Men and women who have voted the Republican ticket have done so in spite of the local organization, and not because of them."

In the opinion of the South Carolina "elder statesman," the Democrats in the South who voted for Eisenhower "are going to insist that there be a new set-up in so far as the political organizations are concerned, or, if the Republican party tries to continue the present leadership, then the South will be open to a third-party invitation."

THE independent Democratic force in South Carolina is known as South Carolinians for Eisenhower. A meeting is to be held in the near future to make the organization permanent and to choose a new name. Rumors have existed that some leaders in this movement are interested in becoming the nucleus of a strong Republican party, but officially there has been nothing to indicate as much. This group garnered nearly 160,000 votes for Eisenhower last fall, while Republicans in this state normally poll less than 5,000 votes.

Regular Democrats in South Carolina minimize the party bolt and predict things will "fall back into place." But many leaders among the independents strongly advocate the building of a new party on the huge turnout of independent Eisenhower votes. This course is advocated by the Charleston (S.C.) "News and Courier," which supported the independent Eisenhower movement. It takes the position, editorially, that South Carolinians should start at the precinct level and build a new independent party which in time could become the official Republican party by "swallowing up the factional remnants now in existence."

In much of the South, where there has never been a sizable Republican party, the question is not so much whether the independents join the Republican party on the state level but whether they are willing to become the Republican party, name and all.

Mr. Lesesne has been a contributor on Southern topics to this page for a number of years.

Politicians Cross Lines At Dinner

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — Harlem politicians crossed political lines Friday night to pay tribute to Julius J. Adams, first colored man to be given a seat on the Republican State Committee's executive committee in its 100-year history.

Mr. Adams, newspaperman, author, father and civic leader was toasted at a testimonial dinner held in the Skyline Room of the Theresa Hotel which was attended by more than 200 prominent members of the community, including both Republicans and Democrats.

William L. Pfeiffer, chairman of the N.Y. state Republican Committee who appointed Mr. Adams to the GOP executive committee, was the principal speaker.

Lists Other Speakers

Others who spoke briefly at the testimonial included Deputy Police Commissioner William Rowe, a Democratic appointee; Vincent Baker, Miss Lea Swarz, banker William R. Hudgins and YMCA leader Rudolph Thomas. Mrs. Hadie J. Williams, GOP women's leader, served as toastmistress.

Mr. Pfeiffer who was introduced by Mrs. Williams as a man "who knows no color," told how he came to appoint Mr. Adams to the executive committee.

He said when he became GOP state chairman he checked the 100-year history of the executive committee in New York state and found that there had never been a colored man or a Jew on it. He said he concluded then that the committee did not represent "all the Republicans of the State."

Had To Amend Rules

He then set about appointing Mr. Adams. He said the Republicans then amended the rules to committee. He said this was done "not without persuasion."

With the rules thus amended, he then moved to appoint Mr. Adams as a state leader with the equal rank of others on the committee.

"The selection of Mr. Adams was not unanimous," he said, "but we put him there!"

Among the prominent Republican leaders attending the dinner were Attorney Richard L. Baltimore, Mrs. Cora Walker Bailey, Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter, Larry Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. David Flagg, Assistant District Attorney James Yeargin, Attorney Cornelius McDougald, Dr. Marion McGuire of Buffalo, Mrs. Betty Granger, and Mrs. Lillian Sharpe Hunter.

Among the known Democrats honoring Mr. Adams were Commissioner Rowe, Judge Thomas E. Dickens, Harlem "Mayor" Willie Bryant, and the Rev. Thomas Harten. Ewart Guiner, a leader of the Progressive Party in Harlem, also was present, as was Mr. and Mrs. James Lawson. Mr. Lawson leads the African Nationalist Movement in Harlem.

Negro Growing Up Politically in South

N. Carolina Leaders Face Varied Political Problems

EDITOR'S NOTE—Last week Mr. Clark continued in his discussion of problems faced by Negro leaders in various North Carolina cities and how they attempt to face them. This week he continues with his discussion of the Winston-Salem situation and the voting incidents experienced in other cities in the Piedmont State.

34d General

By JOHN L. CLARK

(Continued from Last Week)

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Labor is not organized in Winston-Salem, and the 17,000 non-union workers of the Chesterfield Cigarette plant take no public stand on political candidates—white nor colored.

WINSTON-SALEM is fertile territory for expanded political activity.

These two ministers were elected without the support of an active Negro organization.

In July, when the Courier visit was made, the Piedmont Democratic Club had no leadership.

Pittsburgh Courier 7-18-53 p. 2

Individual whites and the city administration do not fight Negroes who have political ambitions or make it difficult to register and vote.

Both dailies, Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel, owned by Gordon Gray, president of University of North Carolina (heir to part of the Camel Cigarette fortune) gave space to Williams and Crawford, equal to that given all other candidates.

Both men received complimentary editorials in these publications.

* * *

WITHOUT POLITICAL leadership to point up the needs of the Negro certain gains have been registered since a Negro became a member of the Board of Aldermen.

Appointments have been made to various commissions and the school board. More Negro police have been hired, and nine are being trained on a partial-integrated pattern.

They are assigned to a white fire company, trained by experienced white firemen, but have separate sleeping quarters.

Biggest business owned by Negroes is a bus line with a fleet of around forty buses, operating a franchise in the Negro belt.

Winston-Salem also has a Negro-owned taxicab company.

Asheville

MINISTERS, RACKETEERS and Negro disciples of "white supremacy" "ganged up" on Dr. Robert M. Hendrick and defeated him for a place in the Asheville City Council during the spring elections this year.

This type of opposition was a disgusting contrast to support from intelligent white citizens.

Newspaper editorials were sympathetic to Dr. Hendrick's candidacy, organized labor helped, Democratic leaders pledged to clean government encouraged the doctor to make the race and assisted where they could.

The loser received approximately 4,000 votes and 4,500 elected the lowest winner.

Dr. Hendrick offered no alibi, explaining that "he didn't get enough votes—that's all."

The 3,300 Negroes located in several districts are registered to vote in Asheville. This number, plus what independent whites would cast, was regarded as sufficient to elect a Negro to Council.

* * *

REPORTS ON the election carried charges that at least three ministers advised from their pulpits that Hendrick receive no support from their worshipers.

REASON: "A Negro in Council can do us no good."

One faction in the opposition claimed that Hendrick was not militant enough. Hugh Johnson, former "Y" secretary, is accused of leading this faction and urging Negroes to stay away from the polls.

* * *

THE RACKET crowd was determined to protect the administration so as to continue their "outside-the-law" operations.

Headquarters of the rackets in the Fourteenth Precinct was the scene of heavy payoff to "muscle-men" who could frighten timid voters to do as ordered.

This outfit is charged with collaborating in registering teen-agers, voting them the same day, for the "high price" of one dollar and a drink of cheap whisky.

* * *

ANOTHER disconcerting factor was Victor S. McDowell, a barber, running for City Council on the Republican ticket.

He received 22 votes, was not a direct threat to Hendrick but served the purpose of dividing interest among Negroes.

Observers say McDowell entered the race for publicity only.

Dr. Hendrick represented the better government group, formed his own organization, with Atty. Reuben J. Dailey, campaign manager.

This movement will continue to function in cooperation with the County Solicitor.

There is no indication that the Solicitor will call for a grand jury investigation, but he expressed a willingness to prosecute all racketeers when they are apprehended.

Members of the Hendrick organization to clean up rackets are Attorneys Dailey, Harold Epps, J. K. Harrison and Mrs. Leah Butler.

* * *

Wilmington

STARTING FROM scratch to form his own political organization, Dr. Hubert A. Eaton was defeated for the Wilmington, N. C., school board in this year's spring primaries, but is much wiser from the experience.

He was the first Negro candidate for public office in fifty years and discovered that a surprisingly high number of Negroes did not know how to go about voting.

Some thought they need not go to the polls to vote after registering.

Many ballots, improperly marked, were thrown out.

The few Negro Republicans believed they could vote in the Democratic primaries without honoring the pledge to support the Democratic winners in the general elections.

THOSE WERE genuine cases that sprang from ignorance or misinformation.

But Dr. Eaton also encountered prejudices and apprehensions.

Many Negroes took the position that they would not vote for Eaton or any other Negro.

Teachers were reported to say that if Dr. Eaton was elected to the school board, he would be their boss.

They didn't want a Negro boss and refused to vote for Eaton.

Sororities that worked in previous years to get Negroes registered, failed to perform that service in the Eaton campaign.

* * *

OLD WILMINGTONIANS did not vote for Eaton, because he was not a "native son."

Some whites turned against the doctor because he sponsored a school suit a few years ago.

These advocates of Southern segregation assumed that if a Negro was elected to the school board, he would press for integrated schools.

That subject, says Dr. Eaton, never entered the campaign.

Presbyterians constituted the largest religious group opposed to Eaton.

A piece of property, owned by Presbyterians, brought on that opposition.

A RUMOR ACCUSED Dr. Eaton of using his influence as a school board member to condemn the church-owned property and use it for the school board.

* * *

ON THE FAVORABLE side, the doctor is certain that he received liberal support from members of the AFL and CIO.

Elks, Masons and the Negro ministry were also on his side. Younger voters had no fear about registering and voting. But older ones, remembering the 1898 riots, were hesitant.

On the basis of this year's near-victory, Dr. Eaton plans to run for public office next year.

He will keep his organization together and start regular meetings in January.

He is inclined to believe Negro voters will be more intelligently informed and most of the opposition will come over to his side.

Republicans and Democrats in Hot Water

Both political parties seem to be in hot water here in Oklahoma City about the ever mounting opposition of Negroes to segregation. Down at the Biltmore, where the Democrats have a headquarters, an Oklahoma City black man says he was requested to ride the freight elevator while on business in the interest of financing the Democratic party, and over at the Skirvin Tower a black woman in Oklahoma City complained to this publication Saturday that the management had decreed she could not be served at a Republican dinner to which this Sooner capital matron had purchased a ticket.

To the credit of the Democrats we find two prominent party leaders who had written protesting letters to the state chairman demanding the state headquarters be changed to a hostelry where all citizens of the state may go without personal molestation or insult. This is a most wholesome position and one we trust will meet the approval of Smith Hester and other Democratic leaders. We cannot conceive of any other position the party could possibly take in the premises. There is the possibility the headquarters may not have to be moved. The mere expressed determination to move unless such un-American rules are changed, might bring about the immediate change of hotel policy which has brought about this ugly situation.

Just what the Republicans will do respecting the Skirvin incident is not yet known, but surely those who led out in the movement to sell tickets for the dinner party, at which the Illinois senator spoke, will not desist until something has been done about such outrageous practices.

Oklahoma Republicans should of course realize that in addition to general opposition developing toward the Eisenhower administration, as was exposed in the scattered elections last week, they will by such patterns of hotel procedure as was exposed in the Bailie Vinson fiasco last week, estrange all of the black vote in Oklahoma and leave the balance of power still in the hands of the Democratic party in this state. Whether the Republicans realize it or not, the Democrats know the black vote is the final arbiter of political fortunes in the Land of the Fair Gods. Negroes themselves do not know this as fully and completely as they should, but politicians who check precinct totals know this to be the truth. The potential power of the black vote in Oklahoma will never reach its actual effectiveness until its utility is continuously shifted to achieve worthwhile ends, such as suggested in the Skirvin and Biltmore jim crow incidents.

Out of all this disgusting spectacle having to do with attempt to force second class citizenship upon Negroes, we discover a heightening of the spirit of Negroes to resist any attempt to restrict and bind freedom of movement. This is the healthy aspect of such a situation. Negroes heretofore have been inclined to accept second-class status without fuss or fume, but this current demand for equality proves that at long last the majority of the blacks here in America have decided ,along with the other dark people of the world, to demand full and total equality at every turn of the road.

34d 1953 John Foster Dulles

Interracial Associations No Bar To Loyalty, Dulles Tells Walter White

Informer
Columbia, S.C.

NEW YORK—Association between white and colored persons is no "indication of disloyalty or of security risk," John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, assures Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, in a letter made public here Monday.

Prompted by repeated stories that White employees and applicants for positions with the State Department and other governmental agencies have been questioned by federal investigators as to their association with Negroes, Mr. White wrote to the Secretary of State urging him to take steps "to forbid the asking of such questions in the future by State Department Security officers or any other representatives of government making inquiries with regard to loyalty."

In response, Mr. Dulles expressed "complete agreement" with Mr. White's views "that associations between Americans of different skin color should not be a factor in judging an employee's loyalty to the United States." Moreover, he said, "I am calling this matter to the attention of responsibile officials concerned with the security of Department employees and I am advising them of my agreement with the sentiments expressed in your letter."

The State Department head said that he had questioned employees connected with the Department's Loyalty Security Board and had been asked about possible association with individual colored people, as they have been about association with individual white persons when there is information that the association may have a bearing upon an employee's loyalty or security."

Loyalty oath for all state employees hit

Progressives say law invalid; ask Driscoll stay rule

LAWRENCEVILLE — Governor Driscoll's recent order requiring all state employees to sign the Tumulty-Mehorter loyalty oath was termed "home-grown McCarthyism at its worst" last Thursday, by James Imbrie, chairman of the Progressive Party of New Jersey.

In a statement issued from his home here Imbrie charged that: Driscoll was attempting to "bring the witch hunt to New Jersey by the back door since the front door has been slammed on it by the State Supreme Court four years ago."

Court Outlawed Oath

In 1949 Imbrie, then the Progressive Party candidate for governor, and 29 Progressive candidates for the Legislature successfully challenged the constitutionality of the newly enacted Tumulty-Mehorter law.

The law required the signing of a new loyalty oath by all candidates for state office as well as public officers and employees.

The New Jersey Supreme Court declared the law invalid with respect to candidates and public officers in October, 1949, after Driscoll and all members of the Legislature had taken the new oath in a ceremony on the State House steps.

Cites Affiliate Court

Imbrie said in his statement: "The oath in the Tumulty-Mehorter law is so broad and vaguely worded that its real purpose was long ago made clear to the many organizations and civil leaders who opposed it before its passage, and to the Appellate Court which first ruled unfavorably on it.

"In declaring the oath unconstitutional, Justice Bigelow, speaking for the Superior Court of New Jersey, Appellate Division, said:

"Counsel have argued with earnestness and ability that the statutes also violate fundamental rights of freedom of thought and political belief and that the use of some words and expressions, the meaning of which is uncertain, is a fatal defect.

Chief Justice Quoted

"With much of this argument we incline to agree."

"And in affirming the decision of the Appellate Division, Chief Justice Vanderbilt of the Supreme Court called attention to the long and odious history of test oaths in England which had been used to persecute Roman Catholics, Quakers, Jews and Protestant dissenters.

"His review of the history showed that the spirit of freedom in this country was responsible for the elimination of these oaths upon the adoption of the Constitution of New Jersey.

Called Witch Hunt

"Far from really testing loyalty, the oath instead gives a legal basis for a witch hunt in New Jersey by subjecting to loss of job or possible prosecution,

"All persons in state employment who hold ideas different from those of a prosecuting officer, or who might associate themselves with organizations opposed to the political thinking of the politicians now in power.

"Not one truly disloyal person, traitor or spy, will be caught by means of this thought-control oath, as Driscoll should very well know.

"Neither will it bring to light any of the grafters, crooks and racketeers that have run rife in New Jersey and are a disgrace to the Driscoll Administration.

"Introducing home-grown McCarthyism as a smoke screen to prevent retribution in the November election is indefenible vember election is indefensible ed by the Governor immediately."

GOP Leaders Urge Naming Of Negro To Top Position

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Representatives of the executive committee of the "National Association of Republican Workers" last Monday presented to Leonard W. Hall a resolution calling for the integration of colored personnel into all levels of Federal employment.

Hall was quoted as agreeing with the group's statement and as telling them they were headed in the right direction.

The group plans to see the President in a week or two and present a copy of the resolutions to him.

"UNSUBSIDIZED" GROUP

A spokesman for the group, which met at the Twelfth Street YMCA last Saturday emphasized that the organization is "unsubsidized" and that its members traveled here at their own expense.

The statement, issued by the group, said the meeting had been held here to consider and canvas "the situation as it affects the colored voter and his relation" to the Republican party.

The executive committee reaffirmed a policy statement issued after an organizational meeting here last January 19, in which the association announced its intention of working out a program which would serve as a basis for "retaining and increasing" the colored vote to keep the Republican party in control of the government.

FOUR MONTHS

"Since that time about four months have elapsed since President Eisenhower and the Republican party assumed the direction of our government," the statement said.

After praising President Eisenhower and his Administration during that period, particularly his action to end segregated schools on Army posts and the participation of the Justice Department in the Thompson Restaurant racial segregation case, the statement said:

"The executive committee is confident that the President will carry out his previously announced plan to integrate Negroes into all levels of employment in the Federal Government, based upon their qualifications.

GROWING UNREST

"However, there is a growing unrest among the colored voters over the nation as to when a Negro is to be appointed to a position of importance in the government.

"The nearness of the coming congressional elections and the desire to gain the support of the colored voters for the election of a Republican Congress makes it imperative that consideration be given this matter.

"We urge the immediate appointment of Negroes to positions of importance to demonstrate the stand of the party on this question.

"This executive committee is anxious that our party present to the colored electorate a record in this connection upon which no apology need be made."

Persons who attended the executive committee meeting, "traveling at their own expense," the statement said, included: P. G. Porter, Olathe, Kansas; Miss Roberta Church, Memphis; Oscar W. Adams Birmingham; Dr. J. B. Martin, Chicago; Mrs B. N. Napper, Riverdale, Conn.; J. G. Gilliam, Clarksdale, Miss.; J. A. Josey, Milwaukee; T. A. Robinson, Alexandria, Va.; Hobson Reynolds,, Philadelphia; Thurman L. Dodson, Washington, and John G. Pegg, Cleveland.

Also attending the meeting but not members of the executive committee were Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi; James A. Cobb, Barrington D. Parker, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr., Washington, and Alexander Barnes, North Carolina

Anxiety Understood

Perry Howard and a handful of the party faithful last January 19 organized the National Association of Republican Workers.

Its avowed purpose was to entice skeptical colored voters back into the GOP fold.

During the organizational meeting, all present conceded the job ahead would not be easy.

Meeting last week, the executive committee has reluctantly concluded that neither President Eisenhower nor congressional leaders are making their job any easier.

Alarmed over the fact that the administration in five months has not made a single colored appointment, the committee addressed a resolution to Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall.

With an anxious eye on 1954, framers of the resolution informed Mr. Hall of the "growing unrest among colored voters" as to when any colored appointments would be forthcoming.

"We urge the immediate appointment of colored persons to positions of importance to demonstrate the stand of the party on this question," the desperate petitioners wrote.

"This executive committee is anxious that our party present to the colored electorate a record in this connection upon which no apology need be made."

The anxiety of the committee is understandable.

In a 150-day period in office, the Republicans have compiled a sorry record of having done nothing of real importance for colored Americans.

They reneged on their promise to change the senate filibuster rule.

They have not kept their pledge to integrate colored persons into all levels of federal employment.

They have bottled up in congressional committee the president's proposal to enlarge the District of Columbia Commission, which would enable him to appoint a colored member.

They have done nothing about their single specific civil rights promise — to completely eliminate segregation in the nation's capital.

In the face of Republocrat opposition, they have even backed down on the pledge to admit Hawaii to statehood.

All in all, it's not exactly a record designed to either win back deserting Republicans or influence doubtful voters to support GOP congressional candidates in the crucial 1954 elections.

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NEGRO NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEEMAN

Negro Leader Predicts Gains For His Race

ATLANTA, Aug. 26 (U.P.)—Increased gains for Negroes under the Eisenhower administration were forecast here today by Perry W. Howard, Negro national Republican committeeman for Mississippi.

"We are not asking any special favors for the Negro," Howard told the 54th annual convention of the Negro Elks. "We are asking that all Americans be given a fair and equal chance to live.

"Naturally, since the Negro is the farthest down the ladder, he stands to gain the most under a fair administration headed by that dynamic leader, Dwight David Eisenhower."

Howard also predicted that the nation can expect peace followed by a "prosperity, the like of which has not been enjoyed by Americans in a long time."

Negro Ban Lifted

Things are breaking fine for Negroes in Oklahoma, politically and otherwise. The executive committee of the League of Young Democrats announced over the radio Sunday the organization had decided to lift the ban on Negro membership in that political group. It was reported the annual meeting would be held February 20 and 21 either in Norman or Chickasha, at which time the constitutional prohibition respecting Negro membership will be lifted.

This is almost unbelievable news. It will be recalled two Negro delegates, selected three years ago to attend the McAlester meeting, were barred by convention action and did not get to the floor of the convention, following intemperate discussion, but the ruling announced this week indicates clearly that the liberalism now sweeping the nation has at long last entered the ranks of the League of Young Democrats. Black Dispatch

This announcement is a challenging issue to the young Negroes in Oklahoma and some method should immediately be adopted to secure delegate representation at that meeting, or if this is not possible until after the new rule is adopted, effort should be made to send greetings of some sort and suggestions made respecting some of the repressive rules now in existence within the Democratic organization inimical to Negroes that also should be vacated. P. 4

One of the issues that should immediately be attacked, and which was condemned by the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, in its November meeting in Shawnee, is the present statutory requirement a black citizen running for office in Oklahoma must identify his racial connection on the ballot. The Black Dispatch intends to write a letter to the president of the League of Young Democrats suggesting that his organization petition the current legislature to abrogate this statute, but it is our opinion this invitation to do this should come from many quarters. Dall 1-17-53

This publication has already made arrangements for a bill covering this subject to be introduced in the present legislature, and we have the promise of several important members of that body that they will support such a bill.

What we would like to see is correspondence coming from every prominent Negro Democrat in the state directed to the governor, members of the legislature and the League of Young Democrats proposing this legislation. The suggestion need not necessarily be confined to Negro Democrats. Any liberal person, black or white, who believes this should be done, should not hesitate in making the request. Integration is on the wings of the morning and Negroes should be anxious to exhibit some interest in this general trend towards brotherhood and fair play.

One thing is certain. The Republican organization in this state has plans laid to recapture the black vote during the next quadrennium. The best way to offset this lure of the party of Lincoln is by offering the Negro Democrat a larger loaf in party organization membership and recognition.

Several states have since the first of the year taken unprecedented and advanced position in giving the black voters a type of patronage unheard of several years ago, which shows clearly some serious thinking of great depth has been goin gon in Democratic party councils.

The writer of this column will be pleased to go into a huddle with any groun of the younger generation who see the wonderful possibilities in the offing as the Democrats of this state begin to pull down their "Not Wanted" signs. Apparently, from here on out there is going to be "room in the inn" for all representative and capable Negro Democrats in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City Okla.

Even our older Negro Democrats, some of whom are still wedded to the jim crow idea of a separate organization, should now see the light pointed to last year by Dr. H. W. Williamston, when he refused to longer serve as chairman of the now defunct Negro Democratic Association. The state headquarters was integrated during the last presidential election in Oklahoma City. The truth is, some effort should be attempted to place a full time Negro assistant to work out of the state Democratic headquarters, whose duty would principally be to organize Negroes in all of the counties of the state into precinct organizations, in preparation for the congressional election two years from now. There is much that can be done in the way of building up the Democratic party in Oklahoma to offset the plans of the Republicans, and the Negroes of the state should be on the alert to meet this challenge.

In the Bible it is written that out of the mouths of babes shall the truth be revealed. Perhaps it remains for the Young Democrats of Oklahoma to unfold to their elders what should be done to rehabilitate the party organization in Oklahoma.

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PEACE CRUSADERS

Coast 'Peace Crusaders' Seat 850 At Dubois $10 Per Plate Dinner

By HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — (ANP) — Staging one of the most remarkable demonstrations, in greeting one man, ever seen here, 850 persons paid $10 a plate to attend a testimonial dinner to Dr. W. E. B. Dubois last week at the mammoth banquet hall at Park Manor.

Of the 850 about a score were Negroes, the rest, Caucasians, Orientals, and other nationalities. According to the committee from the Southern California Peace Crusade, sponsors of the affair various "Peace" organizations had been selling tickets and preparing for the event for six weeks.

After reservations were closed at 10 o'clock on the morning of the event, some 900 more, had to be refused reservations.

Seated at the speakers table with Dr. Dubois, and his wife, author and lecturer Shirley Graham, were Dr. P. Price Cobb, the Rev. Stephen W. Fritchman, Atty. and Mrs. Ben Margolis, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hyen and Albert Thibodeaux, port agent for the Marine Cooks and Stewards union. Reb. Fritchman is pastor of First Christian church. Margolis, a widely known local lawyer and Cobb, a nationally known Chicagoan; Hyen recently returned from a conference in China.

Brief speeches were made by the others at the table before Dubois, introduced by Hyen, director of the South California Peace Crusade, spoke.

Reading his prepared speech, DuBois said the President and the United States government, should issue a cease fire order in Korea at once.

With many checks of $40 and $50 given, hundreds of dollars were taken up in collection from the diners.

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PHENIX CITY,(ALABAMA) CIVIC LEAGUE

Jackson Says Race In '53 Wants Leaders To Fight For Rights

PHENIX CITY, Ala. —(SNS)— "The Negro people's command in 1953 to their leaders is: Forward march toward first-class citizenship," declared Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the Birmingham World, in an Emancipation Day address at Mount Zion Baptist Church here yesterday.

Jackson warned that 'Leaders who fail to heed this command will find themselves deserted, repudiated and disowned." He suggested that the little man is on the warpath for dignity, opportunity and social decency.

The guest speaker examined the controversy surrounding the enactment of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments and said they represented the achievement of both a major and a minority party. He said that it would take the cooperation of the friendly lawmakers in both the Republican and Democratic parties today to enact desirable civil rights legislation.

"We have within ourselves, with the help of God, the power to lift our group to the status of first-degree citizenship through the ballot, by an intelligent use of our purchasing power and by utilizing the goodwill that is on our side," Jackson asserted.

"The enlightened Southerner is a citizens of goodwill rather than a captive of bigotry," the speaker added.

The speaker said that the four ferments of the 1950s were freedom of the person, liberty of man; security for all and equality of opportunity for everyone. Jackson suggested that the Civil War brought to the Negro three powerful weapons-freedom, citizenship and suffrage.

World War II thundered the message of freedom throughout the world anew and many suppressed people in Asia and Africa heard it, the speaker suggested. "Peace on earth is doubtful so long as there is the crushing of freedom on earth," Jackson said.

Jackson is scheduled to deliver a major address in Montgomery, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11. His speech will kick off a drive for the Alabama Scholarship and Educational Fund affiliated with the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches.

The program Thursday was sponsored by the Phenix City Civic League.

Attend Eisenhower's Inaugural Ceremonies And Ball



The above members of the Lincoln Republican Club, Birmingham, Ala., were among the political action celebrities who attended the inaugural ceremonies of President Dwight D. Eisenhower in Washington, D. C., Tuesday. Reading from left to right are: Dr. G. P. Parham, Fairfield, Ala., druggist; Miss Leah Foster, daughter of Electrician Bill Foster and Atty. Oscar W. Adams, Jr., L. R. C. director. The picture was made as the delegation boarded a train Sunday at the terminal station. Dr. Parham and Atty. Adams campaigned vigorously for General Eisenhower. It was the first time since about 1922 that Negro Republicans in Alabama have been given official recognition and welcomed to participate in the Alabama State Republican Party, it is observed.

The delegation is scheduled to make a first-hand report of their observations and experiences at the Inaugural Festivities at a meeting of the Lincoln Republican Club scheduled for 5 P M. Sunday in the agency hall of Peoples Insurance Company, Room 517, Masonic Temple Building. B. W. Moore, L. R. C. president, urged the general public to attend this meeting. He especially stressed the importance of having the members of the club and other GOP followers turn out to hear the reports of this delegation.

Ask Increased Negro Support Of Power Party

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — The National Conference of Republican Leaders, meeting here to survey the political picture as it affects Negro voters in the nation, yesterday issued a statement of policy and a program for increasing the Negro vote for the Republican party.

P. G. Porter, chairman of the newly-organized group, said that it is necessary that "a bold and imaginative plan which would have the full support of the national leadership of the party, backed up by the respective state organizations, should be launched to insure the Republican party of the support of the Negro voter."

Pointing to the narrow margin which the GOP has in the Senate and House, the chairman said the conference is "justifiably concerned lest the responsible leadership become keenly aware of the possibilities and potentialities of the Negro vote in not only the Eastern, Midwestern and Western states, but also as was demonstrated by the growing power of the Negro vote in the southern states."

On the question of patronage, the conference chairman observed that "the concern of the leadership represented by this conference is heightened also by the failure to date to appoint any qualified persons of color to any Federal position."

A permanent organization was formed upon recommendations of the committee on organization, headed by John G. Pogg, an attorney, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Elected officers of the permanent organization were P. G. Porter, chairman; Miss Roberta Church, Memphis, Tennessee, vice chairman; Dr. McKinley Thomas, San Francisco, vice-chairman; Charles Cornish, city councilman, Cambridge, Maryland, vice chairman; Mrs. Bernice Norwood Napper, Greenwhich, Connecticut, secretary; Dr. J. B Martin, member of the Cook County Sanitary District, Chicago, treasurer.

The text of the statement on policy and program follows:

John Wesley Dobbs, Grand Master of Georgia Masons, addressed the meeting. Other Georgians who participated included C. A. Scott, publisher, Atlanta Daily World, and L. B. Toomer, Savannah, who is being mentioned for collector of customs at Savannah.

The conference drew up what it called "basic suggestions" which it deems vital in shaping the over-all policy of the Republican party and forwarded the action to responsible leadership of the party. The suggested program of action follows:

LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

"This conference urges the Republican leadership of the Congress of the United States to immediately give consideration and legislative priority to those measures outlined in the 1952 platform for implementation of pledges on civil rights.

NATIONAL LEVEL

"Implementation of Platform and Campaign Pledges: The historic policy of the Republican party has been to avoid the exclusion of any particular group in participation of government. The recent platform of the 1952 convention reaffirmed that policy and pledged the party to see to it that all segments of the population were represented in the policy-making levels of the National Government. The pledge was reiterated time and again by our candidate.

"It is imperative, therefore, that General Eisenhower and the Republican party, if returned to power, would end what the Democrat party has tolerated for twenty years.

"The position of one party on this issue has been unequivocal—the action of the party dealing with the problem should be no less forthright and decisive. Segregation is bad and morally wrong and must be ended here and now.

FEDERAL BRANCH

"The Republican party is in control of both branches of Congress. Our leadership in the Senate and House must be urged to consider

JIMCROW IN D C.

"This conference, meeting as it is of the District of Columbia Committee of the Senate, who intimated that General Eisenhower was opposed to an immediate end of segregation and was opposed to ending same by any legislative or executive fiat.

"The citizens of the nation were

qualified persons of color in congressional patronage, on committee staffs and other congressional personnel.

STATE LEVEL

The National Conference of Republican Leaders recommends that the Republican party on state, county and local levels, especially in localities where they are charged with the responsibility of government, reaffirm and implement the historic policy of the Republican party by the appointment of qualified persons of color in the policy-making levels of their respective administrations and generally appoint individuals to the rank and file positions without regard to their race, color or national origin.

MINORITIES AGENCY

"This conference also recommends the establishment of an enlarged division on minorities, in the National Committee, with co-equal status with that of the Women's Division and Labor Division and adequate personnel and budget.

LIAISON

"This conference is definitely concerned with the question of liaison with the National Committee and feels that such liaison can and should be worked out whereby the considered recommendations of this group can be channelized and can receive such consideration from the leadership of the party which such suggestions and recommendations warrant. It is our judgment that the best spokesmen for any group are the persons of the group's own choosing."

Among the persons who addressed the meeting was Senator Frank Carlson, Republican of Kansas.

Three Republican Leaders Here For Elks Conference

Howard, Lee, Reynolds See Negroes Returning To GOP

BY LERONE BENNETT, JR.

A trio of the nation's top Republicans predicted yesterday that Negroes will return to the GOP in "overwhelming numbers" by 1956 and revealed that "machinery is underway" for the appointment of Negroes to high-ranking jobs in the Eisenhower administration.

Perry Howard, GOP national committeeman from Mississippi; Hobson Reynolds, former Philadelphia magistrate; and Lt. George W. Lee of Memphis, Tenn., were interviewed at Atlanta Elks' headquarters. They are planning the Elks' national convention which will meet in Atlanta this summer.

The Republican leaders lashed out a the New Deal and Fair Deal as "Oh' Promise Me" program and opined that Negro voters were deluded by Negro office-holders under Democratic administration.

Perry Howard, whom John Wesley Dobbs, Georgia Republican leader, dubbed "Mr. Republican," observed that Negroes will come back to "the only party that was founded upon liberty, justice and equality and see the error of joining up with the Democratic party that was organized as a protest party to liberty and equality."

MUST "PRODUCE"

Reynolds agreed with this but pointed out that the Eisenhower administration must "produce," adding:

"If they don't produce, it is my duty as a Negro Republican to call it to their attention and criticize their actions."

The prominent Philadelphia G. O. P., who helped draft the civil rights plank in the GOP platform and seconded the nomination of General Eisenhower at the convention, revealed that he was approached by persons "high in the Eisenhower administration relative to a position for myself and for Negroes generally." He did not elaborate on this point.

Lee, a power in Tennessee politics, also said that GOP must win the Negro vote by "performance." He averred:

"They (Negroes) won't come back because of a recital of Lincoln's beneficence. They feel that they have paid the prize for that."

NO "ADVISORY" JOBS

Reynolds blasted Negro Democrats for accepting "advisory" jobs in government agencies and charged that only one Negro executive appointee had any authority and power. This official, he said, is in the FHA.

We are opposed to that type of appointment," Reynolds said. "Negroes should be integrated."

Lt. Lee, who seconded the nomination of Senator Taft atthe GOP convention, pointed out that "The machinery is underway at this time (for appointment) of exceptionally endowed men and women of the Negro race."

"In the last three weeks," Lee said, "an effort has been made to screen large numbers of Negro leaders in certain fields. There is being established a file on their background and capabilities and from this field will be selected certain individuals."

CLOTURE FIGHT

All three took exception to crtisim of the GOP-controlled Congress which side stepped a fight to cloture on the opening day. Howard said:

"We deny that Taft (Senator) blocked the adoption of a favorable cloture rule. He only suggested that it would be inappropriate to take it up at that time. I challenge anyone to say that Taft is in favor of filibusters."

Howard said the so-called Negro faction of the Mississippi GOP will win its court fight for official recogniton and repeated hs challenge that, "All Democratic office-holders who fought the Republican ticket will be put out of office."

The leaders declined to name any Negroes who are under consideration for appointment in the Eisenhower administration.

Lee is Grand Commissioner of Education for the Elks and Reynolds is Grand Director of the Civil Liberties department. Howard, an attorney of Washington, D. C., and Jackson, Miss., is legal counselor of the organization.



ELK LEADERS CONFER IN ATLANTA — Pictured chatting while in the Gate City attending a mid-winter conference of national Elk official, three Republican big-wigs Perry Howard, George Lee, and Hobson Reynolds. Howard heads the GOP in Mississippi, Lee, of Memphis, seconded the nomination of Sen. Taft, and Reynolds of Phila., seconded the nomination of Eisenhower at the GOP convention last summer. — (Perry Photo)

Accused Georgia Republicans Deny U. S. Charges Over Jobs

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Indicted Southeast Georgia Republican officials last week denied charges of "job peddling" preferred against them by Federal grand jurors.

The indicted men included T. C. Williams, Waycross businessman and chairman of the Republican Eighth Congressional District; James M. Kent, of St. Simons, white vice chairman of the district; Isaac J. White of Blackshear, chairman of the Pierce County Republican machine; Chestnut A. Thompson of Jesup; Henry Grady Smith, rural mail carrier at Jesup, and Wilson Tuten, Bristol postmaster.

All were required to furnish $1,000 bonds following arraignment.

GEORGIA GOP circles were quick to point out that the indictments resulted from an intra-party feud—described by some as an attempt to control patronage in the Eighth District under the Eisenhower Administration.

Williams, charged with soliciting and receiving $1,000 each from Thompson and Smith in connection with the Jesup postmastership, denied the charges.

* * *

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Williams, charged with soliciting and receiving $1,000 each from Thompson and Smith in connection with the Jesup postmastership, denied the charges.

Kent was charged with soliciting money from Thompson. Both expressed confidence they would be cleared in court.

The other indictments charged Smith and Thompson with offering and paying $1,000 each to Williams; White with allegedly soliciting $200 from Tuten in connection with a rural carrier's job, and Tuten with offering $500 to White for a job

Perry Howard Sues For Spot On Miss. Ballot

WASHINGTON — Perry Howard Republican national committeeman from Mississippi filed suit in District court here last week to gain official recognition for his Mississippi "black and tan" group.

Howard asked a permanent injunction against a Mississippi law which denies his group the right to appear on the state ballot under the Republican banner.

The action arose under a Mississippi party registration law which started the fight between the Howard group and all-white party faction.

Named as defendants in the suit are J. E. Hoskins, Greenville; George Shelton, Clinton; Mrs. Paul Gammill, Jackson; J. A. White, McCombe, and Heber Ladner, Mississippi secretary of state.

Perry and GOP Head Feuding

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Republican National Chairman J. Leonard Hall and National Committeeman Perry W. Howard are feuding, fighting and fussing and the Courier can exclusively report that President Eisenhower himself has been called in to referee the political scrap.

The immediate fight is over patronage jobs for Mississippi whether Democrats who voted for Ike are going to horn in on the plums on an equal share basis with old line Mississippi Republicans—or whether Perry Howard of Mississippi is going to control the lucrative handouts rewarding first, his faithful followers of twenty-lean but faithful years—and then taking care of the newcomers later.

MAKE NO mistake about it; the outcome of this test of strength will affect Southern politics for years to come.

Chairman Hall, with his practical, political eye on the several hundred thousand dollars that Mississippi Ike Democrats donated to the last campaign, seems to feel that the "gravy" should be divided "50-50."

PERRY HOWARD, who has raised his state quota of money year-after-year during the lean period says: "Let the regular organization handle the patronage matters. After all, the Mississippi Democrats did not vote for Ike, they voted against Truman and Stevenson because of their stand on civil rights."

Perry Howard claims that the Democrats for Ike made no effort to register the 375,000 Negroes who are eligible to vote in Mississippi and that they want no part of Negroes in their movement.

THERE THE controversy lies this week as Perry Howard called on Ike to negotiate the stalemate.

In an unprecedented appeal to a President of the United States, Perry Howard wrote Ike a letter on Friday; excerpts of which follow:

". . . You assured us as members of the National Committee that your door would always be open to us and that if we were not treated right, come to you.

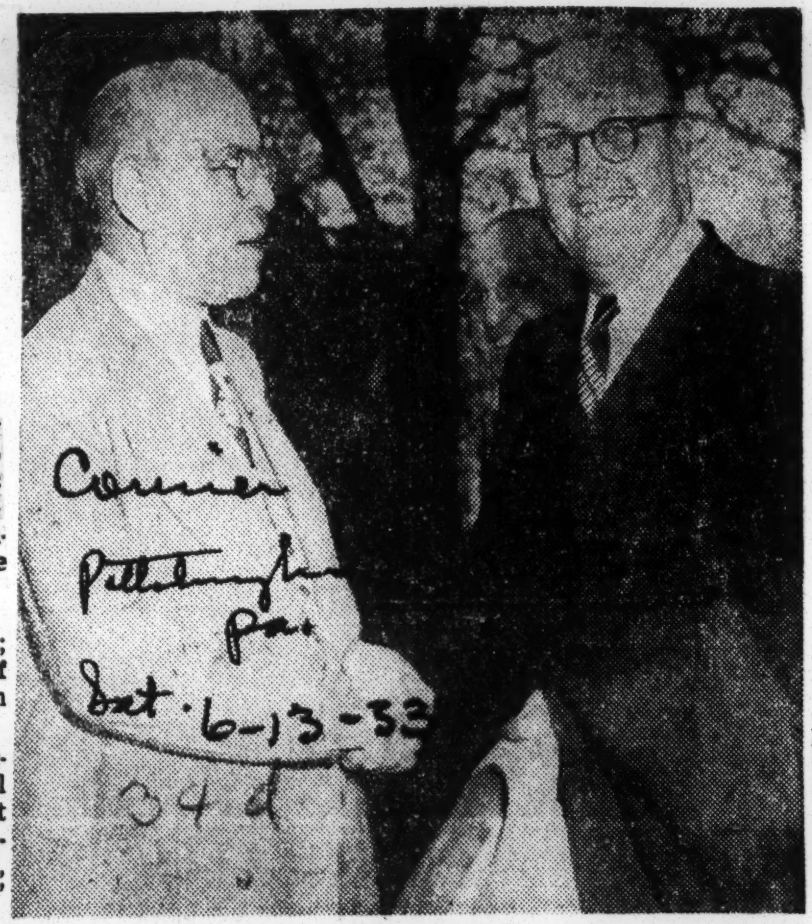
"What are known as the "lily-whites" in Mississippi and the Eisenhower Democrats . . . have combined for the purpose of taking control of the Federal patronage and Chairman Hall suggests a fifty-fifty basis, which I regard as outrageous.

"Now, Mr. President, in a stroke of genius on your part, when Mr. Williams of Seattle, Wash., was in Georgia to see you, the papers quoted you as saying, 'The Eisenhower Democrats should be taken care of, but within the framework of the Republican organization.' I repeat that this was in consonance with experience, history and the practical maintenance of the organization.

"You were the most popularly elected President in our history, and while it was an unprecedented ground swell for you, it was translated into a reality by the organization.

"I am for taking care of the Democrats who supported you, but I am everlastingly wedded to your stroke of genius in expressing that it should be done within the framework of the organization . . .

"These people propose to start a two-party system in Mississippi, but, Mr. President this means that if these men head up the Republican party in Mississippi it will be as 'lily white' as the old Democrat party in Mississippi and the 375,000 potential Negro voters will have no friend at court . . ." Thus spoke Perry Howard!



Bitter Feud?—Perry W. Howard (left), Republican Committeeman from Mississippi, and National Chairman Leonard Hall were all smiles on the White House lawn (while Ike looked on) but their disagreement flared into the open this week when the Courier revealed a bitter feud over Southern patronage.—Cabell Photo.

Anxiety Understood

Perry Howard and a handful of the party faithful last January 19 organized the National Association of Republican Workers.

Its avowed purpose was to entice skeptical colored voters back into the GOP fold.

During the organizational meeting, all present conceded the job ahead would not be easy.

Meeting last week, the executive committee has reluctantly concluded that neither President Eisenhower nor congressional leaders are making their job any easier.

Alarmed over the fact that the administration in five months has not made a single colored appointment, the committee addressed a resolution to Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall.

With an anxious eye on 1954, framers of the resolution informed Mr. Hall of the "growing unrest among colored voters" as to when any colored appointments would be forthcoming.

In a 150-day period in office, the Republicans have compiled a sorry record of having done nothing of real importance for colored Americans.

They reneged on their promise to change the senate filibuster rule.

They have not kept their pledge to integrate colored persons into all levels of federal employment.

They have bottled up in congressional committee the president's proposal to enlarge the District of Columbia Commission, which would enable him to appoint a colored executive committee to anxious that our party present to the colored electorate a record in this connection upon which no apology need be made."

"This anxiety of the committee is understandable.

ored member.

They have done nothing about their single specific civil rights promise — to completely eliminate segregation in the nation's capital.

In the face of Republocrat opposition, they have even backed down on the pledge to admit Hawaii to statehood.

All in all, it's not exactly a record designed to either win back deserting Republicans or influence doubtful voters to support GOP congressional candidates in the crucial 1954 elections.

Try To Oust GOP Leader Indicted For Job Sales

Chicago Defender Sat. 7-4-53
p.1 Chicago, Ill.

WAYCROSS, Ga., — Removal of Tom C. Williams, prominent undertaker here, under federal in dictment on job-selling charges, as chairman is being sought by the members of Eighth District Republican committte.

The committee has already asked the State Republican committee to appoint Willis Milner, an Atlanta business man, as temporary chairman.

Since the federal grand jury in Savannah indicted six persons for either soliciting money in connection with post office jobs or offering money for the jobs, J. M. Kent of St. Simons was the first to offer his resignation, if the others indicted would quit too. Williams' attitude is not known.

Milner told several newspaper men that Kent's indictment was the result of spite testimony because of Kent's move to clean up the party in the 8th district.

Quarrels Rend GOP in South

Post
Atlanta, Ga. 7-26-53
Washington, DC
p.37

ATLANTA, July 25 (IP).—The Republican Party in the South, which showed rare unity to pluck four States from the Democrats in 1952, has broken out in a new rash of family troubles, a survey showed today.

The factional alignments and personalities shape up in the familiar pattern of the pro-Taft vs. pro-Eisenhower cleavage that preceded last year's GOP National convention. Patronage has provided issues to rekindle friction.

Several States are exceptions. The North Carolina and Alabama GOP are at peace. Virginia Republicans have closed ranks in an effort to elect a Governor. The party is solid in Texas behind National Committeeman H. J. (Jack) Porter of Houston. Both Virginia and Texas went for Mr. Eisenhower. But in the other two Eisenhower States, Florida and Tennessee, the fur is flying.

The Republicans' strained record:

South Carolina—Bitter split between groups led by National Committeeman J. Bates Gerald and Edgar Morris, State chairman.

Georgia—Seven indicted for job-selling including T. C. Williams, Negro of Eighth District. Statewide, "Old Guard" has differed with State Chairman Elbert Tuttle, who kept control by narrow margin.

Tennessee — Pro-Taft "Old Guard," control patronage and party machinery. "New Guard" opposition was for Dewey in 1948 and Eisenhower in 1952.

Louisiana—National Committeeman John Minor Wisdom won confidnece vote this week.

Florida—Wesley Garrison of Miami, Dade County committeeman John Minor Wisdom won to investigate party leadership in State, charging that an "oligarchy" is trying to seize "dictatorial powers."

Mississippi—The "Black and Tans," headed by Negro attorney Perry Howard of Washington, the "Lily Whites" and the Eisenhower Democrats involved in dispute. "Black and Tans" recognized at 1952 convention and supported Taft. "Lily Whites" recognized by State courts as official GOP party in State, now challenged by "Black and Tans" in Federal courts.

FIRST IN OVER 50 YEARS:

Dr. Patterson, Alexander at White House dinner

Atlanta Ga.
Daily Tribune
Hastings, Nebraska
Boston Mass.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON

Two colored persons were among the dinner guests of President Eisenhower at the White House, Monday night.

They were Archie A. Alexander, head of the engineering firm of Alexander Repass of Des Moines, Iowa, and Washington, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, director, Phelps-Stokes Fund and president of the United Negro College Fund.

The other guests included:

Pennsylvania Judge There

Robert B. Anderson, secretary of the Army; Dr. James Phinney Baxter, president, Williams college, Williamston, Mass.; Russell Davenport, writer, Great Barrington, Mass.; Judge Blair Gunther of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh;

Leonard W. Hall, chairman, Republican National Committee; Stanley High, senior editor, Readers Digest, New York; John G. Jackson, New York attorney;

W. A. Patterson, president United Airlines Inc., Chicago; former Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, chairman of the Board, RCA, New York;

Former Sen. Fred Seaton, publisher Hasting Daily Tribune, Hastings, Nebraska; George J. Spatuzza, attorney, Chicago;

Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army; Harold E. Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force; Fred M. Waring, orchestra leader, New York.

"What is the pitch on this dinner?" a reporter asked James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary. "It's a peculiar guest list."

"The dinner is purely social," Hagerty replied. "There will be no announcement from the White House."

Newsmen recalled that no colored persons had been invited to dinner at the White House since Oct. 16, 1901.

On that date, President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and members of the Roosevelt family had formal dinner for Booker T. Washington and a guest from Colorado.

Afterwards, they chatted at length about plans which Teddy had for the south.

The dinner created a "social equality" furor in Dixie and hundreds of letters pro and con were addressed to the White House.

The Franklin Roosevelts had many colored guests to teas and garden parties. Dr. Mary Bethune and others were dinner guests of President and Mrs. FDR at their Hyde Park home.

A Tree Is Measured Best After It Is Cut Down

Sometimes it takes death with all of its horrors and dread to bring in the final wave of an individual's contribution, in order that a true and just appraisal might be made. It has been found that in the lives of men who lived in practically obscurity and virtually unknown to the outside world, were genuine pearls that were strung up from what remained as mortal, to be seen and admired by the world. On the other hand there were men who were despized and rejected in their lifetime, to march on into immortality from the measurement taken after they had fallen.

Unwept P.4

So it is with the death of Senator Robert A. Taft, son of a president and it was his highest ambition to make that score; fate said he should not pass.

Atlanta Ga.

After a survey of the many editorials coming through our channel it has been marvelous at the rich appraisals of his character. Even those papers that have not seen fit to support him in his fatal attempts at the presidency, are full and sincere in their praise of him as one truly great American and one justly entitled to any consideration within its gift.

Dec. 8-7-53

However their availability and the vastness of their personality and resourcefulness, some men were destined not to become presidents. We have had in the history of this country some very able men, who desired and labored for the place to never find it.

Republican

In many instances weaker men came to the chair, to make weak contributions, in preference to stronger men who went down "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

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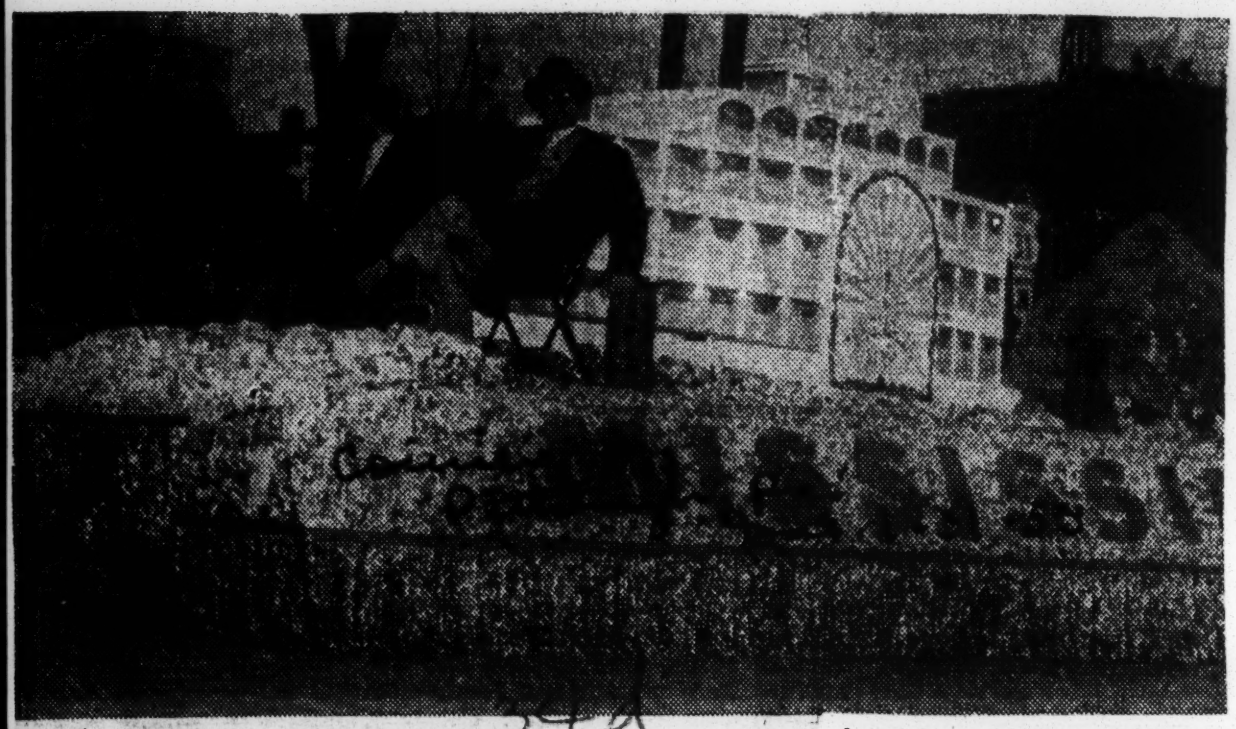
The measurement taken of Robert A. Taft will place him in that illustrous company of great Americans who did not become presidents. Sometimes a man can make a better contribution out of power; this is exactly what Robert A. Taft did.

In this our finale, we wish to set down for the record that Senator Taft was the man who finally stopped Bilbo of Mississippi, that vile man who used every twist of race prejudice heightened almost to vulgarity to gain votes. In addition to his despraging the Negro for political gain, it will be remembered that he addressed a respectable lady of foreign decent, "My dear Dago".

While many Senators felt that he was a disgrace to the senate, it was left for Senator Taft to devise the orderly plan whereby he was driven from public life.

Mr. Taft was of New England extraction; his people came to the rockribbed Republican and Puritan state of Vermont from England. While he grew up in the west, he nevertheless had in his veins the flow of that proud New England blood from that region where such great men and women lifted their voices against human slavery, as John G. Whittier, James Russell Lowell, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Wendell Phillips.

When the story of great men is written, it will not be restricted to presidents, Governors nor priests nor kings, but to those who lived their lives well and beautifully.



Perry Rides High—Atty. Perry Howard, National Republican Committeeman from Mississippi, rides atop the Mississippi float in inaugural parade. Doffing his Homburg as the float rolled down the parade route, Attorney Howard drew cheers from thousands of Republicans in Washington, D. C.

Harry Truman Earns Place Among Nation's Greats

By DOWDAL H. DAVIS

With the inauguration of Dwight D. Eisenhower as the thirty-fourth President of the United States, the nation awaits the program to be proposed by the first Republican administration in twenty years.

At the same time the American people have their first opportunity to view Harry S. Truman in the perspective of having completed writing his record into the ages of presidential history.

Taking office with the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945, Harry Truman stepped into one of the most unenviable positions it is possible to conceive. Almost all of the civilized world was in the midst of a frightful war. He saw the nation through to victory with the surrender of the Nazis in the month following his taking office and the vanquishing of the Japs four months later.

They were truly days of decision. And they were big decisions. With dread but characteristic determination he ordered the use of the atom bomb as one sure means of halting further sacrifice of lives to the futility of war.

Later, with vision for which the world may be thankful, he established civilian control for the development of atomic power that its emphasis might ultimately be directed toward peaceful use rather than simply an instrument of destruction.

The first days of peace were confused and uneasy. The infant United Nations organization was even then beginning to experience the taste of Russian recalcitrance and the division of spirit between the communist and non-communist world. There were dire predictions of depression following the war-swollen economy of the country. There was the postwar adjustment of millions of veterans coming home to a nation industrially unprepared to receive them.

Europe was devastated, hungry, restless, seeking immediate relief from the overwhelming privations and uncertainties facing her. The Near East and Mediterranean countries were snarled in suspicion and conflicting nationalisms. Greece and Turkey, along with many other nations bordering Russian-dominated territory found themselves threatened with collapse from within as well as aggression from without.

Asia, with new-found nationalism, was straining at its political and economic bonds. Mankind the world over was looking for a way out of its immediate difficulties. World communism was finding fertile soil for the sowing of seeds of discontent and false hope.

One nation and one man, could command the resources and the moral strength that could bring a semblance of order from the chaos and restore hope to the world's furtive confusion.

President Harry S. Truman of Independence, Missouri, was the man chosen by destiny for the job. He tackled it vigorously, courageously and realistically. In ensuing years, his program bore fruit. Aid to Turkey and Greece stopped the spread of communism toward the Mediterranean. The Marshall Plan, Point Four and other foreign aid efforts gave the world time to settle down and reappraise itself in a sensible perspective. Truly they were big decisions that had to be made.

Then came the Korean conflict and more decisions—big decisions, again met with typical courage and conviction, complicated by the MacArthur incident and the desire to keep the struggle from enveloping the world in a third war.

There were other big decisions—the development of the H-bomb, NATO, Potsdam—many others. There were domestic decisions, too. There were veterans programs, railroad strikes, steel strikes, taxes, the national debt, the mounting fear of communism in the United States. Harry S. Truman met each one, made up his mind, and acted forthrightly and positively on each issue as he saw it.

During his seven years and nine months in office, he took note of the fact that a nation divided by prejudices and artificial distinctions could not be an efficient or persuasive salesman for a democratic way of life. In the face of a congress reluctant to take legislative steps, Harry S. Truman appointed a Committee on Civil Rights to lay before the conscience of the nation the many ways in which it had permitted a true concept of democracy to be prostituted and abridged. He appointed a Committee on Equality of Opportunity in the Armed Services to point out the wasteful and morale-sapping segregation customs of the military services. Under his order segregation has been eliminated in the Air Force and the Navy and is well on the way to accomplishment in the Army. He appointed a Committee on Government Contract Compliance to point out the evasions of business and industry holding government contracts,—contracts which contain the specific provision that no one doing business with the United States Government could practice discrimination in hiring persons to complete those contracts. He established the Fair Employment protections in the Civil Service system.

The Justice Department, under his direction aided in outlawing the restrictive covenant as a vehicle by which Americans could be deprived of their right to live where they chose. His administration of jim crow facilities on common carriers in interstate commerce and many other instances which recognized the basic rights to be enjoyed by all Americans without restriction because of race, color or religion.

Harry S. Truman made many decisions—big decisions. Not all men agreed with them. Many persons took violent opposition. But, in retrospect, we feel that history will give full endorsement and praise to the seven years and nine months during which Harry S. Truman served as President of the United States.

If Harry S. Truman made mistakes he did no more than every other mortal who has ever lived. It is given to no man that he shall be omniscient or infallible. We feel that such mistakes will vanish into the relative insignificant they deserve before the much greater and more long-lasting benefits that he has brought to the world of his time. We feel that history will give him unqualified placement among the great men of all time.

Patterson And Alexander Dine At Ike's Stag Dinner

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA) Archie A. Alexander, a civil engineer, of the interracial engineering firm of Alexander and Repass, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Washington, D.C., and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, new director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund were among the dinner guests of President Eisenhower at the White House Monday night.

So far as could be recalled, this is the first time colored persons have been guests of the President at dinner since President Roosevelt created a furor by having Booker T. Washington a guest.

The dinner Alexander and Dr. Patterson attended Monday night was one of a series of stag dinners President Eisenhower has been giving.

"What is the pitch on this dinner?" a reporter asked James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, after Hagerty had announced the full guest list. "This is a peculiar guest list," the reporter added significantly.

"The dinner is purely social," Hagerty replied. "There will be no announcement from us."

Negro GOP's Organize National Body

By WILLIAM G. NUNN
(Courier Managing Editor)

WASHINGTON—Negro Republicans from all parts of the nation met in conference last week at Odd Fellows Hall here and created a national organization of Negro Republican leaders to advance the interest of Negroes through a more progressive and militant policy to obtain a square deal for the Negroes of this nation through the Republican party.

THE NAME of the new organization is the National Conference of Republican Leaders, and the officers elected are P. G. Porter of Abilene, Kan., president; Dr. J. B. Martin of Chicago, treasurer, and Mrs. A. Napier of Greenwich, Conn., secretary.

The president is empowered to appoint a number of sectional leaders representing every area of the nation. The duties of these sectional leaders are to impress the Republican party with the necessity for giving greater recognition to the rights, interests and demands of Negroes.

There were about 200 important Negro leaders attending the birth of this new organization, which is committed to race advancement through the Republican party.

THE MEETING was called by Atty. Thurman Dodson of this city, with the consent and approval of Val Washington, the national Republican Negro leader.

The declaration of policies adopted by the conference included:

1. A demand that civil rights legislation, promised by the Republican platform, be enacted.

2. Negroes be appointed to positions of policy-making level in the new government.

3. All forms of segregation in the District of Columbia be abolished.

4. Negroes be given patronage dispensed through the Congress, such as the appointment of pageboys, committee staff members, stenographers and other Congressional appointees.

5. A demand that greater consideration be given to Negroes on state, county and local levels where the administration is under control of the Republican party.

6. That the Republican National Committee establish a division on minorities, to the end that these groups be given greater recognition in party matters.

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THESE RECOMMENDATIONS are being forwarded to the national Republican leaders, and there is no doubt they will be favorably received. The attitude in Republican headquarters here is that all of the planning is predicated on winning a decisive victory in the Congressional elections of 1954.

GOP leaders know and admit that they cannot retain control of the Congress at the next election, without the substantial support of Negro votes.

They know that there must be a switch of some twenty to thirty per cent of the Negro vote to continue their control of Congress. They are mindful of the fact that forty Republican Congressmen were elected by less than a 2,000 majority, despite the landslide for President Eisenhower.

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KEY FIGURES at the conference included **Dr. McKinley Thomas of San Francisco, Calif.; Lawrence O. Payne of Cleveland, Hobson Reynolds of Philadelphia, J. Wesley Dobbs of Atlanta, C. A. Scott of Atlanta, William H. Fountain of Nashville, Tenn., and Larry Foster of Brooklyn and others too numerous to mention.**

Val Washington was given a vote of confidence and promised the whole-hearted support of the conference.

The Negro leaders admitted that they borrowed these recommendations on the Republican party set forth in a recent edition of the Courier.

P. Howard Outsmarts Miss. GOP

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP)—Mississippi white Republicans have attempted to outmaneuver veteran politician Perry Howard in an effort to control patronage in that state, but the wily Howard has outsmarted them.

An editorial in a recent issue of the Jackson Daily News comments on one attempt by certain sections of the Republican party to oust Howard. The editorial said in part:

'Mississippi's Johnny Come-Lately Republicans who have been trying to oust Perry Howard, veteran GOP national committeeman for the state, from all connection with patronage matters have not made much headway.

"A nice little case of political seduction was planned for Perry but it seems that he isn't going to fall for it. . ."

Courier Boss Mentioned

GOP Still Silent On Who Gets What!

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

WASHINGTON—Pennsylvania is reasonably certain to be first to clear a Negro for appointment to a top job in the new Republican administration.

Val Washington, assistant to the Republican Chairman, Wesley Roberts, would not go beyond this information. The standard explanation for the delay in acting on Negro appointments has been inability of the patronage committee to meet.

Editor's note: Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher of the Courier, has been mentioned as one of the top appointees in the Eisenhower administration.

REPUBLICANS IN the ranks point out that members of the patronage committee have been available for other types of conferences, travel, vacations, and reject the excuse that they cannot arrange time to decide on "who shall get what" in the Eisenhower Administration.

These critics go so far as to advance possible roadblocks set up by Ohio's Senator Robert A. Taft and his ultra-conservative followers, South Carolina's Governor James F. Byrnes, Texas Governor Allen Shivers, and Virginia Senator Harry Flood Byrd.

It is not explained how these leaders could veto appointments in states other than their own, but they hint possible tacit agreements on Negro patronage.

• • •

ONE SELECTION in Pennsylvania runs ahead of the field through unanimous endorsements from Senators Edward Martin, James H. Duff, and State Chairman M. Harvey Taylor.

This three-way approval has not been given to all Pennsylvania aspirants and several might be turned down through failure to satisfactorily clear all screening channels.

All states with appreciable Negro populations have submitted the names of Negroes entitled to employment consideration, and even the Dixie South has made bids.

But action was postponed until after President Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union message.

By now, it should be known to the patronage committee how the FBI has reported on all individuals. Restlessness over this phase of the Eisenhower operation is more pronounced among the rank-and-file Republicans—grass root workers.

They point out that Negroes who have been Democrats for twenty years cannot be won over unless convinced that those who have sacrificed during that long, lean period, will be rewarded.

The patronage committee could be losing Negro votes every day it delays action.

34d 1953

PERRY HOWARD PRAISES SEN. TAFT AT FUNERAL RITES HELD IN WASHINGTON LAST WEEK

Says That Negroes Did Not Understand The Greatness of His Heart

OTHER NEGROES LAUD SENATOR

(By Alice A. Dunnigan)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A few Negro Republicans were among the 900 invited dignitaries who attended the highly militarized funeral of Sen. Robert A. Taft, held in the rotunda of the Capitol Monday.

Seated on the first row of visitors seats was Attorney Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi and a long-time personal friend of Sen. Taft.

Evermont Robinson, another of the Senator's great admirers who is now serving as assistant head door keeper of the senate, served as usher for the Diplomatic corps. This was the first time, as could be learned, that a Negro has ever served in this capacity at a Military funeral.

Val Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, was unable to attend the funeral because of committments made before the funeral arrangements were announced.

In speaking of the passing of Sen. Taft, Perry Howard said he painfully regretted that his people did not understand the greatness of his heart and the kindly interest he had in them.

After 40 years in politics, Howard continued, he found Senator Taft the greatest character he ever knew. He was the personification of Character and integrity. "He had the wisdom of Solomon, the gentleness of a dove, and the courage of a lion," declared Howard.

Robinson claimed that Taft was a man with great courtesy, respect, honesty and fairness in dealing with his fellowman.

Robinson pointed out that he was saying the same things after death that he had said in the life of the Ohio Senator. "He was as solid as a rock." He was outspoken, but he was sincere, continued Robinson. Although he showed great emotions at any time he definitely believed in "America first."

He recalled that the Senator was the first to say during the campaign that if elected President he would break down segregation in the District of Columbia, even before this pledge was uttered by General Eisenhower.

Robinson, who hails from Belpre, Ohio was the first Negro to serve in the Senate research library.

Although Washington was unable to attend the funeral, he said of Sen. Taft that he was not only a great American but was a great humanitarian and a great statesman who understood the problems of all people in all walks of life.

The nation and the world, he said, have suffered a great loss.

Another spokesman from the Republican National Committee recalled that it was Taft who took the lead in unseating the late Sen. Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi ir 1947.

REPUBLICAN

Republicans in South Hit by New Frictions

ATLANTA, (AP).—The Republican party in the South, which four states from the Democrats in 1952, has broken out in a new rash of family troubles, recent survey showed.

The factional alignments and personalities shape up in the familiar pattern of the pro-Taft vs. pro-Eisenhower cleavage that preceded last June's Republican national convention.

Patronage has provided issues to rekindle the friction among Dixie Republican leaders who were at each other's throats even when the party was at its lowest ebb.

Several states are exceptions. The North Carolina and Alabama Republican organizations are at peace. Virginia Republicans have closed ranks in an effot to elect a Governor Nov. 3. The party is sold in Texas behind National Committeeman H. J. (Jack) Porter of Houston. Both Virginia and Texas went for Gen. Eisenhower.

Three-way Fued

But in the other two Eisenhower states, Florida and Tennessee, the fur is flying. Job-selling indictments have been returned against Republican leaders in a Georgia district. South Carolina called on the national party to settle a row. A three-way Republican feud seethes in Mississippi.

The Republicans' strained domestic relations record in Dixie shapes up this way:

South Carolina—Bitter split developed between group led by National Committeeman J. Bates Gerald and Edgar Morris, state chairman. The Gerald group recently tried to oust Mr. Morris, but he was backed by William A. Kimbel, a 1952 Eisenhower man who has been handling patronage. National Republican headquarters compromised the battle by continuing to recognize Mr. Gerald but saying it would consult Mr. Kimbel on patronage.

GEORGIA—Seven indicted for job-selling including T. C. Williams, of 8th District. Statewide, "Old Guard" has differed with State Chairman Elbert Tuttle over his reported desire to give ex-Democrats recognition. Mr. Tuttle kept control by narrow margin at March meeting.

TENNESSEE—"Old Guard," controlling patronage and party machinery, headed by Reps. B. Carroll Reece and Howard Baker and State Committee Chairman Guy Smith, Knoxville editor. "New Guard" opposition, headed by Col. E. W. Palmer, kingsport bok publisher, was for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in 1948 and Gen. Eisenhower in 1952.

Dictator Tactics Seen

LOUISIANA—National Committeeman John Minor Wisdom won confidence vote recently in organization of Baton Rouge central committee where Harolrsn Bagwell, 1952 candidate for Governor, opposed him.

FLORIDA—Wesley Garrison, of Mimai, Dade County committeeman, called on the National Republican part yto investigate party leadship in state. He charged that "oligarchy" comprising State Chairman G. Harold Alexander, National Committeeman C. C. Spades and National Committeewoman Mrs. Helen Lieb with trying to seize "dictatorial powers."

MISSISSIPPI — The "black and tans," headed by Negro attorney Perry Howard, of Washintgon, the "lily whites" and the Eisenhower Democrats are involved in a dispute. The "black and tans" were recognized at the 1952 convention and supported the late Sen. Taft. "Lily whites" were recognized by state courts as official Republican party in state and are now challenged by "black and tans" in Federal courts. "Lily whites" and Eisenhower Democrats who formed coalition to support Gen. Eisenhower, now are asking the National Committee for patronage rights. The patronage fight has been averted to date with most of the Democratic office-holders retained.



GOP APPOINTEE — Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller, of New York, has been named assistant to Miss Bertha S. Adkins, assistant to the Republican National Committee, chairman and head of women's activities.

In announcing the appointment, Miss Adkins cited Mrs. Mueller's "specialized responsibilities in New York State's 1950 and the 1952 National Republican campaigns".

During the 1952 campaign, Mrs. Mueller served as an assistant in the women's division of the Republican National Committee. Before that, she was executive director of the National Council of Negro Women.

New GOP Assistant Says Eisenhower Will Act, Not Legislate, on Rights

In Interview Ruth Mueller Praises Ike

By ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON. —(ANP)— The main effort of the Republican administration will be toward the elimination of inequalities, declared Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller, recently-named assistant to the head of women's activities of the Republican National Committee, Thursday, in an exclusive interview with this reporter.

She said the "real statesmanship on the part of President Eisenhower is the answer to any existing injustices."

In an interview held at the Republican National headquarters, Mrs. Mueller expressed her views, and those of her party on many important issues facing the country today.

When asked if her party would include any civil rights measures in its "must" legislation program during the next session of congress, Mrs. Mueller replied that the President has made definite



RUTH MUELLER

commitments on civil rights, and one of them is that "action speaks louder than legislation which either is unenforceable or not enforced."

Cites Proof of Sincerity

She stated that Mr. Eisenhower has already initiated concrete action and will unquestionably initiate more. She cited the abolition of segregation in Washington restaurants, and his move to do away with segregation in the Army and Navy bases as proof of his sincerity.

She further pointed to the President's recent action in creating the Government Contracts Committee, with increased powers, as another example of his being "a man of action and not words."

She also praised him for the appointment of a Negro on the parole board. Since about 40 percent of inmates of federal prisons are Negroes, she said these unfortunates should have some representation on the board to assure them protection and guarantee them civil rights.

Defends Byrnes For UN

She admitted, however, that the Republican party does not reject to the appointment of persons to official position who either have a known record opposing civil rights or who refuse to pledge their support to the President's program for equal opportunity for all citizens, because:

"The strength of our democracy lies in the divergence of views of the people who go to make up this great country. Public debate and difference of opinion are the ingredients of which public and private opinion are made. The President is not for suppressing freedom of speech and thought, but he is for correllating the thinking of all segments of the people and then screening out and using that which benefits all people."

In referring to the appointment of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina as a delegate to the United Nations, she pointed out, that she did not agree with his attitude toward Negroes; "but the President wanted to use the experience with, and knowledge of government which Gov. Byrnes possesses."

"A delegate to the United Nations represents the policy of the administration," she further stated, "and in his official capacity cannot go beyond this, since he only acts under orders."

Mrs. Mueller would not say definitely whether the party will support the Ives anti-discrimination amendment to the Taft-Hartley law. She merely stated that the President is drafting his amendments to this law and she felt sure that "he is giving careful consideration to all facets of the existing law."

Defends States' Rights

On the question of "states rights," the woman executive defended her party's stand on opposing the trend toward "centralization" and increased power of the federal government.

"We believe that it is better for the federal, state and local governments to cooperate, rather than have the federal government dominate." she revealed.

Reminded that the Republican party is working out a new relationship wtih the state governments for the purpose of saving public tax expenditures. Mrs. Mueller was asked if the party, in planning to save federal money, is requiring a guarantee that sums received from the United States treasury be spent for facilities, programs, and other purposes that will be open and available to all on a non-segregated basis?

"The President has said that he would see to it that federal money would not be used to further segregation," she replied. "Certainly, he is working toward breaking down segregation. Where the government has complete control, as in the army and navy posts, the President has issued a directive abolishing segregation in post schools as a first step."

She attempted to justify her party's opposition to federal aid to education on the grounds that the Republicans do not favor federal aid of any kind which would lead to federal control. The party feels that "when there is a redistribution of tax sources so that the states can get more money and not so much of it will come to Washington, the states can provide more money for schools locally," she said.

"On the other hand," Mrs. Mueller recalled, "the administration has passed legislation to continue federal aid for maintenance and personnel of schools in those communities where federal operations have increased the burden on the local community."

In her new job, Mrs. Mueller will not work exclusively with Negro groups, but will generally participate in program planning and organization toward the overall goal of stimulating women and encouraging them to become active in Republican politics. "Naturally I have a special interest in Negro women," she added.

The administration has not set up Negroes as any special class, she emphasized, because they feel that what benefits the nation benefits all the people.

G.O.P. Looks Carefully to South

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has appointed a substantial Negro banker of Savannah, Ga., to be Register of the Treasury. On its face, this is a minor note. The position is an obscure one in the Bureau of the Public Debt. It is charged with the checking and custody of bonds and interest coupons that have been redeemed or renewed.

However, as a political item, the news has more importance. Nobody may fail to guess that it bears upon the EISENHOWER aim of holding his party's gains in the South. This is an aim for success where three other Republican Presidents tried and failed; namely, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT and HERBERT HOOVER.

The first ROOSEVELT and Mr. HOOVER failed because they took sides against Negro leaders in Republican state organizations. They looked upon the historic conflict for control between the "lily-white" and the "black-and-tan" factions and decided that the hope of breaking the Solid South lay with the former.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT's position was taken in a strange about-face. As President he had insisted on Negroes in appointive offices. He had stirred a national debate by entertaining BOOKER T. WASHINGTON in the White House. However, in 1912 he threw away Negro loyalties thus won by trying to build his Progressive movement in the South on white leadership and repudiating his Negro friends there. He wrote to a Georgia editor a letter which was widely published, saying in part:

> The disruption and destruction of the Republican party has been brought about in large part by refusing to face the truth that under existing conditions there is not and cannot be in the Southern states a party based primarily upon the Negro vote and under Negro leadership or the leadership of white men who derive their power solely from Negroes.

To be sure, Negroes were not important as voters in the South in those days, being practically disfranchised by Democratic laws and customs. Their value to Republicans lay in their power to deliver delegates to the nominating convention. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT or his political staff made practical use of this fact. It was the convention vote of Southern Negro-dominated organizations, the "black-and-tans," that in large part gave him the Republican nomination in 1912 over ROOSEVELT. This callous use of the status quo discouraged genuine and widespread Republican enthusiasm.

In 1928, HERBERT HOOVER was openly hostile to the "black-and-tans." He personally threw BEN DAVIS, the Georgia Negro leader, out of patronage councils. He estranged the Texas national committeeman, a Negro. From that time on Negroes turned to Democrats, the great sweeps of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT diminished Republican prospects generally in the South, and the Negroes were caught up by new loyalties.

Now the Negro vote is important. Some 200,000 are believed to have voted in Georgia last year —largely Democratic. Strengthening any party in the South these days depends upon winning and holding this vote. The EISENHOWER strategy plainly looks to this; and there is a lessening of chances that the old white supremacists will be revolted because Democrats, whether they admit it or not, would do the same.

In this case the President carefully avoided the old factional strife. The Republican organization in Georgia agreed upon LOUIS B. TOOMER for an important post long ago. Last spring it was reported that he had been selected for the post of Collector of Customs for the port of Savannah. This plan doubtless was changed by necessities of patronage distribution—and doubtless also with a view to mollifying still recalcitrant whites by giving the Negro leader a national instead of a local post of authority. The new Republican strategy is playing it safer than the old.

Republicans Report Campaign Expenses

List Monies Expended From Oct. 30-Dec. 31

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The report of the Republican Congressional Committee for the period from October 30 to Decemeber 31, filed with the Clerk of the House, shows the following among its expenditures:

Oct. 30 — Mrs. Thalia D. Thomas, Hyattsville, Md., assistant to Val J. Washington, assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, miscellaneous expenses, $55.10; P. G. Porter, Olathe, Kans., travel expenses, $279.68.

Oct. 31 — Mrs. Carrie P. Freeman, who was a stenographer in Mr. Washington's office during the Presidential campaign, salary, $140.73; Mrs. Virginia C. Johnson, salary, $140.75; Mrs. Virginia M. Lew, a stenographer in Mr. Washington's office, salary, $163.53.

Race Relation Advisor

E. Frederick Morrow, Hackensack, N.J. former NAACP official, who traveled on the Eisenhower campaign train as a race relations adviser, professional service, $487.50; Hobson Reynolds, Philadelphia, head of the Elks' civil liberties department, who was an associate director of the Republican speakers' bureau, professional service, $487.50.

Stanley Roberts, newspaperman, employed during the campaign in Mr. Washington's office, professional service, $487.50; Mrs. Thomas, salary, $249.08; Mr. Washington, salary, $546.87.

Other Papers Listed

Nov. 4 — Advertising: The Kansas City (Kansas) Plaindealer, $369.66; The Iowa Bystander, $514.50; Minneapolis Spokesman, $723.24; the Norfolk Journal and Guide, $739.20; The Kansas City Call, $896; The New Jersey Herald News, Newark, $1,000;

The St. Louis Argus, $1,082.88; Los Angeles Sentinel, $1,260; Philadelphia Tribune, $1,411.20; New York Amsterdam News, $1,792; National Newspaper Publishers' Association, Baltimore, $2,000; Cleveland Call and Post, $2,500; Detroit Tribune, $1,806.

Nov. 10 — Mrs. Thomas, miscellaneous expenses, $24.10; Betty Granger, New York City, who traveled on Vice President Richard M. Nixon's train, traveling expenses, $96; Charles J. Jenkins, member of Illinois Legislature, Chicago, traveling expenses, $82; P. G. Porter, traveling expenses, $139.06.

Advertising: Frederick Douglass Voice, Rochester, New York, $155.45; Cleveland Herald, $313.60; Kansas City Plaindealer, $369.60; New Jersey Herald News, $500; St. Louis Argus, $541; Pittsburgh Courier (mat service), $654.70; Philadelphia Tribune(printing), $705.60; Norfolk Journal and Guide, $739.20; The Memphis World, $960; Twin City Observer, Minneapolis, $987.84.

More Advertising

Louisville Defender, $1,464; Indianapolis Recorder, $2,000; Atlanta World, $2,016; Michigan Chronicle, Detroit, $2,116.80; Kansas City Call, $2,408; Amsterdam News, $3,584; Chicago Defender, $7,560; The AFRO AMERICAN, $7,560; Pittsburgh Courier, $11,760.

Nov. 13 — Amos T. Hall, Tulsa, Okla., traveling expenses, $40.11; Mrs. Betty Granger, traveling expenses, $312.87; Stanley Roberts, miscellaneous expenses, $30; St. Paul Recorder, advertising, $205.50; Mrs. Virginia M. Lews, salary, $53.51.

Nov. 17 — John G. Pegg, an attorney, Cleveland, traveling expenses, $18.60; E. Freric Morrow, traveling expenses, $189.83; John Wesley Dobbs, grand master, Georgia Masons, Atlanta, traveling expenses, $87.50; Mrs. Cora Jordan White, Columbus, Ohio, traveling expenses, $183.84; Val J. Washington traveling expenses $918.19; Hobson Reynolds travel, $380.68.

Miscellaneous Expenses

Nov. 22 — William A. Booker, attorney, Chicago, travel, $217.73; Val J. Washington, travel, $912.10; Thurman L. Dodson, attorney, Washington, D.C., travel, $235.42; the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Chicago minister, city councilman and lawyer, travel, $473.51.

Nov. 24 — St. Paul Recorder, advertising, $517.44.

Nov. 28 — Mrs. Virginia M. Lew, slary, $109.02; Miss Thalia D. Thomas, salary, $124.54; Val J. Washington, salary, $273.43.

North Carolina Man

Dec. 9 — Alexander Barnes, Durham, N.C. (address given), travel, $284.98; Kansas City Call, advertising, $308.

Dec. 15 — Mrs. Virginia M. Lew, salary, $109.02; Miss Thalia D. Thomas, salary, $124.54; Val J. Washington, salary, $273.43.

Dec. 29 — Mrs. Virginia M. Lew, salary, $109.02; Mrs. Thalia D. Thomas, salary, $124.54; Val J. Washington, salary, $273.43.

The Perry Howard Club Of Mississippi

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)— Perry Howard, Negro attorney and dean of the Republican National Committee, faces the fight of his life for control of federal patronage in his native Mississippi.

The challenge came from Democrats who swung to the Eisenhower banner last November to roll up Mississippi's biggest Republican vote in history. The question is whether to channel patronage through the ex-Democrats in the hope that it will foster a real two-party system in the Solid South or through Howard as head of the regular old-line Republican organization.

This is old stuff in the remarkable political history of the nationally known Negro. Howard, perhaps more vividly than any other figure, illustrates the melancholy circumstance of the Republican Party up until 1952.

Howard, has been Republican national committeeman since 1924. Howard, together with a wealthy Negro lawyer, the late Dr. S. D. Redmond, and the daughter of one of Jefferson Davis' slaves, Mary Booze, ran the GOP in Mississippi. This despite the fact that Howard lives in Washington.

The leadership of the GOP went to them by default, for all the Mississippi whites had been driven into the Democratic Party by the brutalities of Reconstruction. Most whites simply did not consider it respectable to vote Republican.

But there followed in Mississippi, as in some other Southern states, a struggle for control of the GOP by the so-called Lily-whites and the black & tans. The former Republican governor of Nebraska, George L. Sheldon, moved to Mississippi in 1909 and became active in GOP politics.

In 1928 the Sheldon Republicans, hoping to capitalize on the unpopularity of the Democratic candidate, Al Smith, put up an independent slate of GOP electors. This Sheldon slate for 26,202 votes to 524 for Howard's old guard slate.

Even so, when it came to accrediting rival slates of delegates to GOP national conventions, the party always ruled with Howard. Favoring Howard was an effective sop to the Negro minorities of the Northeast, who until the time of Roosevelt were faithful to the party that had emancipated them from slavery.

Howard, of course, was the patronage boss for Mississippi when the GOP was in power. He had no more idea of trying to build a party in Mississippi than a goat, or even some of the "postoffice" Republicans now active in Alabama politics. The fact is, according to Key's

North Carolina Republicans Organize



The scene of this picture was taken in the lounge of Biltmore Hotel, Durham, North Carolina. Republican Leaders throughout the State, met and organized the North Carolina unit of the National Conference of Republican leaders. Alexander Barnes, seated center, and public relations man for the National body is discussing a blue-print with Dr. J. W. V. Cordice, North Carolina Vice Chairman, while Professor Lucco Hall retired Salisbury Schoolmaster and Todd Edwards, Silver City Jeweler look on. G. W. Bryant, Selma, also retired School teacher and Walter Hoover, High Point Undertaker are shown standing.

The blue-print was presented to the executive committed meeting in Charlotte last week and heartily accepted. It called for complete intergration into Republican circles throughout the State with grass-root activities to begin immediately.

Republican leaders are eyeing the Negro Vote in the Tar Heel State and are confident that if it can be wooed back to the GOP fold that three or four additional Republican congressmen can be elected in 1954.

Southern Politics, Howard gave 93% of Republican patronage to none other than good Mississippi Democrats.

But these Democrats were grateful and when Howard was tried for selling jobs (as the Truman Democrats did later), influential white Democrats intervened to keep him out of the jug. Despite this, Howard continued to enjoy recognition from national headquarters of the party.

That brings him and his party to the present. The ancient folkways and superstitions operating against voting Republican are, as the 1952 election proved, dissolving, even in Mississippi.

The Eisenhower Administration should find its Mississippi decision easy to make. The Republican Party can have no future in Mississippi when headed by a man like Howard. He symbolizes what has made the GOP uninhabitable for so long by the mass of Mississippi voters.

See End Of Perry Howard As Republican National Committeeman

U. S. Supreme Court Refuses Case

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—(DSN)—The U. S. Supreme Court today declined to review the case of the Perry Howard Black and Tan, Republican faction of Mississippi in appeal from a decision of the State Supreme Court.

The case was an appeal from a decision of the State Supreme Court which reversed a decision of a lower court of the state in a contest over the use of the Republical party label between the Perry Howard Black and Tan faction and the Lily-White faction of the state headed by former Governor George L. Sheldon of Nebraska, now a resident there.

Two Georgia Negro GOPers accused of job peddling

WAYCROSS, Ga., May 16—(AP)—Two Negro Republican Party officials were arrested and arraigned here on charges of government job peddling.

They were put under $1000 bond each along with a white man accused of offering money for job consideration.

The three were among some six indicted at Savannah Friday by a U. S. District Court Grand Jury investigating charges of job and influence selling. The names of those charged were withheld in Savannah until the arrests were made.

ONE ARRAIGNED here was Tom Williams, identified by GOP sources in Atlanta as Eighth District Republican chairman. Williams, a wealthy Negro mortician, was charged with soliciting and receiving money for jobs.

Isaac J. White of Blackshear identified as Negro Republican chairman in adjoining Pierce County, was accused of soliciting political contributions for government jobs.

Also seized Friday night by Deputy U. S. Marshal J. E. Luckie and put under bond by U. S. Commissioner Alma Hardy was W. T. Tuten, a white man, of Bristol, Pierce County. He was charged with offering money.

The Eisenhower's Entertain

Mrs. Hazel Scott Powell was among the 400 Congressmen's wives entertained last week by Mrs. Eisenhower at a White House tea.

Mrs. William Dawson, the wife of the only other Negro Congressman, was unable to attend the affair.

It was indeed unfortunate that only two Negro athletes were able to attend the luncheon given at the White House by President Eisenhower last Friday.

Some criticism was cast at the White House because only Norval Lee, 1952 Olympic light-heavyweight boxing champion, and Art Bragg, ace sprinter of Olympic fame at Morgan State college, showed up among the group of famous athletes.

But this was definitely not Mr. Eisenhower's fault because many famous Negro celebrities were invited including Joe Louis, Henry Armstrong, Jesse Owens, Ray Robinson and others, but none of them accepted the invitation.

Who Owns The Republican Party?

The Republican party itself is almost synonomous with human rights, having come upon the political scene of America when the young republic was struggling for that emphasis in the Constitution, to the effect, that all men were created equal and entitled to the same inalienable rights.

It was born out of a condition that held the republic half slave and half free. Abraham Lincoln, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher and other illustrious names lie imperishable in the foundation of the Republican party; in that, the party will always call to mind its early traditions and an unqualified sponsorship of free men around the world.

On down through the years, the Republican party adherred to the principles of human rights. It will be recalled that it wedged in between the battle of state rights versus human rights and was the direct outgrowth of the state righters going too far and claiming too much—the right to secede from the union.

Not until the gold Rooseveltian era that came on the wave of modern trends, following a catastrophe that the Republican party couldn't immediately absolve itself from blame, that the Negro in a recognizable size became aligned with the Democratic party. This affiliation helped to keep that party in power for over twenty years and held fast until it was broken in the last national election when the Eisenhower forces was able to dislodge it.

It was generally felt that minority groups had become impatient with a system that promised much and produced little in the line of human rights.

The Republican party, coming into power after nearly a generation of trying to impress the American people and minority groups in particular, that it had a change of heart, has been on the job at Washington for about two months.

From here it would seem that Democrats are freezing fast to their former jobs with added assurances that they will continue to dominate in this section in spite of the fact that the Republican party is in power.

That the party has been in power only a few weeks, as contended by the defenders of the slothfulness, does not add up when a casual survey would disclose that the party has had twenty years in which to plan and brief its blueprint.

It would be woefully misleading if we would leave the impression that the colored group in this country is satisfied with a system which openly leaves him out of the equation solely upon the basis of his color.

These and others are some of the whys that the question arises daily as to who really owns the Republican party.

MAKES SPEECH AT "NEW HORIZONS" D.C. CONFERENCE

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — Approximately 30 Negro women were among the 1,200 delegates who last Friday heard President Dwight D. Eisenhower admit that women played an important role in the election of a Republican President.

Speaking at the final luncheon of the "New Horizons" Conference of Republican women leaders held at the Statler hotel Thursday and Friday, the President named three issues which had special appeal for women.

Mr. Eisenhower named the high cost of living, inefficiency, corruption and subversion in Government, and America's foreign relations, as the three factors which caused the women to support the Grand Old Party.

He said his Administration is doing everything possible to carry out these campaign promises. The cost of living is being reduced, he said, by cutting expenditures in Government.

Inefficiency, corruption and subversion is being wiped out of Government by the appointment of the best possible men and women to office. Not only persons who know their jobs but those who have the capacity to do them with honesty, integrity and devotion to the United States.

The question of foreign policy has not been an isolated instance, continued the President. Every time his cabinet has met they have conferred on the question of how America should best approach the the rest of the world and how we should interpret ourselves to others. Pointing out that the Korean war has brought sorrow to many American homes, the President emphasized that all people want peace. But he admitted that no miraculous miracle could be accomplished over night.

He concluded by stating that trends must be set up, doctrines must be installed and truth must be held up before the world. The Administration is doing its best to accomplish these aims for all American people of all political parties.

RECEIVED THURSDAY

The entire group was graciously received at the White House Thursday noon by Mrs. Eisenhower. The women also had the opportunity during this conference to meet Mrs. Richard Nixon, wife of the vice president; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Mrs. Iva B. Priest, Treasurer of the United States.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith, the only woman Senator, introduced the six Republican women members of the House of Representatives at the dinner held Thursday night.

The wives of each of the Cabinet members were introduced at the Friday luncheon by Miss Bertha Atkins, assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Reference was made at the Friday morning session to the appointment of Mrs. Jane Morrow Spausding as assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Welfare. She is the first Negro ever to serve as an assistant to a Cabinet member.

MRS. SPAULDING AT LUNCHEON

Mrs. Spauding was absent because she had not been informed that she was to be introduced at this particuar time. She showed up later for the luncheon, however, and had the opportunity of personally meeting a goodly number of the delegates.

Mrs. Samuel J. Fountain of Chicago, paid a glowing tribute to President Eisenhower for appointing Mrs. Spaulding to such high post.

She referred to him as "the greatest President America has ever known" because he has given equality to all.

Africa, India, and all dark races will take note of the fairness of President Eisenhower, she continued. She closed her remarks with this dramatic note:

"Lincoln, here we are! You gave us our freedom and Eisenhower has given us equality under the law."

CONGRESSMEN HEARD

The women also had the chance to hear several of their Senators, Representatives and Cabinet members. A report from the Senate was given at the dinner meeting Thursday night by Senator Styles Bridges, President pro tempore of the Senate The Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., speaker of the House of Representatives gave a report from the House at the same meeting. A number of cabinet members, sub cabinet members and assistants to cabinet addressed the group on Thursday and Friday morning.

AMONG ATTENDANTS

Negro women attending the conference were Mrs. W. A. Scott and Mrs. Hattie Greene of Atlanta; Mrs. Sayde C. Williams of Yonkers, and Mrs. Bettye Granger of East Elmhurst, New York; Mrs. Margaret Howell of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Mrs. Pearl Hampton of Maryland.

From Philadelphia were Mrs. Hobson Reynolds, Mrs. Mabel Turner, Mrs. Mamie L. Robinson and Mrs. Helen B. Craig.

From Houston, Texas, came Mrs. Agnes Washington and from New Jersey were Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson of Jersey City, and Mrs. Mary Burche and Mrs. J. Otto Hill of Newark. Mrs. Catherine G. Mitchum came from Los Angeles, Calif., and from Illinois were Mrs. Florence Lewis, Mrs. Thelma Taylor Williams, Mrs. Juanita B. Grammer, Mrs. Effie Hall and Mrs. Samuel J. Fountain all of Chicago.

Miss Jane Hunter of Cleveland and Miss Ora Mae Pate of Columbus, Ohio, also attended. The District of Columbia was represented by Mrs. Julia West Hamilon, Miss Jeanette Carter, Mrs. Jesse Mitchell, Mrs. Barrington Parker; Mrs. Ida Smith Taylor, Mrs. J. Franklin Wilson and Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller.

LIMITED SELECTION

The delegates attending the first of the Republican women's conferences were selected by the State Committeewomen from local party organizations, Women's Republican clubs, Young Republicans and local Citizens for Eisenhower and Nixon clubs.

Each state was limited to a certain number of delegates varying according to the size of the respective states. Because the states were limited to a certain qouta it was impossible for many of the prominent Republican women from all over the country to attend.

THREE DINNERS FOR $116.50:

Harlem Republicans Find Politics One Costly Game

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—GOP leaders in New York agreed last week that now is the time for all good Republicans to come to the aid of the party—but Harlem Republicans were in a quandry as to which part of the party they should try to aid.

It all came about when GOP State Chairman, William Pfeiffer, sent word down that there would be no patronage jobs dealth out until after the GOP had held its $100-a-plate fund raising dinner. May 7.

What Mr. Pfeiffer did not say, but what all Republicans knew he meant, was that he was first going to take inventory to see who is supporting the party like good Republicans before he started dealing out the jobs.

Starts Mad Scramble

This of course was a cue for all good Republicans to start a mad scramble to lay down their $100 for a dinner plate in the fund raiser—and they did.

They came up with so many $100 plates that the shrewd Mr. Pfeiffer arranged to have two $100 affairs instead of one—one at the Waldorf and another at the Astor Hotel on the same night.

To keep everyone happy he got a commitment from President Eisenhower that the President would appear at both dinners.

Howl Went Up

This $100-a-plate was hard enough on Harlemites in itself, but a genuine howl went up on Seventh Avenue when it was announced that on May 8, Harlem Republicans would be summoned to a $6.50 per plate testimonial dinner in honor of Julius J. Adams, tireless worker for the GOP over the years.

There was plenty of grumbling on this new aid for the party but the Republicans uptown took a good look at the situation, and after noting that the State Committee has let it be known that Mr. Adams will be THE man when it comes to patronage in Harlem, they decided that perhaps they had better go to Mr. Adams' dinner also.

The howl became a scream, however, when all this was followed by the announcement that on May 9, the Crispus Attucks Republican League would stage its annual dinner at $10-a-plate!'

$116.50 In 3 Nights

This meant to loyal party members: $100 for dinner on May 7, either at the Waldorf or the Astor, $6.50 for dinner the next night with Mr. Adams, and $10 for dinner the next night with the dear old Crispus Attucks!

That's rather expensive eating in three days and the GOP's in Harlem are saying so!

But, as in the case of the $100 dinner, and also in the case of Mr. Adams' dinner, there is strong inducement for good GOPers to be seen, (and heard if possible) at the Crispus Attucks dinner.

Carries Some Weight

For in the first place, the Crispus Attucks organization is one of the organizations on record having some weight with the party.

Much of this stems from the fact that its chairman, Bob Burrell, assistant district attorney in Buffalo, is a power within his own right in the Party, but also has added power because Buffalo happens to be the home town of—you guessed it—State Chairman and headman William Pfeiffer!

It thus appears that beginning May 7 colored Republicans in Harlem will eat well—very well for three nights running. After that, dependent on the number of patronage jobs, some will continue to eat well for the next four years.

But there are others who may not dine after May 9 for a long, long time!



Courier-Journal Photo

PLEDGES OF SUPPORT were received by John B. Taylor, organization candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor, from an estimated 800 organization workers at G.O.P. headquarters in the Henry Clay Hotel yesterday. Mrs. Earl T. Berry, Fern Creek, joins in wishing Taylor well as Alfred C. Humm, 3546 Fincastle Road, points to the precinct of which he is captain, the 28th of the Third Ward. Taylor is flanked on the right by State Representative Jesse H. Lawrence, 1732 Hale.

100-Dollar-Plate GOP Dinner Settles Who'll Dispense Harlem's Patronage

Julius J. Adams Only Uptowner On Dais During Eisenhower's Speech At Waldorf

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK — Colored Republicans came to the aid of the Party in surprising numbers Thursday night as the GOP raised an estimated $350,000 from two simultaneous 100-dollar-a-plate dinners with President Eisenhower speaking at both dinners.

Julius J. Adams, Harlem editor, and member at large of the New York Republican State's executive committee, was on the dais at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel as President Eisenhower told the meeting there that "each of us to realize that our rights be maintained must be limited by equal rights for everyone."

The President added that "whenever and wherever we unjustly attack those rights of others, we are by that same action attacking our own rights."

Avoids Direct References

As he did in most of his campaigning, the President avoided making any direct reference to the civil rights of any particular group. Instead, he confined his remarks on that subject to a broad approach to the problem in which he concluded that the rights of all will eventually be taken away unless all preserve the respect for the rights of others.

The President spoke against a backdrop of tension among New York Republicans which was as great in Harlem as it was in other parts of the State.

The burning questions were: What is Gov. Thomas E. Dewey going to do in 1954? Who will the Republicans put up for mayor of New York City? And who in Harlem will the State GOP single out for some of the patronage jobs that are now sure to follow the highly successful fund raising event?

Dewey Drops No Hints

Governor Dewey spoke at both meetings, at the Hotel Astor and the Waldorf, but gave no hint of his future plans. Congressman Jacob Javits sat on the dais at the Astor meeting but did not speak and none of the Eisenhower - Dewey crowd indicated they were inclined at the moment to wrap him in the robes of the mayor of New York.

On the other hand, some saw Javit's presence on the dais as an indication that the GOP had blessed him with its support for the nomination.

Mr. Adams' presence on the dais at the Waldorf cleared the air to a great extent in Harlem. Long a tireless party worker it has been rumored for sometime that he would be the patronage dispenser "Uptown."

His presence with other honored guests on the dais, and the fact that no other colored person was given such an honor, made it clear that when the GOP thinks of Harlem, They think first of Mr. Adams.

There were no colored people on the dais at the Astor, causing one Republican to quip: "Mr. Adams can't be two places at the same time."

More Paid $100

A check of the two dinners by this reporter showed more colored people paying the $100 ante per plate than has ever been found in five years of covering such dinners.

At the Astor Hotel, which topped the famous Waldorf in beauty and decoration, there appeared to be more colored patrons than at the Waldorf.

Among those who came up with the $1000 were Congressional candidate Richard L. Baltimore, leader Harold Burton, Commissioner Elmer Carter, and Dr. Cecil Marquez, all of Harlem.

Foster's Two Tables

Brooklyn's Larry Foster, Elk leader, and a group of his friends took over two tables. The Brooklyn group included Mr. Foster, Thomas Fortune, Ike Logan, the Rev. Sandy Ray, Willis H. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. David Flagg and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Simons.

Those who paid $100 at the Waldorf included Judge Francis E. Rivers, Mrs. Bertha Diggs, Attorney Cornelius McDougald, Dr. C. B. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Savory, Mrs. Sadye Williams and Mrs. Julius Adams.

The Astor was decorated with truckloads of roses which covered the speaker's table and were pinned all over the walls of the main ballroom.

The $100 menu consisted of Hawaiian Pineapple basket, Key West Turtle Soup flavored with dry sack; golden cheese straws, hearts of celery, ripe and green olives, salted almond nuts, filet mignon chasseur, nest of Beignet potatoes, asparagus tips, Mimosa Savarin au Rhum, brandied California nectarines and apricots, golden sabayon, and demi tasse.

A bottle of champagne and a bottle of Saratoga Vichy water was on each table and each guest had a can of C and C Super Ginger Ale, marking the first time the writer has come across ginger ale packaged in a beer container.

Roberta Church, Bob's Daughter, In GOP Leadership

Olathe, Kans.— Republican leaders from over the country assured P. G. Porter, President National Conference of Republican Leaders, that they would be on hand for the planning conference that has been slated to meet in Washington, May 23rd.

The conference is being called to draft a blue print, which will be presented to President Eisenhower and Leonard W. Hall, Republican National Committee Chairman. Officers and Executive Committee members will be in attendance.

Among those who will attend will be Porter, Thurman B. Dodson and Lee Cathcart, District of Columbia; Miss Roberta Church, Memphis, Tenn.; C. C. Cornish and Alexander Barnes, Maryland; Amos T. Hall, Tulsa, Okla.; C. R. Richardson, Richmond, Ind.; John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta, Ga.

P. A. Townsend, Topeka, Kans.; Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Charles S. Hill, New York; James C. Gilliam, Clarksdale, Miss.;; John G. Pegg, Cleveland, Ohio.;; Scovel Richardson, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. T. A. Robinson, Alexandria, Va.; J. Anthony Josey, Milwaukee, Wisc.; W. C. Buford, Louisville, Ky.; Hobson Reynolds, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oscar W. Adams, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Berenice N. Tappers, Conn. and Todd Edwards, D. C.

The blue print is expected to chart the course that will enable party leaders to build organizations in their respective States that will enable the GOP to increase its majority in the next congress and to capture local, county and state offices now held by Democrats by proper channeling the Negro vote.

Negro Leader Given GOP Post

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—(AP)—Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller of New York City, former executive director of the National Council of Negro Women, was named today to the Republican National Committee staff.

She will serve as assistant to Miss Bertha S. Adkins, head of women's activities for the committee.

34d 1953

Republican

Gen. Eisenhower Thanks World Publisher For Aid

President-Elect Dwight D. Eisenhower has written a personal letter to C. A. Scott, publisher of the Memphis World, Birmingham World and the Atlanta Daily World, expressing his deep appreciation for the important part "these papers played in the recent presidential campaign.

The letter reads:

OFFICE OF DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
Hotel Commodore
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Scott:

I know I speak for all Republicans when I express my deep appreciation for the important part you played in the campaign.

Victories are won only with effective teamwork. We could not have succeeded without the knowledge, experience and devotion of the Republican organization, and I am proud to be its leader.

Heavy responsibilities now lie ahead of us But I am confident that we will continue to devote our common effort to the single purpose of a better future for our country.

Sincerely
Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. C. A. Scott
Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

4 Headed for Top Spots

FBI Screens 24 For GOP Posts

BY STANLEY ROBERTS
(Courier Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—More than twenty-four Negro Republicans . . . four of them slated for top positions in Government . . . are being screened by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation!

The Courier has learned from unimpeachable sources, th ese names have been give the "green light" and that an e-ments of far-reaching ni fi-cance are in the offing. W her or not the names wi be "cleared" before the inaugu tion of President-elect Dwigh D. Eisenhower next Tuesday, has not been made clear.

While our sources of information have declined to give any inkling as to the names of the persons involved, it is believed that several women are being considered.

From other sources, however, come rumors that the effect that:

1. **Dr. Ralph Bunche is being considered for the Ambassadorship to either Moscow or New Delhi, and**
2. **Mrs. Zelma George, Cleveland sociologist, and the wife of Atty. Claiborne George, noted barrister, might supplant Mrs. Edith Sampson as alternate-delegate to the United Nations.**

Joseph and Stewart Alsop's column is authority for the Bunche story, while Ruth Cowan, AP staff writer, named Mrs. George.

* * *

WHILE IT IS impossible at this time to divulge the names of the persons being screened by the FBI, it is generally agreed that General Eisenhower plans to keep his campaign promise of naming "qualified Negroes" to important positions.

The confusion which has resulted over the past few weeks is being dissipated. Republican stalwarts who went "down the line" with the Administration will not be forgotten.

The boasts of some "Democratic holdover" who are fighting with all the resources at their command to retain their plush positions, is being challenged . . . and the patronage dispensers are listening to the 'other side" of the story.

* * *

WHILE IT IS impossible to confirm the story, indications point to the emergence of Val Washington as the key figure in the handling of Negro patronage, while Perry Howard, GOP committeeman from Mississippi, once again assumes his position as the most powerful Negro Republican from below the Mason-Dixon line.

Daily newspapers from Howard's home state concede that patronage is at his disposal, and that the elder statesman's decisions in this respect will be final.

Some of the positions which will be handed out in the next two or three months will constitute a radical change in former policy. It is also hinted that the new policy is designed to prove to Negro Americans and the world, that this country can practice the democracy it preaches.

For instance:—there is talk that one or two qualified Negroes are being considered for posts in the White House.

It is definitely known that Secretary of State-designate John Foster Dulles has been meeting with Negro leaders, and that he is receptive to the fight of the Courier for fuller participation of qualified Negroes in his department.

* * *

IT IS KNOWN that Attorney General-designate Herbert Brownell is actively considering fuller utiliization of Negroes in the Justice Department. Brownell is among the liberal element of the party . . . the Dewey-Brownell-Dulles-Lodge-Stassen group.

It is said in some sources that Mr. Eisenhower has passed the word along to his Cabinet members and to other key appointees that the real spirit of democracy must be maintained in every aspect of Government supervision, and that his instructions are being followed.

The most important role to be played by Negro leaders in the coming months will be advisory. The Republicans, who are taking office for the first time in twenty long years, have been told to "integrate," our informants tell us.

This, they are more than anxious to do. But in checking the lists of Democratic appointments of Negroes to key positions, they have been appalled by the lack of these appointments.

* * *

THEY FIND that Negroes have been relegated to the positions of "advisers" . . . almost without exception. They claim that for the past five years, not ONE important Negro appointment has been made.

They have found out that in too many areas of Government control, Negroes have been given either "token" or no representation at all.

They are prepared to prove by actions that this Administration considers the Negro vote important enough to fight for it.

They are beginning to make their move. The names of those leaders who are being given the FBI "security check" is just a start, we are informed.

The next few months should reveal a remarkable story.

Twenty-five Negro Women At GOP Meet

WASHINGTON — The annual spring conference of the Republican party's Women's Division was held here last week with leading GOP female stalwarts attending the session from all over the nation.

The twenty-five Negro women delegates who attended the sessions hailed from seven different states, as far west as California. Illinois led with five delegates in attendance. Seven women from the hostess District of Columbia were also present.

The official list of delegates included:

FROM D. C.: Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, Jeannette Carter, Mrs. Jesse Mitchell, Mrs. J. Barrington Parker, Mrs. Ina Smith Taylor, Mrs. J. Franklin Wilson and Mrs. Ruth Mueller.

GEORGIA: Mrs. W. A. Scott and Mrs. Hattie Green of Atlanta.

NEW YORK: Mrs. Sadye Williams and Mrs. Betty Granger.

INDIANA: Mrs. Marguerite Howell, Fort Wayne.

PENNSYLVANIA: Mrs. E. Reynolds, Mrs. Mabel Furness, Mrs. Mayme L. Robinson and Mrs. Helen B. Craig.

MARYLAND: Mrs. Pearl Hampton.

WEST VIRGINIA: Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding.

ILLINOIS: Mrs. Florence Lewis, Mrs. Thelma T. Williams, Mrs. Juanita Grammer, Mrs. Effie Hale and Mrs. Samuel J. Fountain.

OHIO: Miss Jane Hunter, Cleveland; Ora Mae Pate.

CALIFORNIA: Mrs. Catherine Mitchem, Los Angeles.

NEW JERSEY: Mrs. Cordelia G. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Burch and Mrs. J. Otto Hill.

TEXAS—Mrs. Agnes Washington, Houston.

PERRY HOWARD UP BATTLE FOR

Says 'Foot Race' Law Ruled To Give 'Lily Whites' G O P Title

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi, said he will renew his fight against the Mississippi "foot-race" law under which "lily whites" became entitled to exclusive right to the use of the word "Republican" in any party name in that State.

The United States Supreme Court two weeks ago refused to review the judgment of the Mississippi Supreme Court holding that the "lily whites" had properly and legally registered as the "Mississippi Republican party" and that the regular Republican organization headed by Howard, which traces its origin back to Reconstruction days, was not entitled to registration under a party name which uses the world "Republican."

This decision reversed a ruling by the Hinds County (Jackson) Circuit Court, which held that the "lily whites" had been improperly registered and ordered the Secretary of State to cancel their registration and register the Howard group, the "black and tan" faction, as the Republican party of Mississippi.

Howard said he plans to file a new suit in the Federal District Court at Jackson challenging the constitutionality of the Mississippi statute on numerous grounds. He contends that it deprives his group of property rights without due process of law and that it is class legislation.

The Mississippi law, enacted in 1950, was aimed at Democrats in Mississippi who had remained loyal to President Truman in the 1948 Presidential election and had not supported the States' Right party candidates.

At the time of its enactment, however, there were two Republican parties in Mississippi — the "lily whites," known as the Independent Republican party of Mississippi, and the Howard group, known as the regular Republican organization.

The Mississippi law provides that the chairman or secretary of the state executive committee of each political party in Mississippi shall register the name of the political party it represents with the Secretary of State within thirty days after the political party it represents after the act became effective, and that afterwards no political party shall use or register any name, or part of a name, which already has been registered.

As soon as the Governor signed the bill, representatives of the Dixiecrats were in his office and immediately filed with the Secretary of State application for registration of the States' Righters as the Democratic party of Mississippi. The "lily whites" later on the same day registered as the Republican party of Mississippi.

C. T. Butler, secretary of the Howard group, several days later, was denied registration for the "black and tan" faction.

Howard contends that as a result of the "foot-race" to register political organizations, his faction was put to death without due process of law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Pending the bringing of a suit in the Federal District Court at Jackson, Howard said he plans to ask the United States Supreme Court to reconsider its action refusing to review the decision of the Mississippi Supreme Court.

Of Politics And Politicians

The political climate in Washington has certainly changed. **Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower** has accepted membership in the reactionary Daughters of the American Revolution. **Mrs. Bess Truman** refused to join. **Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt** resigned when the DAR refused **Marian Anderson** use of Constitution Hall . . . **Samuel R. Pierce Jr.**, 36, has been named an assistant U.S. district attorney in NYC . . . A total of 28 colored candidates for office in 20 North Carolina communities, the highest in history.

Howard Says Black & Tans Haven't Given Up Fight To Gain Recognition In State

WASHINGTON (AP) — Perry W. Howard, Mississippi Republican national committeeman, said Tuesday his bi-racial faction of the Mississippi GOP has not abandoned its fight for recognition in the state.

Referring to recent Supreme Court refusal to consider the awarding of state recognition to another Republican faction, Howard said the matter will be taken before the high tribunal again. He said "every honorable recourse" will be followed.

Howard, a Negro attorney here, is leader of the so-called "black and tan" Republicans, a faction which has recognition of the national party. But in Mississippi the "lily white" Republicans led by former Nebraska Gov. George L. Sheldon has been recognized by the courts under a state law prohibiting two parties of the same name.

"We shall not allow our birthright of three-quarters of a century to be taken by a foot race," Howard said. "The law of Mississippi was never aimed at us. It was a stray shot from the fight between the Dixiecrats and Trumancrats."

Alabama Politics

Two Grand Juries probe records of Winston County Highway Board to see if money spent illegally

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 4—Most everybody in these parts knows Alabama's Winston County is just as rock-ribbed Republican as Maine.

During the War Between the States Winston refused to "secede" and thus became a tiny island in a vast sea of Southern rebellion.

In fact President Lincoln in his 1863 emancipation proclamation defined the pro-Union areas and listed Wiston County along with states, territories and lesser areas loyal to the Stars and Stripes.

Ever since the 1860's, however, Winston County has had to pay and pay aplenty for her disunity.



SPARROW

Winston has invariably sent a staunch Republican to represent the county in the House of Representatives. But the socalled "free state of Winston" has never had a voice in the Senate.

Most all other counties too small to have a senator have had one alternately. In senatorial districts composed of two counties each county names the senator to serve on alternate four years. In districts with three counties each has a chance to name the senator after eight-year intervals.

But that is not the case in Winston. That county is in the same district with Cullman and Blount. The latter two are Democratic counties. Because Winston is Republican, the rotation principle does not apply.

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REPUBLICAN

Mrs. Mueller, Mr. Reynolds among top speakers at GOP rally on Oct 15

Paul L. Troast, Republican candidate for Governor, and other Essex county Republican candidates will end an all-day tour of the county Thursday, Oct. 15, before the greatest gathering of colored voters in recent years at Arts High school, 550 High st., Newark, at 8:30 p.m.

Toussaint Ware, Third Ward Republican chairman is general chairman of the committee sponsoring the county - wide rally.

The candidates, Ware stated, will find a new kind of political rally in which they will do less talking and more listening.

Keynote speakers will tell them "What The Negro Thinks" and "What The Negro Wants."

Main Speakers

Featured principal speakers will be:

Mrs. Ruth Caston Mueller of Washington, D.C., recently appointed assistant to the director of Women's Activities for the Republican National Committee; and

Hobson R. Reynolds of Philadelphia, grand director of the Department of Civil Liberties of the Elks.

Mrs. Mueller's Career

Mrs. Mueller, a former executive director, National Council of Negro Women, first attracted national attention as an effective political organizer during the 1950 campaign of Governor Dewey of New York.

She served as executive director of the Harlem Committee for Dewey.

She continued her activities during the Eisenhower 1952 campaign, meriting her recent appointment as assistant to Mrs. Bertha Adkins, director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee.

Long active and well-known for a score of varied interests, Mrs. Mueller is also:

A director of the Capital Area Association for the United Nations; a member of the National Association of College Women, the Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women, Delta Sigma Theta sorority and the National Council of Negro Women.

Reynolds In Key Spot

Mr. Reynolds is a former Philadelphia magistrate and is now member of the Pennsylvania Workmen Compensation Board.



GOP SPEAKER — Mrs. Ruth Gaston Muellen, assistant to the director of Women's Activities for the Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C., will be one of the principal speakers at the Essex county Republican rally for Paul L. Troast, candidate for governor, at Arts high school, Newark, on Thursday, Oct. 15, at 8 p.m.

His coming to Newark will mark the second time a high ranking Elks grand lodge official has spoken in Mr. Troast's behalf in New Jersey during the current gubernatorial campaign.

Last Sunday, Grand Exalted Ruler Robert H. Johnson of Philadelphia appeared with the Republican candidate at the quarterly conference of the New Jersey State Association of Elks and urged the 22,000 members to vote for Troast.

Musical Program

The musical program will feature Varetta Dillard, a Bronx, N.Y., high school graduate stenographer, who jumped to fame as a recording artist after singing on the Harlem Amateur Hour program.

Also the Junior Herd Drum and Bugle Corps of the Pride of Newark Elks lodge, under direction of John Brown with Margaret Reed as majorette.

Committee Members

Assisting Ware in staging the rally is an executive committee made up of:

L. H. Tompkins, chairman; Dr. J. C. Carr, vice - chairman, Mrs. Mary E. Burch, vice-chairman; Mrs. Pauline Puryear, secretary; William Flemings, treasurer; Joseph A. Clarke, publicity chairman; James A. Curtis, attorney; Prosper Brewer, Bertram C. Bland, attorney.

Mrs. Ethel Conover, Harry Hazelwood Jr., attorney; James W. Kennamon, George McCoy, Henry Jackson, Cornelius W. Downey, James H. Fultz, Mrs. Minnie Bell, Mrs. Estella M. Pindle, the Rev. Y. L. Sims, the Rev. J. Wendell Mapson, Mrs. Algine Ray and Edward A. Brown.

All elected colored county committeemen and committeewomen, district leaders and key Republican workers throughout the county are cooperating with the committee.

Perry Howard gains full control of GOP in Miss.

JACKSON, Miss (NNPA) — Perry W. Howard and his white and colored followers were given clear title to the Republican party in Mississippi last Saturday.

A special three-judge Federal District Court here indicated that it will issue a mandatory injunction directing the Secretary of State of Mississippi to register the black-and-tan organization as the regular Republican party in the State.

This legal victory is expected to aid Mr. Howard in his fight for control of federal patronage in Mississippi. Lily-white Republicans and Eisenhower Democrats have combined in a fight against him and his organization for patronage control.

The latest fight between the "black-and-tan" and "Lily-white" factions of the Republican party in Mississippi arose after the State Legislature passed a law designed to outlaw Truman Democrats in Mississippi.

Howard and his group then brought suit in the Hinds county Circuit Court to compel the Secretary of State to cancel the registration of the lily whites and to register them as the Republican party of Mississippi.

The Circuit Court ordered Howard group registered. On appeal, the Mississippi Supreme Court, in a 7-to-1 decision, reversed the Circuit Court and ordered the registration of the lily whites reinstated.

ALABAMA PRIMARY NOW OPEN TO G. O. P.

Strong Showing in 1952 Ballot Makes Party Eligible for First Time in 30 Years

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 7 (AP)—Alabama Republicans, because of their strong showing in the 1952 Presidential race, will be eligible to have a state-wide primary election next May for the first time in nearly thirty years.

Claude O. Vardaman of Birmingham, the state chairman, said today the G. O. P. "definitely" would take part in the spring primary instead of choosing its candidates by convention as had been done in the past.

The pro-Democratic state government will bear the cost of putting a slate of Republican nominees on the ballot to challenge the Democrats' traditional hold on state offices. Under the law, the state pays the expenses of holding a primary.

Backs Wide-open Primary

Mr. Vardaman said the Republicans would nominate candidates gor Governor and United States Senator, and for any other state job that members of the party cared to try for. In previous election years, the G. O. P. has sought only a few of the minor offices.

The terms of Gov. Gordon Persons and Senator John J. Sparkman, both Democrats, expire in 1955.

Mr. Vardaman spoke vigorously in favor of a wide-open Republican primary, restricted only to voters who "believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse its policies" regardless of past political affiliation.

"We're not so exclusive," he declared. "We want to make it as liberal as possible so that even those who voted Republican for the first time in '52 will be welcomed into full membership in the party. We not only want to make it easy, but we want to make them feel and know they are welcome.

If the G. O. P. can make a good showing in 1954, the party leader said he looked forward to continued participation in the primaries year after year.

Depends on Party Showing

But it depends on how strong the Republicans can become in Alabama. The law says a political party can have a state-wide primary only if it polled at least 20 per cent of the total vote in the previous general election.

The G. O. P. is qualified now for the first time since the Presidential campaign of 1928, when the Republicans came within 7,000 votes of the Democrats. Herbert Hoover, who later was elected President, faced Alfred E. Smith, Democratic Nominee, in that election.

The 149,231 votes President Eisenhower received in Alabama, 35 per cent of the total, put the G. O. P. in the 20 per cent or above bracket after years of just tagging along.

PERRY HOWARD AND HIS BLACK AND TAN CONTINGENT OFFICIAL REPUBLICAN PARTY IN MISSISSIPPI

Three-Judge Federal Court Gives Knockout Drop to Lilywhite Element at Jackson Hearing

EISENHOWER FACTION LOSES FIGHT

(By James B. LaFourche)

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Perry Howard and his "Black and Tan' Republican faction may now officially register as the "Republican Party of Mississippi."

A three-judge federal court last week directed the Mississippi Secretary of State, Heber Ladner, to register the name for the Howard Republicans.

For Howard, it was another of a long line of victories scored by him in Mississippi to retain himself as head of the Republican party in the state. He has consistently fought "lily whitism" in the GOP in his state.

Hearing the case and rendering a unanimous decision were Judge Richard Rives of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, District Judges Sidney Mize of Gulfport and Daniel Thomas of Mobile, Ala.

Howard in his suit against the secretary of state and several other "lily white" officials, attacked the constitutionality of a 1950 Mississippi statute which, interpreted by the state supreme court, gave the right to the first lawful group applying to the secretary of state for certification exclusive right to the use of the party name.

The judges declared that the statute in part was unconstitutional because it abridge a section of the 14th amendment.

When Howard, in Washington, heard the news, the politico felt it was a well-earned victory for his group. He tersely commented:

"God Bless America and a fair judiciary system."

Now that the Howard GOP faction may register as the Republican Party of Mississippi, the question of patronage looms as a most important factor. To date, no individual or faction had been designated by the Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall as Republican patronage adviser for the state.

Many people see in Howard's victory a defeat for the Eisenhower Republicans who have sought to wrest control of Mississippi's party machinery from the states' traditional Republican party.

Even though the lily white faction won a temporary victory in 1952, it lost later at the GOP national convention in Chicago. For five Black and Tan delegates to the convention were seated over a simular number of lily whites. The Black and Tan delegates cast their ballots for the late Sen. Robert Taft.

In the ensuing battle between the two factions in Mississippi, Howard found his position weakened by state court support of the Lily Whites. The Supreme court of Mississippi ruled last May 26 in a 7-1 decision that the Lilly Whites were entitled to the Republican label and that the Black and Tan could no longer register themselves as the Republican Party of Mississippi, a name by which they had been known since Reconstruction Days.

However, the three-judge federal court failed to see the issue in the same light as the state high court. It, consequently, ruled in favor of Howard. In a paraphrase of Shakespeare, Judge Rivers said, in upholding Howard:

"With political party labels, certainly in the South, it does not hold true that a party by any other name would smell as sweet to thousands of voters."

Big Three To Meet In Club That Bars Negroes. Jews

WASHINGTON — As President Eisenhower prepared to leave for Bermuda last week to meet with Prime Minister Churchill of England and Premier Joseph Laniel of France, charges were renewed that the Mid Ocean club, site of the Big Three meet, follows a policy of racial and religious discrimination.

The meeting, originally scheduled for last July 8, was set to begin Friday, Dec. 4. The first meeting was postponed because of Churchill's illness.

When the Mid Ocean club in Bermuda was chosen as the site, it was called to the attention of the White House that the club barred Negroes and Jews from membership.

According to reports, Churchill was urged by Parliament to switch the site of the meeting place because the club bars Jews from membership.

However, Sir Howard Trott, club president, denied that it discriminates.

A United Nations source said Bermuda was selected only for the convenience of President Eisenhower.

Observers in Bermuda say Jews are not restricted but that no Negro is permitted, not by law but by practice, in any public places that are not owned by Negroes. The only difference between Bermuda and South Africa, they say, is that the Negroes in Bermuda don't need a pass to cross the street.

OFFICIAL BARRED

A few months ago, David McKnight, a member of the State Council of British Guianan, was on his way to London to be knighted by the Queen.

They made an overnight stop in Bermuda and McKnight and his wife were refused accommodations at the hotel where the British Overseas Airlines had made reservations for all members of the party.

The Whites stayed at the hotel but McKnight and his wife, rather than accept favors from his friends to stay in a private home, stayed at the airport overnight in protest of the discrimination.

The Republican Pattern

(From The Birmingham World)

Both Senators John Jackson Sparkman and Lister Hill are now on record in traditional, and unvarying, opposition to efforts by the federal impetus to assist in wiping out inequalities and distinctions based solely on race.

This became evident when Alabama's two senators issued statements last week criticizing Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., in filing a friend-of-the-court brief in the pending five school cases in which it is suggested that the United States Supreme Court has both the duty and the authority to strike down racial distinctions.

It should be noted that the same two senators were gleefully issuing statements a few days earlier on the announced intentions of the housing and Home Finance Agency to release over four million dollars for the proposed Medical Center "Racial Relocation Project" in Birmingham. Senator Sparkman comes up for election next Spring and doubtless he is trying to win back Dixiecrat support.

Senator Sparkman was the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate last year. Of course, the Democratic ticket was defeated and the Sparkman utterances, like the Alabama Democratic "White Supremacy" slogan, should again aid the Republicans to win in 1956. The Sparkman remarks are likely to reverberate in the 1954 Congressional elections in those states where strength between the two major parties is fairly even.

He is quoted as saying that the action of Mr. Brownell in presenting the anti-segregation brief "is in keeping with the pattern already adopted by this Republican administration." If that is true, then the Republican Party deserves the praise of decent people for moving hard and steadily against an evil which hurts and shames this nation. He calls the Brownell action "another step in the unfolding of the pattern."

But in fairness, the previous National Democratic Administration threw its weight against the same evil at the same place.

Let no one overlook the marvelous work performed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and numerous other influential organizations in attacking legally-enforced school segregation. A bit of the support for this position has come from the South itself.

Senator Sparkman argues that "the Republican Party has never had regard for the South, nor for its customs and its traditions." But would the Senator put the South's customs above the country's constitution and the South's traditions higher than social truth?

The Republican Party seems to look at the South maturedly, as a part of the Nation rather than a section to itself, it seems to us. We commend Mr. Brownell for his brief in the school cases.

GOP Discounts 'Loss' of the South

By Robert C. Albright

Post Reporter

HAS Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., handed the South back to the Democrats for many years to come after driving a dramatic GOP wedge into Dixie in the 1952 presidential election?

Brownell's brief to the Supreme Court on the public school segregation issue is being widely interpreted, especially in the South, as doing just that.

But nothing is that simple, particularly in politics. And Brownell knows his politics at least as well as he knows his law.

The Attorney General's contention that the Supreme Court has full power to end segregation in the Nation's public schools may have temporarily slowed down the GOP challenge in Dixie. But it will strengthen the Republican appeal to minorities everywhere, particularly in the North where they have the power to swing or lose a national election. And in the long run, it may not materially affect the politics of the South.

That, at least, is the opinion of Administration insiders who weighed every facet of the antisegregation position before and after Brownell presented his brief.

The Dixie Democrats think otherwise. In their opinion, the same weapon used by dissident elements to beat Truman over the head in the South—his strong civil rights stand—can now be directed against Mr. Eisenhower.

Where will the "Eisencrats" (the Southern Democrats who bolted to Ike) turn now? they ask. Why, as soon as they discover that they've voted out Truman only to bring in a man of even stronger antisegregation views, they'll come home to the party of their fathers. So argue the Southerners, almost to a man.

As for the GOP's age-old dream of a two-party system in the South, did Brownell's brief shatter all hope of it? The Southern Democrats say it did, certainly so far as the '54 or '56 elections are concerned. But Administration "realists" retort that there never was any real chance of a two-party system in the South by '54 or '56, even though Mr. Eisenhower did carry four Dixie States (Virginia, Texas, Tennessee and Florida).

The two-party goal is a long-range one, they say, and isn't likely to be knocked out by "short-range" issues. Besides, they argue, the South knew what to expect in the Brownell brief and had pretty well discounted it in advance. Hadn't the President's antisegregation views been widely published during the campaign?

So far as the South is concerned, what the "politics" of the move may ultimately boil down to is this: An even-Stephen offset between the two parties on the civil rights issue. With the filing of the Brownell brief, the position of this Republican Administration almost precisely matches the stand of its Democratic predecessor.

Where, then, will dissidents on the issue go? Back home to the Democrats? If so, they will certainly bump into the remembered antisegregation views of a certain Democratic Attorney General, one James P. McGrannery.

Being a politician as well as a lawyer, Brownell just possibly may have reasoned this way.

Robin's Fascist, Too

ROBIN HOOD, the too-generous outlaw of Nottingham Forest, last week became a controversial character at the Washington Cabinet level. Just when all the rumpus about Robin and his Merrie Men had about blown over, too!

It all started when Mrs. Thomas J. White of the Indiana Textbook Commission said the story of Robin should be banned in State schools because it reflected Communist thinking.

A lot of folks took issue with her, including the present-day Sheriff of Nottingham. That was nearly a month ago. Then suddenly, last Wednesday, Robin Hood became notorious again.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks delivered a speech before the Congress of American Industry of the National Association of Manufacturers at New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. In the speech was the following line:

"This Administration's policy is NOT government in control, in which private enterprise abdicates its responsibility or is taken captive by Robin Hood government."

Was Weeks taking a poke at the preceding Administration? And what did he mean by Robin Hood government?

An aide hastened to explain that the Secretary wasn't referring to any particular Administration — that his reference was "general in character." As for the term, "Robin Hood government," he said Weeks meant any extreme type of government—Communist or Fascist in character—which threatened our democratic system.

Said the Weeks spokesman:

"Both types of extremes, to the left and to the right, use the rob-the-rich-to-pay-the-poor racket."

So there you are. Merrie Robin's in the soup again.

* * *

Scratch One Prospect

ARTHUR C. PERRY, administrative assistant to Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), last week received an interesting letter. It formally invited him, "as a Republican leader," to become a member of the Capitol Hill Club.

"The club is the meeting place in the Nation's Capitol for Republicans from all over America, and you, as a member, could arrange guest cards for your friends," read the invitation from Carl L. Shipley, secretary of the club. "This is an opportunity for you to join, and add your name to the roll of honor . . ."

Perry acknowledged the unusual distinction. Regretfully, he penned the following note to Secretary Shipley:

"It naturally appeals to the ego of any individual to be regarded as a 'leader,' even in the Republican Party. However, it is somewhat depressing to me to feel that after having spent my whole life in the Democratic Party, and having been one of the original organizers of the Young Democrats of America and the first president of the Young Democrats Club of the District of Columbia, I made no more impression than to be considered a Republican leader.

"Nevertheless, my record as a Democrat is well enough known that I am afraid, as a member of your club, I might prove embarrassing to some of your more partisan members. To save you that embarrassment, I shall respectfully decline your invitation . . ."

* * *

Lunar Measurement

SENATOR HERMAN WELKER (Idaho), a conservative Republican, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), a liberal Democrat, are probably as close to exact opposites as you can find in the United States Senate. Until last week, they went their separate ways, unaware of anything whatever in common.

And then a lady tourist suddenly discovered a physical likeness, or thought she did. Rushing up to Welker at the Capitol, she grabbed his hand and said, "You ARE Senator Humphrey, aren't you?"

Welker recoiled.

"Madam," he said with feeling, "I am as far from Senator Humphrey as I am from the moon."

Humphrey could not be reached to confirm one thing they do have in common: That mutual feeling!

Warfield, Robbie Have Dinner With President

Washington—(ANP).—William Warfield, star of stage and screen, and Jackie Robinson of baseball fame, were among the outstanding artists featured on the hour long "Dinner with the President" television show originating last week at the Mayflower hotel.

The dinner climaxed the three-day convention commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith. Main feature of the dinner was the presentation of the League's silver medallion to President Eisenhower for "a life devoted to the furtherance of freedom."

In accepting the award the President said he was most grateful. No matter how unworthy any individual may be, continued Mr. Eisenhower, no matter the ideals in which he himself believes, it is still a moment of the most intense satisfaction when some organization standing, as this one does, for the great human rights, chooses to present its annual emblem to that individual.

Progress In The National Capital

(From The New York Herald Tribune)

President Eisenhower, in his State-of-the-Union message last February, pledged himself to "use whatever authority exists in the office of the President to end segregation in the District of Columbia." There has been steady and substantial progress toward this goal. The latest development is the order of the District Board of Commissioners against discrimination in personnel matters. Merit and fitness are to be the only considerations; twenty-three local government agencies have been instructed that "there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed or color." The same policy applies to the use of various institutions, facilities and services.

All this is very much on the credit side, even though the commissioners did not go quite so far as they might have. The Fire Department, for instance, remains on a segregated basis, but only temporarily. Hope is officially expressed that racial integration of fire companes can be achieved in a few months. Segregation also unfortunately continues in schools and recreation, but these happen to be outside the board's control. Here the bars will fall in time, too, for it is an indefsible contradiction that any part of the national capital should maintain racial distinctions.

The fact is that the District of Columbia has been moving ahead step by step. One big change is that Negroes may now eat where they please, thanks to the Supreme Court. The Attorney General took an energetic interest in this case. Movie theatres no longer draw the color line; this is voluntary acceptance. The same policy is being increasingly applied in the District's public housing. Another item is that government contracts all contain a non-discrimination clause. These things have happened in less than a year. Taken together, they are a considerable achievement.

While much remains to be done, it is nevertheless plain that where the will exists a calm, bit-by-bit campaign leads toward the desired end. The will is there and the action as well. Thus the republic moves forward to insure the practice of equal rights and opportunities for all its citizens.

Ferrer Pans Robeson's 'Peace Prize' Acceptance

HOLLYWOOD — Jose Ferrer, who played Iago to Paule Robeson's "Othello" for the New York Theatre Guild in 1943, 1944 and 1945, last week took issue against the noted singer for accepting the Stalin "Peace Prize."

Mr. Ferrer, in a statement to the press said:

Acceptance A Disservice

'Any American who accepts an award from the Soviet Union today does a tremendous disservice not only to his country but to the cause of peace throughout the world.

"It seems to me to be very clear that up to now the Soviet Union has discredited itself as to believability of intention and honesty of purpose.

"Reprehensible" Act

"I have always felt deeply about the minority groups and their problems. In the case of Paul Robeson, his acceptance of Stalin's so-called "Peace Prize" seems to me to be particularly reprehensible because he is doing almost irreparable harm to his own race and grave injury to the cause of colored everywhere. He pretends to be their spokesman and he is not.

"I do not believe that Paul Robeson has anything fundamentally in common with Ralph Bunche, Marian Anderson, Joe Louis, Dorothy Maynor, Jackie Robinson, and others who are winning the uphill battle for rights.

Throwback To Soldiers

"Nor does he have very much in common with the colored soldiers in Korea who are helping to fight the battle for freedom against Communist aggression and dictatorship.

"Anyone who is in the arts must have freedom of expression. As an artist, I insist on this privilege for myself and for all others.

Deplores Robeson's Course

"In its attempt to control artistic and creative expression, communism to me is indistinguishable from Fascism or any other form of dictatorship.

"This is all the more reason to deplore the course which Paul Robeson has chosen."

Paul Robeson Elated

By JAMES HICKS

NEW YORK—Singer Paul Robeson declared Monday that the $25,000 peace award given to him Sunday by Russia's Joe Stalin is the highest honor I could receive" and said he will immediately apply to the State Department for a passport to Russia so he can go there and accept the money in person.

Robeson told the AFRO in exclusive interview in his midtown apartment Monday: "There is no honor that could come to me more important than this one. It represents the feeling of millions of people and the affection and respect they have for what I've been trying to do."

On Stalin's Birthday

Moscow announced Sunday that Robeson had been declared winner of one of the International Stalin Peace Prizes and that as such he would receive 100,000 Russian rubles, equal to $25,000 in American money, for his work in the interest of peace in the world.

The Stalin awards are made annually on Stalin's birthday. The Russian premier was 73 years old Sunday.

Recalls '49 Statement

"Maybe what I said in Paris in 1949 is becoming a little more clear to my people now," Robeson said.

He said Monday he never made such a statement but that the press had distorted what he had said. "What I really said in Paris was this," Robeson went on:

"I pointed out that Russia did not want war against anyone. That all over the world she was defending the rights of colonial black peoples against the colonial powers.

"And I said since Russia is doing all this for black peoples, do you think that if a war comes that a black man is going to pick up a gun and shoot Vishinsky?"

"Wouldn't Make Sense"

Elaborating further on his Paris speech, Robeson said what he had meant was that it would not make sense for black people to go to war against the nation that was helping them most.

He added, however, that what he had said had been taken completely out of "context" and made to appear that he had said American colored citizens would never fight Russia if the two countries should go to war.

"I did not say I was speaking for colored people in Paris," Robeson said. "I was speaking for millions of black people in a fight for world peace. In order to understand me it's important that people understand what I'm fighting for.

Should Exchange Culture

"I am, I have been, and I expect to remain a friend of the Soviet peoples. We in America get along in the world with 400 million Hindus.

"We get along with Moslems and people of many other faiths and creeds, so why can't we get along with a Russian society based on socialism and communism?

"I believe we can. I believe we can trade with them and exchange our culture with them as we do with our other allies. We did it during the war when they were our allies. Why can't we do it now?"

Robeson them went on to say that his visits to Russia has convinced him that the Russians want peace in the world.

Must Make Peace

"If we want peace, we must make peace with Russia. This is all I have asked of my own people in Paris or any other place. Do you want peace? Do we need to accept the idea that war is inevitable? This is the context of the fight I am making."

Robeson said he considers his award from Stalin as important as the Nobel Peace Prize.

The telegram expressed the hope that Robeson could come to Moscow to accept the award; and Robeson, who has had his passport cancelled by the State Department, said he would immediately apply for another to go there.

"I will accept this prize with humility," he said. "It represents millions of people in the world who want peace. It is another way of Russia saying 'We want peace.' "

Robeson would not comment when asked what he planned to do with the award money, but he did reveal his plans for the coming year.

Text Of Cablegram

The cablegram from Robeson to Dmitry Skobeltsyn, chairman of Committee on International Prizes Moscow in reply to Skobeltsyn's cablegram informing him:

"Deepest thanks for your cablegram and deepest thanks to the committee. For the peace fighters in America this award has the greatest significance. Already the prize has called forth profound gratification and pride among many sections of the Negro People and the Progressive Forces of our land.

"For me personally it is a most moving experience — a great award and honor which I shall cherish all my life. Again, my deep and sincere thanks.

"I shall apply for a passport during the next few days. Hope to be successful. If not, shall inform you of further possibilities. All my best to the soviet people. Warmest birthday greetings to your great leader. Peace we shall win. Happy New Year."

(Signed)
PAUL ROBESON

Paul Robeson Seeks Another Passport To Play 'Othello'

LONDON (NNPA)—An application is being made to the American State Department for a passport for Paul Robeson, concert, stage and screen star, to come to England to appear in the title role of Othello in the West End.

The Council of British Actors Equity has approved the application. Mr. Robeson's passport was cancelled by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson in 1950 and the actor and singer was kept from traveling abroad.

Mr. Robeson sued, but his passport expired shortly after his suit was filed. He made no application for its renewal and the courts held that the case had become moot.

'Charming'—But!



MRS. PAUL ROBESON, referred to as "charming" by Sen. Joseph McCarthy, although she refused to say whether she ever was a Communist, tells the Senate Investigations subcommittee in Washington that she didn't know what a "Communist cell" was. The wife of the famed left-wing singer and actor added that she does not believe in forcible overthrow of the government. *(International)*

PAUL ROBESON RESTING AT CONVALESCENT HOME

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Ida Taylor, manager of the Gordon Convalescent Home, confirmed reports this week that Paul Robeson, noted baritone, had been resting there, but added that he had gone home for the week end and was expected to return.

...ighly Pleased With Honor

Paul Robeson Wants Passport To Accept Stalin Peace Prize

NEW YORK — Paul Robeson termed his Stalin Peace Prize, which was announced, Dec. 21, "One of the greatest honors ever bestowed upon me." Established three years ago on the seventieth birthday of Stalin, the prize carries with it a gold medal and 100,000 rubles ($25,000).

In a cablegram to Dmitry Skobeltsyn, chairman of the committee on international prizes, Robeson wrote:

"Deepest thanks for your cablegram and deepest thanks to the committee. For the peace fighters in America this award has the greatest significance. Already the prize has called forth profound gratification and pride among many sections of the Negro people and the progressive forces of our land. For me personally, it is a most moving experience—a great award and honor which I shall cherish all my life.

Again, my deep and sincere thanks. I shall apply for a passport during the next few days. Hope to be successful. If not, shall inform you of further possibilities. All my best to the Soviet people. Warmest birthday greetings to your great leader. Peace, we shall win. Happy New Year."

At a press conference last week in the office of the Council on Africa Affairs, Robeson said that he sees no reason why the U. S. Government will not grant him a passport. He said if he did get it, he anticipated no trouble in returning to this country. "I simply want to go and get my award," he said.

In the face of criticism directed at him, the singer stressed that "all my public utterances have been about and in the interest of peace and only peace."

"The Stalin Peace Prize," he said, "will inspire me to work more diligently than ever before for the kind of world I know is possible and which is the dream of all mankind; a world of free trade and commerce, uninhibited cultural interchange, full independence and sovereignty of nations, economic and social advance, a happy world of peoples working in mutual respect for security, democracy and peace."

Jos Ferrer:

'Robeson Wrong In Accepting'

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. — Joe Ferrer, famed actor and producer, at one time close associate of Paul Robeson, soundly criticized the great singer for having accepted the Stalin "Peace Prize" here last week.

Ferrer, in a statement to the press, said: "As one who has always felt deeply about minority groups and their problems, Paul's acceptance of the award seems to me particularly reprehensible because he is doing almost irreparable harm to his own race and grave injury to the cause of Negroes everywhere. He pretends to be their spokesman and he is not.

"I do not believe that Paul Robeson has anything fundamentally in common with Ralph Bunche, Marian Anderson, Dorothy Maynor, Jackie Robinson and the other Negroes who are winning the uphill battle for Negro rights. Nor does he have much in common with the Negro soldiers in Korea, who are helping to fight the battle for freedom against Communist aggression and dictatorship."

34d 1953

Author, Robeson Wife Shun M'Carthy Queries

WASHINGTON, July 7—(AP)—A New York playwright and Mrs. Paul Robeson, wife of the Negro singer, today joined the growing company of those who have refused to tell Senate investigators whether they are Communists.

Arnaud d'Usseau, co-author of the play, "Deep Are the Roots," told Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) and his investigations subcommittee that he was invoking his constitutional protection against possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer.

Mrs. Robeson, 56, swore she is "a very, very loyal American," but she declined to state whether she is or ever was a Communist because an answer "might tend to incriminate me."

D'Usseau, a belligerent witness, had the hearing in an uproar at one point, and McCarthy asked Capitol police to stand by to remove him if necessary.

The playwright denied that he had ever engaged in sabotage or espionage.

When McCarthy pressed him to say whether he regarded communism as superior to the American form of government at the time he wrote "Deep Are the Roots," O'Usseau protested, "This is your ball park and your ground rules."

He said he'd be glad to debate the issue with McCarthy on television but that he didn't see why he had to discuss a matter of opinion "where you have everything stacked".

Finally, with McCarthy threatening him with contempt, D'Usseau said he "most certainly" thinks communism is superior—using his own definition of communism. By communism, he said, he meant belief in the possibilities of peace, the rights of the poor over the privileges of the rich, and opposition to racial segregation.

D'Usseau's play, dealing with a Negro veteran, was identified by the subcommittee as one of the books on the shelves of U. S. information libraries abroad. The senators are investigating what McCarthy has described as an attempt to "sabotage" the library program with "30,000 Communist books."

Two of Mrs. Robeson's books, "African Journey" and "Paul Robeson, Negro," are reported to be in the libraries.

PAUL ROBESON

Paul Robeson's Wife Refuses To Say She Is Or Was A Red

By WILMOT HERCHER

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — A New York playwright and the wife of Paul Robeson, Negro singer, today joined the growing company of those who have refused to tell Senate investigators whether they are Communists.

Arnaud d'Usseau, co-author of the play, "Deep Are the Roots," told Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) and his investigations subcommittee that he was invoking his constitutional protection against possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer.

Robeson's wife, 56, swore she is "a very, very loyal American," but she declined to state whether she is or ever was a Communist because an answer "might tend to incriminate me."

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He said he'd be glad to debate the issue with McCarthy on television but that he didn't see why he had to discuss a matter of opinion "where you have everything stacked".

Prefers Communism

Finally, with McCarthy treatening him with contempt, D'Usseau said he "most certainly" thinks communism is superior—using his own definition of communism. By communism, he said, he meant belief in the possibilities of peace, the rights of the poor over the privileges of the rich, and opposition to racial segregation.

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Two books by Robeson's wife "African Journey" and "Paul Robeson, Negro," are reported to be in the libraries.

McCarthy overruled her claim to immunity from answering questions under the 15th constitutional amendment, which declares that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied because of race, color or previous conditions of servitude. The senator said it didn't apply.

"You're White and I'm negro, and this is a very White committe," she observed. Later, however, she said she knows of no case in which the subcommittee has discriminated against Negroes.

She said she didn't know what a Communist cell was and as far as she knew she had never attended a meeting of one. But she refused to say whether she had attended meetings of the Communist party.

To Cite O'Connor

It was reported reliably today that the State Department is restoring some of the books removed from the 189 overseas libraries in the first days of the book purge demanded by McCarthy. The senator himself has said the department went too far in its purging.

MRS. ROBESON BARS QUERY ON RED LINK

Arnaud d'Usseau, Playwright, Also Refuses to Reply at McCarthy Inquiry

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 7—The Senate permanent Subcommittee on Investigations today heard two more authors whose writings were in United States information libraries overseas refuse to say whether they had been Communists when they wrote their works.

One of the witnesses was Mrs. Paul Robeson, wife of the baritone, who has been under continued congressional investigation as a friend of the Reds. The other was Arnaud d'Usseau, author of the play, "Deep Are the Roots," a story of a Negro veteran that was presented here and abroad during the last war.

A third scheduled witness, Harvey O'Connor, failed to appear in answer to a telegraphic summons to Little Compton and Warrens Point, R. I. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, the subcommittee chairman, directed counsel to have Mr. O'Connor show a good reason for his nonappearance, on pain of a citation for contempt.

Mr. McCarthy also indicated a contempt citation against Mr. d'Usseau, who was a highly belligerent witness, flinging questions back at his interrogators. He and Mrs. Robeson declined to give answers under the protection of the Fifth Amendment, which says that no witness must testify against himself because of possible self-incrimination.

Notes Present Law

This seemed to have developed into a routine that had marked Mr. McCarthy's and other investigations for months. Today Senator McCarthy appeared to make a ruling regarding future refusals to answer questions concerning communism.

He held that under present law many persons had been jailed because they had been found guilty of conspiring to overthrow the United States Government by force and violence, a crime under existing statute. Mr. McCarthy also noted that many alleged Communist or former Communist witnesses had invoked the Fifth Amendment protection and, at the same time, had insisted that they did not advocate the overthrow of the Government by force.

Mr. McCarthy indicated that, in the future, when a witness refused to say whether he was or ever had been a Communist, but swore that he did not advocate Government overthrow by force or violence, he would be denied the protection of the fifth amendment, so far as the subcommittee was concerned, and that the witness might be cited for contempt of Congress.

At one point during the questioning of Mr. d'Osseau, Senator McCarthy ordered capitol police to stand by to remove him if necessary.



Associated Press Wirephoto

WITHHOLDS ANSWER: Mrs. Paul Robeson, the wife of the singer, who refused to tell a Senate subcommittee yesterday whether she was a Communist.

Mr. Matthews asked the witness other time the chairman indicated strongly that he was going to send a copy of the hearing transcript to the Attorney General for study and "proper action."

Almost at the outset of the hearing, J. B. Matthews, the new executive staff director, asked Mr. d'Usseau whether he was a Communist Mr. d'Usseau declined to answer under constitutional privi-

Mrs. Paul Robeson Is 'Charming,' McCarthy

BY ALVIN SPIVAK

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R) Wis., called the police Tuesday to quiet one witness in the overseas library probe but told another — Mrs. Paul Robeson — that she was "charming," despite her refusal to say whether she was a communist.

McCarthy asked police aid when playwright Arnaud D'Usseau charged the inquiry into pro-Communist books in U. S. libraries abroad was conducted under the Wisconsin senator's "own ground rules" and likened the procedure to "shooting fish in a barrel."

IGNORES ORDER

D'Usseau ignored McCarthy's order to stop reading a prepared statement blasting the Senate Investigations Subcommittee. McCarthy, the subcommittee chairman then summoned two Capitol guards.

He told them: "We have a witness here who thinks he can run this committee. We will teach him now that he can't."

D'Usseau, who refused, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to say whether he was or ever had been a Communist subsided only after challenging McCarthy to a television debate on Communism.

MRS ROBESON TESTIFIES

Mrs. Robeson, wife of the famed left-wing Negro singer, also pleaded possible self-incrimination in refusing to affirm or deny Communist party membership. But she testified that she didn't know what Communist party cells or units were.

After Mrs. Robeson's refusal to answer the Communist membership question, McCarthy told her:

"You appear to be a very charming woman, a very intelligent person. If you believe Communism will help the people of this country or your race, you have a right to advocate it as long as you don't advocate overthrow of the government by force and violence."

Committee Counsel Roy M. Cohn said two of Mrs. Robeson's books—"African Journey" and "Paul Robeson, Negro,"—are stocked by State Department Oveaseas Libraries.

The subcommittee also told that "Deep Are The Roots," a play of which D'Usseau is listed as author, was carried on the U. S. Library shelves. D'Usseau—again pleading possible self-incrimination — declined to say whether he had written it.

Robeson Seeks Passport For Stage Stint

LONDON — (NNPA) — An application is being made to the American State Department for a passport for Paul Robeson, concert, stage and screen star, to come to England to appear in the title role of "Othello" in the West End.

Robeson played the role in a Broadway production of the Shakespearean play, which ran for 295 performances in 1943-44, the longest run on record of a Shakespearean play.

The Council of British Actors' Equity has approved the application. Mr. Robeson's passport was cancelled by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson in 1950 and the actor and singer was kept from traveling abroad.

Mr. Robeson sued, but his passport expired shortly after his suit was filed. He made no application for its renewal and the courts held that the case had become moot.

At the time the State Department demanded that Mr. Robeson surrender his passport, the State Department held that his activities were "contrary to the best interests of the United States."

Paul Robeson Again Denied Travel Passport

Swansea, Wales (ANP).—Paul Robeson, singer and actor, last week lost another round in his fight to regain his passport to travel to foreign countries.

The U. S. A. state department denied Robeson a passport to attend a Welsh coal miner's song festival, according to a South Wales executive committee announcement.

Robeson had been invited as a guest to the South Wales miner's annual music festival to be held at Porthcawl, the committee announcement said.

The passport first was taken from Robeson when he refused to agree to refrain from discussing politics in a foreign country.

He has been invited to play Othello in an England production of this Shakespeare classic. However, the state department may not restore his passport for his entering that country, too.

Robeson loses passport bid

SWANSEA, Wales (ANP) — Paul Robeson, singer and actor, last week lost another round in his fight to regain his passport to travel to foreign countries.

The U.S. State Department denied Mr. Robeson a passport to attend a Welsh coal miners' song festival as an invited guest, according to a South Wales executive committee announcement.

The passport first was taken from Mr. Robeson when he refused to agree to refrain from discussing politics in a foreign country. He has been invited to play Othello in an England production of this Shakespeare classic. However, the State Department may not restore his passport for his entering that country.

The Destruction Of Two Gifted Men

THE EMBITTERMENT to which the human breast is subject can be a terrible thing to see. It is destruction.

It has, for example, moved the Negroes Paul Robeson and W. E. B. Du Bois, to traitorous attachments.

Last week the gifted singer, Robeson, received a Stalin Peace Prize of $25,000. The government of Robeson's country refused him a passport to Moscow to receive the award from a tyranny that would, if it could, willingly annihilate the American people.

Of this, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois said:

"Only in his [Robeson's] native land is he without honor and rights."

Du Bois, now an old man, has become vice chairman of the Council on African Affairs. The attorney general lists this as a subversive organization.

The story of these two men is a tragedy. Du Bois was born the son of a prosperous mulatto family in Great Barrington, Mass. During his early life he had been treated as an equal, but at 17, he had a violent introduction to discrimination when he entered Fisk University in Tennessee. It was as if he had been dipped in a vat of acid, and he thenceforward bore an unsparing hatred of the white man.

He became a brilliant student at Harvard in 1888. He insisted on segregation as though he were imposing it on his fellows and when chosen a commencement speaker, he sardonically decided to take Jefferson Davis for his subject. As he later said in *Dusk Of Dawn*, he treated the Confederate president with "contemptuous fairness."

As a professor of sociology at Atlanta University, Du Bois became an apostle of Negro nationalism. His agitations troubled Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee, and Washington tried to win the brilliant but maddened young Negro over to his doctrine of gradualism. Du Bois responded with scorn and curtly declined Washington's offer to join the Tuskegee faculty.

More and more corroded with hatred, Du Bois began public agitation against Washington and at the turn of the century, organized the protest demonstration of Negro intellectuals at Harper's Ferry, where John Brown had staged his raid to free the slaves.

Du Bois was prophet of the school that wanted the Negro to call himself an "Afro-American" as opposed to "American Negro."

But finally Du Bois complained of his race: "They felt themselves Americans, not Africans. They resented and feared any coupling with Africa."

The story of Robeson is substantially the same as that of the older Du Bois. Their minds were deranged by humiliations. After that, their loyalties were deranged, and now they give their loyalty to Russia.

They are all the more pathetic since they have been repudiated and cast out by their own people.

Mrs. Robeson Proves Too Much For Sen. McCarthy

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— Declaring that she is a second-class citizen, Mrs. Eslanda Cardozo Goode Robeson last Tuesday refused to answer the $64 question as to whether she is a Communist but insisted that she is a very loyal American.

The wife of Paul Robeson, concert, stage and motion picture star, was haled before the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee, headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, (R-Wis.) because copies of two books she wrote were purchased by the State Department and are in overseas information centers. The books are critical of certain aspects of life in the United States.

Cites Amendment

McCarthy has brought before the committee a number of witnesses to show that the "old State Department," as he terms the agency while it was run by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, loaded American overseas libraries with books by Communist authors.

In refusing to answer questions, Mrs. Robeson added a new twist by claiming constitutional privilege under the 15th Amendment as well as the Fifth Amendment.

"You are Mrs. Paul Robeson, is that correct?" Roy Cohn, committee counsel, asked.

"Yes, and very proud of it," Mrs. Robeson replied.

She said she was the author of "African Journey" and "Paul Robeson, Colored," a biography of her husband. Both books are on the shelves of overseas libraries.

"Mrs. Robeson, are you a member of the Communist party?" asked J. B. Matthews, executive director of the committee.

After consulting her lawyer, Milton H. Friedman of New York City, Mrs. Robeson said: "Under the protection afforded me by the Fifth and the Fifteenth Amendments, I refuse to answer that question."

"By the 15th Amendment?" McCarthy asked, a bit startled.

"Yes, the Fifth and 15th," she replied. "I claim the 15th as a colored person."



Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, wife of the celebrated singer-actor Paul Robeson, as she testified before the Senate investigating subcommittee.

Concerned Vote ONLY

McCarthy read the 15th Amendment to Mrs. Robeson, which provides that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"This solely deals with your right to vote," said McCarthy. "You cannot refuse to answer questions about a conspiracy to destroy this nation because you have the right to vote.

"...Before this committee, we do not have colored or whites. We have American citizens. They all have the same rights and you have no special rights because of your race."

The senator said she was before the committee because her books had been distributed throughout the world by the agency which was supposed to fight Communism. For that reason we want to know whether or not you are a member of the Communist conspiracy."

"I do not quite understand your statement that we are all American citizens." Mrs. Robeson told McCarthy. "I have been fighting for this for all of my 56 years.

"I am a second-class citizen now as a colored person. This is the reason I always claim this.

"I would be very happy if we didn't have to discuss race, and I hope we will at some point get to a place where we don't have to.

"But in the meantime," she said, "you are white and I am colored and this is a very white committee and I feel I must sort of protect myself.

The senator countered by telling Mrs. Robeson that she was the only person in the room who had been discussing race.

"You say you are a second-class citizen." McCarthy told her, "I say every Communist in this country is and should be considered a second-class citizen."

Mrs. Robeson answered that colored people were really second-class citizens.

Refused To Answer

She refused to state whether she was a Communist at the present time. McCarthy asked if she were a Communist when she wrote "The African Journey." She refused to answer this also.

"Have you spent some time in the Soviet Union?" Mrs. Robeson was asked.

"Yes," she replied, "I spent 12 years in England and two years, in small periods, in the Soviet Union."

She said she did not remember exactly when, "but we went on a concert tour, and then we went for a holiday."

"Did you and your husband publicly state that you wanted your son educated in the Soviet Union?" Matthews asked.

"I would have to think of this in context," replied Mrs. Robeson. "I know we have always wanted for our son the best education, everywhere in the world, we could get for him.

Never Soviet Citizen

"We had some of it in England. We had most of it here in America. He had a little over a year, I think, in the Soviet Union, of his 27 years."

"Did you or your husband, either or both, ever take out Soviet citizenship?" Matthews asked.

"Never," she replied.

"Did your husband express the sentiment that as for him and you and your son, the Soviet Union was the land of the future?"

Mrs. Robeson replied that she did not know.

Asked whether she had written any articles for the Daily Worker, she refused to answer the question.

"Have you participated in the American Peace Crusade?" Matthews asked.

"So far as I know," she replied, "I have participated in every possible business for peace wherever I found it."

"You said that you consider yourself a second-class citizen of the United States?" asked Senator Stuart Symington (Dem., Mo.)

"My experience has been, as a colored person, that I am a second-class citizen in the United States—much against my will—and all my life I have worked to become a first-class citizen."

"You said the committee, as I remember your phrase, was 'very white?'" asked Symington.

Believes In Altruism

"Do you think there are some people who are working to help colored persons become more first-class citizens than second-class citizens?"

"I believe there definitely are, I know there are, and I wish that the work could be more effective and a little faster because I am getting older now," replied Mrs. Robeson.

"I think you have been a very intelligent witness," said Symington, "and I do not think that anybody should imply, and I am sure nobody does imply, that because you are interested in peace that automatically made you a subversive."

"I hope not," said Mrs. Robeson.

Opinions Private Affairs

"What I am trying to get at is the reason that you feel the way you apparently do towards Communism because of your belief that your race has not had a fair deal in the United States."

"No, that is not it at all, sir," replied Mrs. Robeson.

"The reason I refuse to answer the question is because I think it is possible if I say something here—in the first place, I think my opinions are my private affair, and I really do not think anybody has the right to ask me.

"I do not think you have the right to ask me if I am living in sin or what do I think, or what do I feel, and so on."

"But as a Congress we have the right to ask you whether you are dedicated to an organization which, in turn, is dedicated to overthrowing the American government by force and violence, have we not?" Symington asked.

"Apparently," Mrs. Robeson replied.

"Isn't that a proper function of the Congress—to try to find out who is a traitor and who is not a traitor?" Symington asked

"Do you think anybody that says that they are a loyal American and who is dedicated

Mrs. Robeson Tells Why She Confounded McCarthy Committee

WASHINGTON

"Congressional committees or no congressional committees, I'm going to keep on fighting and I believe the whole American people will, too," Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, wife of Baritone Paul Robeson, told the press after testifying before Senator McCarthy's probers.

"It may be said that I did not co-operate with the committee," Mrs. Robeson said. "when the Senate co-operates with me and the colored people to the extent of insuring our first-class citizenship, then I'll be able to give it first-class co-operation in carrying out legitimate Senate business.

"I believe the real purpose of the McCarthy committee and all other congressional committees prying into people's politics and preferences is to scare the people into silence so that there will be no real fight for equal job rights, full voting rights and an end to all segregation and discrimination."

to overthrowing the Government by force and violence is pretty close to a traitor?" Symington asked.

Violence Not By Reds

"I don't know anybody that is dedicated to overthrowing the government by force and violence," Mrs. Robeson replied. "The only force and violence I know is what I have experienced and seen in this country and it had not been by Communists."

"In other words, you do not think the Communist party is dedicated to overthrowing the United States government by force and violence?" Symington asked.

"I do not know that they are, and as far as an opinion is concerned, I don't think they are," replied Mrs. Robeson.

"I have never seen any proof whatsoever that they are. I have never heard of any circumstances where they have used force and violence, so I don't know. I would not think so, if I had to offer an opinion."

Mrs. Robeson admitted that she had participated in the American Peace Crusade and she said "I have participated in every possible business for peace wherever I found it."

She testified that she recently made a speech in Detroit sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress against McCarthyism.

"She made a speech on what?" asked McCarthy.

When told it was on "McCarthyism," the senator smiled and asked Mrs. Robeson whether it was for or against him.

"I will give you two guesses," she answered.

In answer to a question by Symington as to why she refused to answer certain questions, Mrs. Robeson said:

"I think that if I were a first-class citizen, really knew I was, I would be then free of a lot of inhibitions and protective things that I feel I must do for myself because I have had to do them all my life."

Would Feel Freer

"I feel that I would be much freer to say things, to do things, think things and be things."

Symington said that her refusal still made the committee feel that "there is a good chance you are a Communist."

Mrs. Robeson said "You are losing your time if you are talking to me about being a traitor, because I am a very loyal American."

Mrs. Robeson said she did not know what a Communist cell or unit was but refused to state whether she had ever ever attended a Communist meeting.

McCarthy told her she was getting "special consideration" but warned that "the first man who comes before the committee and follows the same line will be ordered to answer whether he is a Communist."

"Intelligent Lady"

He explained to her that the Smith Act makes it a crime to teach or advocate Communism if one is conscious of the fact that the Communist party is dedicated to the forcible overthrow of the government.

He said he would not order her to answer questions and cite her for contempt for her refusal.

"You made the statement that this is an all-white committee," said McCarthy. "May I say that there are no colored senators in the Senate of the United States."

"That is a pity," said Mrs. Robeson.

"The people have a right to elect them," said McCarthy. "If there were one he might or might not be on the committee."

McCarthy asked Mrs. Robeson if she felt his committee has ever discriminated against colored people.

Hits Ballot Impotency

"It isn't that I mean when I protect myself under the 15th Amendment," she said. "I mean that the pity of it is that there are no colored senators.

"That would be a good thing if there were. And I think, considering that we are 10 per cent of the population, there should be. This is part of the discrimination I worry about."

"That, of course, is discrimination by the voters — not by this committee," said McCarthy.

"No, because the voters in the South are in another position," Mrs. Robeson remarked. "You see the majority of the colored people are in the south and they are only just now achieving the right to vote."

McCarthy told Mrs. Robeson that she appeared to be "a very charming woman" and "an intelligent lady."

He told her that if she felt Communism can aid either the people of this country or colored people, she had the right to advocate it so long as she did not advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Restates Loyalty

"You can advocate a socialistic system or a Marxian system," he said, adding:

"I often wonder why people like yourself who apparently feel that Communism is the answer to the ills that beset your race or the world — why they don't come up here before this committee and say, "yes, I am a Communist, I believe in Communism."

"Well, I think that is very nice of you, Senator McCarthy, but I must say I am a very, very loyal American," said Mrs. Robeson, "and I really have fought most of my life, since I have been grown up for the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, which I think are marvelous.

"All I really wanted to have done was to have them interpreted for me and the colored people—let Communism fall where it may."

Mrs. Robeson would not agree with McCarthy that colored people have made great strides since emancipation. "I think they have gone backwards when you compare the speed with which other people have gone forward," she said.

MRS. ROBESON Tribune AUTHOR CLASH Chicago, Ill. WITH PROBERS

P. 1
Wed. 7-8-53

Defy Queries on Communism

BY WILLIAM MOORE

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, July 7—Mrs. Paul Robeson, wife of the Negro singer, and Arnaud d'Usseau, Broadway playwright, refused today to tell the senate permanent investigations subcommittee whether they are Communists.

D'Usseau clashed frequently with Sen. McCarthy [R., Wis.], subcommittee chairman, and with J. B. Matthews, executive director of the subcommittee.

When the playwright insisted on lecturing the subcommittee, McCarthy called guards to be ready to remove him from the hearing room.

Calls Rhee Aggressor

Asked by Sen. Symington [D., Mo.] if he believed the Communists or the United Nations to be the aggressor in the Korean war, d'Usseau retorted:

"Syngman Rhee was the aggressor, and he pulled the United Nations along with him."

"You think the South Koreans attacked the North Koreans?" Symington asked, while the spectators chuckled.

"That's my belief," the playwright replied.

Mrs. Robeson and d'Usseau were called in the subcommittee's investigation of the state department's overseas libraries, in which there are many books by Communists and communist sympathizers.

Lists Two by Mrs. Robeson

G. David Schine, committee consultant, said that two books by Mrs. Robeson, "African Journey" and a biografy of her husband, are in the libraries. D'Usseau is a co-author of the stage play, "Deep Are the Roots," which is also in the libraries.

Ignoring questions, d'Usseau insisted on telling the subcommittee the subject matter of his play. When he refused to stop, McCarthy said:

"We have a witness here who thinks he can run this hearing, and we're going to show him he can't."

McCarthy then called the guards to stand by the witness chair.

During another clash, McCarthy told d'Usseau:

"I am a very patient man. But if you keep on interrupting me my patience will end.

"I've seen these tactics used in Judge Medina's court, and they're not going to be used here."

[*Defendants and their sympathizers caused frequent disorders during the trial of communist leaders before Judge Harold Medina in New York.*]

D'Usseau refused to tell whether he is a Communist on the ground that answering might tend to incriminate him. Asked by Matthews if he has ever engaged in spying or sabotage, the playwright snapped:

"No! Have you?"

At one time d'Usseau told McCarthy: Tribune

"If you want to debate this on the television, I'd be glad to any time. This is your ball park and your ground rules."

"I often wonder," McCarthy told him, "why you Communists come before us and don't have the guts to say you are Communists." Wed. 7-8-53

Fashionably dressed and assured, Mrs. Robeson, who is 56, said she is the wife of Paul Robeson and is "very proud of it," in response to a question by Roy M. Cohn, subcommittee counsel.

Cites Two Amendments

Asked if she is a member of the Communist party, she refused to answer, giving as her ground the 5th and 15th amendments.

The 5th amendment says no one can be compelled to testify against himself; the 15th, that there shall be no abridgement of the power to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. When McCarthy questioned the pertinence of the 15th amendment, Mrs. Robeson said she considers herself a "second class citizen."

McCarthy replied that he is sorry witnesses called before the subcommittee for questioning about communism "try to make capital of race or creed." Religion and race, he said, are not issues in the inquiry.

"You are white," Mrs. Robeson said, "and I am a Negro. It is a very white committee and I have to protect myself."

Two Years in Russia

Pressed as to why she refused to tell whether she is a Communist, Mrs. Robeson said that answering might tend to incriminate her.

She said that she has spent two years in the soviet union, and does not believe that the Communists advocate the overthrow of the United States government by force and violence.

McCarthy told her that this statement canceled her claims to immunity against answering. She could not incriminate herself, he said, if she does not advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence. Therefore, he said, the subcommittee was giving her special consideration by not proceeding against her for contempt of Congress.

"You say you are a second class citizen," he said. "But you are getting special consideration."

McCarthy said he did not wish to "argue with a lady," but that under similar circumstances he would act against a man.

Spoke Against "McCarthyism"

Mrs. Robeson said she did not know what a communist cell or unit is, when asked if she had ever attended a meeting of either. When asked directly if she had ever attended a meeting of the Communist party, however, she refused to answer.

She testified that she recently made a speech against "McCarthyism" in Detroit under the auspices of the leftist Civil Rights congress. McCarthy smiled and asked her if she were for or against "McCarthyism."

"I'll give you two guesses," she answered.

Mrs. Robeson identified this passage as from her book, "African Journey":

"The one hopeful light on the horizon is the exciting and encouraging conditions in soviet Russia."

Brownwell Designates 20 Journal and Guide Organizations Subversive P. I Norfolk, Va Sat 8-1-53

Several So-Called Liberal Groups Listed By U. S. Justice Department

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) Twenty organizations, which failed to file proper notices of contact after receiving official notification of the proposed designation, have been designated as subversive, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., announced last Tuesday.

Among the organizations designated as subversive for failure to file proper notice of contest is the Committee to Defend Marie Richardson, 1638 Florida avenue, northwest.

Mrs. Marie Richardson of the Florida avenue address said the Committee to Defend Marie Richardson is trying to raise money to pay legal expenses for employee who was convicted the former Howard University here last year for making false statements when she applied for a job at the Library of Congress.

* * *

MRS. RICHARDSON was sentenced to serve from twenty-eight months to seven years in jail and was fined $2,000 for denying she had been affiliated with Communists when she sought the government job.

She was convicted principally upon the testimony of Mrs. Mary Markward, a Virginia housewife, who joined the Communist party as an endercover worker for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The conviction is being appealed on the ground that Mrs. Richardson should have been granted a new trial after it was discovered that Mrs. Markward had been paid for spying for the FBI Mrs. Markward had testified that she acted through patriotic motives.

ORGANIZATIONS NOT previously designated but which received notices of proposed designation and have filed proper notices of contest, Mr. Brownell said, include the Committee for the Negro in the Arts and the National Negro Council.

Those whose notice of proposed designation was returned and which face designation if they fail to file notice of contest within thirty days after publication in the Federal Register include the Frederick Douglass Educational Center, Harlem Trade Union, Labor Council for Negro Rights, Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights, and the Tri-State Negro Trade Union Council.

Previously Attorney General Brownell had petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to order twelve organizations as required by the Internal Security Act of 1950.

IN ACCORDANCE with President Eisenhower's executive order establishing security requirements for government employees, Mr. Brownell has redesignated, among others, the following organizations, in which membership, affiliation or sympathrtic association with shall be one of the factors by which a Government department or agency shall reach a determination as to whether the employment in the federal service of the person being investigated is clearly consistent with the interests of national security:

Associated Klans of America, Association of Georgia Klans, the Civil Rights Congress and its affiliated organizations, including the Civil Rights Congress for Texas and the Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress in New York, Columbians (an Atlanta hate organization), Council on African Affairs, George Washington Carver School, New York City; Ku Klux Klan, Michigan Civil Rights Federation, National Negro Congress, Negro Labor Victory Committee, Original Southern Klans, Inc., Peade Movement of Ethiopia, Southern Negro Youth Congress, United Negro Youth Congress, United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization, United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, and Washington Book Shop.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 8-1-53
Norfolk, Va.

34d 1953

JESSE O. THOMAS

Refuse J. O. Thomas visa to S. Africa

The South African Ambassador's office turned "thumbs down" last week on the application for a visa from Jesse O. Thomas, former Red Cross public relations consultant.

Mr. Thomas, who in March declared that he anticipated no trouble obtaining admittance, said that there had been no reason given for the refusal.

Tuskegee Civic Association Launches Membership Drive

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 17—The 1953 membership campaign of the Tuskegee Civic Association was launched Sunday, Jan. 11, with 1,500 members set as its goal. Three hundred solicitors are working to get renewals and new members.

The Association is determined to widen its usefulness as a mass organization in Macon County, and the officer's have agreed that a greatly increased membership is the first step in this direction. Each solicitor has been given a quota of five members. Membership in the Association is open to all races—the yearly dues are $1 for men; 50 cents women.

The citizen's interest in the Association was demonstrated at the meeting Sunday, when several persons who had not been chosen as solicitors, volunteered to get members during the campaign.

William P. Mitchell, chairman of the membership campaign and secretary of the Tuskegee Civic Association said that "by using the large number of soliictors we are following a practice started last year when 88 solicitors were asked to bring in 500 members." (That campaign exceeded its goal by .32 per cent.) He stated further that "we believe that by obtaining the services of 300 persons a greater range of contact is possible and too, we are pressing more people into service, which tends to give a feeling of belonging, thus enhancing the effectiveness of the Association."

The Tuskegee Civic Association shall continue during 1953 in its efforts to increase the civic interest of all citizens of Macon County; shall continue and broaden its collection and compilation of significant civic data for dissemination to its members.

There will be three reporting dates for memberships secured: Friday nights Jan. 16, 23 and 30. All solicitors have been urged to make reports on these dates in order that the committee might be kept up to date on the progress of the drive, to the end that it might readjust its plans from time to time, thus assuring the success of the campaign.

The members of the committee are: Ulysses G. Upshaw, Mrs. Julene S. Jones, Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, Mrs. James A. Johnson, Miss Carolyn Glover, and D. L. Beasley. C. G. Gomillion is president of the Association.

Tuskegee To Hear Sylacauga Pastor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 24—The Rev. Daniel C. Whitsett, pastor of the First Methodist Church at Sylacauga, Ala., will be the speaker for the Tuskegee Civic Association Sunday, April 12, at its regular meeting.

Rev. Whitsett was a delegate to an international conference of churchmen in Europe a year ago and is recognized internationally as one of the most progressive and promising young methodist ministers. He has been active in civic organizations for several years.

The Rev. Whitsett is also a member of the executive committee of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council for several years and is now serving his second year as state chairman of the Southern Regional Council.

He has been chosen to speak in the interest of the SRC which is an inter-racial organization, at the Greenwood Baptist Church at 3 p.m. Members of the Southern Regional Council from Dadeville, Auburn, Opelika and Union Springs have indicated that they will participate in this meeting.

The speaker is a graduate of Birmingham - Southern College and Duke University. He has pastored at the First Methodist Church since 1947.

Tuskegee Civic Association Gaining In Membership Drive

TUSKEGEE, ALA. — (SNS) — A cursory review of the memberships secured during the present drive of the Tuskegee Civic Association reveals that many residents from the six surrounding counties have taken out membership.

While it was the intention of the campaign committee to confine solicitations to Macon County the large number of members from adjoining counties are due to the fact that persons from these counties work in Macon, and to the enthusiasm of the 300 membership solicititors in the field. The campaign will close Friday night, January 30. The goal is 1500 members. Membership in the TCA is opened to everyone, announces William P. Mitchell, membership chairman.

In addition to the previous standing committees of the Tuskegee Civic Association, the Economic Action Committee was added this year this affording still greater service to its members. This committee will devote its time to explaining to the membership the inter-relationship of the three great social forces: political action, education and economcis, and to encourage intelligent money spending and investing.

The first step in this direction was made Monday night when Emory O. Jackson, Editor of the Birmingham World, addressed a large citizens group at a Dutch dinner meeting in the main dining room of Dorothy Hall on the campus of Tuskegee Institute which meeting was sponsored by the Economic Action Committee.

Mr. Jackson cited many instances in the South which supported his contention that underprivileged groups were able to maintain a degree of respect by investing and spending wisely.

Tuskegee Drive Is Success

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 19 — The Tuskegee Civic Association membership campaign has exceeded all expectations to date. This was discovered when the workers made their reports at a get together meeting Friday night.

The report shows that a large per cent of the campaigners have already passed their quota of five new members and are still out there at it as there are two more weeks left in this 19-day drive.

Tabulation committee men have not revealed as yet who is leading in the movement, but are confident that they will exceed the figures agreed on.

All workers are requested to make another report this Friday night between the hour of 7 and 8 p.m. in the Civic Association office.

Membership committee Chairman W. P. Mitchell is calling on every solicitor to double their forces this week to see if they can excell last week's report.

Minister To Address Tuskegee Civic Body At Monthly Meeting

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Rev. Daniel C. Whitsett, pastor, First Methodist church, Sylacauga, Ala., will be the speaker for the Tuskegee Civic Association Sunday, June 14, at its regular monthly meeting.

Rev. Whitsett who was a delegate to an international conference of churchmen in Europe a year ago is now serving his second year as State Chairman of the Southern Regional Council.

He will speak in the interest of the SRC, which is an interracial organization, at Washington Chapel church, at 3:00 p.m. Members of the Southern Regional Council from Dadeville, Auburn, Opelika, Sylacauga and Union Springs have indicated that they will participate in this meeting.

Tuskegee Civic Association Reveals Heartening Progress

TUSKEGEE, Ala, Jan. 23—A recent review of the memberships secured during the present drive of the Tuskegee Civic Association reveals that many residents from the six surrounding counties have taken out membership.

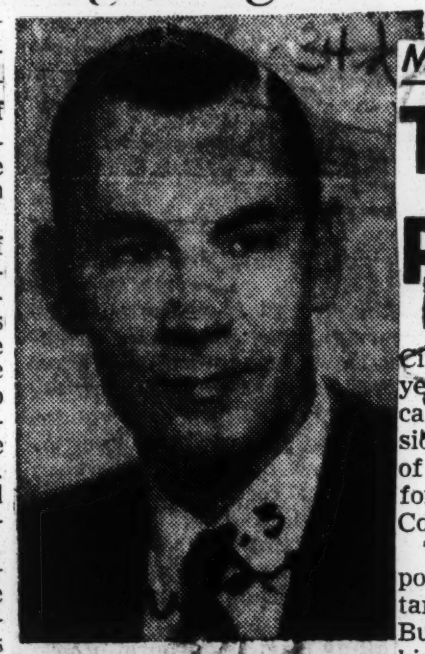
While it was the intention of the campaign committee to confine solicitations to Macon County, the large number of members from adjoining counties are due to the fact that persons from these counties work in Macon, and to the enthusiasm of the 300 membership solicitors in the field. The campaign will close Friday night. The goal is 1,500 members and the membership is open to everyone.

In addition to the previous standing committees of the Tuskegee Civic Association, the economic action committee was added this year, thus affording still greater service to its members.

This committee will devote its work to explaining to the membership the inter-relationship of the three great social forces: political action, education, and economics and to encourage intelligent money spending and investing.

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Mr. Jackson cited many instances in the South which supported his contention that under-privileged groups were able to maintain a degree of respect by investing and spending wisely.



REV. DANIEL C. WHITSETT TRUMPETS OF GOODWILL:— Tuskegee, Ala. — (SNS) — At the meeting of the 1200 member Tuskegee Civic Association, set for 3 p m. June 14 at the Washington Chapel AME Church, the Rev. Daniel C. Whitsett, chairman of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council, will be the guest speaker. He will speak from the topic, 'The Sounds of the Trumpets.' Rev. Whitsett is pastor of First Methodist Church, Sylacauga. The Rev. E. Simpson James is pastor of the host church and C. G. Gomillion is president of the association.

Tuskegee Civic Association Meets Nov. 8th

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.—The Tuskegee Civic Association will observe American Education Week at it regular monthly meeting on Sunday, November 8.

C. G. Gomillion, president of the TCA announced that the theme this year is "Good Schools Are Your Responsibility." While the exact nature of the program has not been made public at this reporting, it will be presented by the Tuskegee Institute High School of which K B. Young is principal.

The observance will be held at Greenwood Baptist Church and will begin at 3:30 p m. Scholl pa-

trons, teachers and pupils of Macon County are urged to share this program.

The nominating committee for the Tuskegee Civic Association will be elected in a brief business session.

Membership Pegged at 1,170

Tuskegee's Civic Group Eyes Post on County School Boc

TUSKEGEE — The Tuskegee Civic Association closed its year's work Sunday, Dec. 13, by calling on its members "to consider seriously the nomination of a member of the association for a position on the Macon County Board of Education."

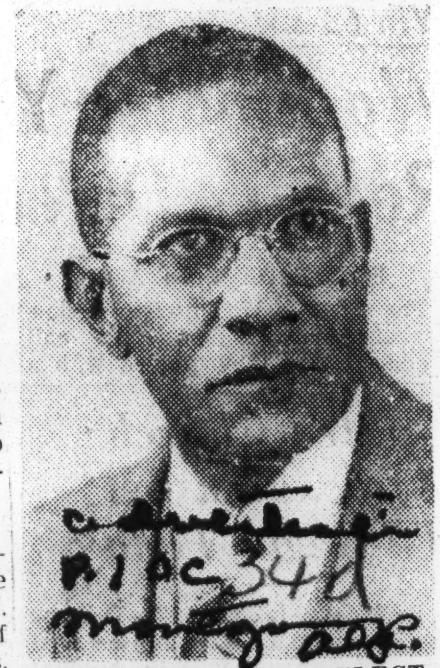
The meeting, which heard reports from the president, secretary and treasurer, was held at Butler Chapel AMEZ Church, birthplace of Tuskegee Institute.

The balance sheets of the association showed a net worth of $1,363.33 and a membership of 1,170, the largest in the association's history.

* * *

C. G. GOMILLIAN was re-elected unanimously to head the association. Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, vice president of Greenwood community; Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, vice president, Rockefeller Hill community; Mrs. Julene S. Jones, vice president, Zion Hill community, and U. G. Upshaw, vice president, Greenfork community. William P. Mitchell was re-elected secretary; Garland Hill was elected assistant secretary and Earl F. Sorrell was re-elected treasurer.

Frank Toland was selected to head the membership drive for 1954. The goal is 1,500 members.



C. G. GOMILLION RE-ELECTED—Gomillion was re-elected unanimously to head the Tuskegee Civic Association for 1954 at a meeting held on Dec. 13. The meeting was held at Butler's Chapel AME Zion Church, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Civic Association Studies Plans For Obtaining Post On County Board

The Tuskegee Civic Association closed its year's work Sunday, Dec. 13, by calling on its members "to consider seriously the nomination of a member of the association for a position on the Macon County Board of Education."

The meeting, which heard reports from the president, secretary and treasurer, was held at Butler's Chapel A.M.E.Z. Church. The balance sheets of the association showed a net worth of $1,363.33 and a membership of 1,170, which was by far, the largest in the Association's history.

It was observed by the reports that the association is becoming increasingly a bi-racial organization.

C. G. Gomillion was reelected unanimously to head the association. Others elected were Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, vice president of Greenwood community; Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, vice president, Rockefeller Hill community; Mrs. Julene S. Jones, vice president, Zion Hill community; and U. G. Upshaw, vice president Greenfork community. William P. Mitchell was reelected secretary; Garland Hill was elected assistant secretary and Earl F. Sorrell was reelected treasurer. Frank Toland was selected to head the membership drive for 1954. The goal is 1,500 members.

Reporting on the philosophy and activities of the association during the year, the president stated: "As conceived by the 1953 officers, civic democracy includes political, economic, educational, and social democracy, and may be experienced only through intelligent study and social action. Active and intelligent participation of citizens in politics and government is considered to be one of the steps toward civic democracy, and so the association emphasized (1) intelligent study and interpretation of local and national civic and political trends and problems, and (2) collection and dissemination of useful civic and political data.

"During the year, the civic education programs presented included an analysis and interpretation of effective community economic action by Emory O. J. Jackson, editor of The Birmingham World; the portrayal of the development of the cooperative movement by showing the film 'King's X'; an appraisal of significant trends in race relations by Rev. Dan C. Whitsett, white Methodist minister and chairman of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council; a description of racial differentials in public education in Macon County, and a persuasive argument by Tuskegee Institute High School students that 'Good Schools are your responsibility.'

"These civic education programs are presented monthly on the assumption that many people will engage in intelligent social action if they are kept well-informed of their civic status, problems, and resources.

"As we review the past, we conclude that legalized segregation has been, and still is, a great barrier to the realization of civic democracy in the South. Hence, the association is opposed to legalized segregation on the basis of race or color, and is committed to working for its elimination. It is hoped that as the members of this association move out of 1953 into a new year that they will resolve to learn as much as possible about the advantages and disadvantages of segregation, to refrain from supporting segregated commercial activities and agencies which do not contribute significantly to the maintenance of life, health, and mental development, to think critically before participating in the organization of new 'Negro' Civic, political, or community clubs, to become more active participants in interracial organizations, to participate more actively and more effectively in politics and government, and to consider seriously the nomination of a member of the association for a position on the Macon County Board of Education.

"The association must continue its efforts to publicize existing inadequacies in our civic life, and to stimulate group action for the improvement of our status and opportunities. Our members can change their patterns of behavior so as to function effectively in an integrated society."

Oxnam Attacks New Ku Kluxism In Sadistic Spirit

Un-American Activities Group Puts 'Wicked Tool' In Hands Of Irresponsibles, He Says

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, July 21.—Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of The Methodist Church came to grips with the House Committee on Un-American Activities today after a long stand-off controversy over derogatory reports about him. He held that the reports had been released freely from committee files without acceptance of responsibility for their accuracy.

The committee's so-called public files, made available to individuals, organizations, and members of Congress for the asking, put "a wicked tool" into the hands of irresponsible individuals and agencies, he contended.

"It gives rise," the bishop swore, "to a new and vicious expression of Ku Kluxism in which an innocent person may beaten by unknown assailants, who are cloaked in anonymity and at times immunity (apparently Congressional), and whose floggings appear all too often to be sadistic in spirit rather than patriotic in purpose."



Associated Press Wirephoto

BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM

Calm, But Realistic

Before an audience that jammed — even pushing to the walls — the hearing room under floodlights for motion pictures to be transferred to television later, the bishop appeared to be the coolest one in the room. Except for a sharp raising of voice at rare intervals, he was calm but realistic.

For seven years, Bishop Oxnam testified, his reputation for loyalty has been under assault through released exhibits from committee files. He described the material thus: ". . . much of which is irrelevant and immaterial, some of which is false, and some of which is true, but all prepared in a way capable of creating the impression that I have been and am sympathetic to communism and therefore subversive."

He urged the committee to form a subcommittee to investigate its files and also those who compiled them. The material in them now, he held, is unverified and unevaluated as a result of "inexcusable incompetence or of slanted selection." He asked the committee to acknowledge its "mistakes" publicly.

Asks for Apology

Further, the bishop called on Representative Jackson (R., Cal.), a committee member, to apologize on the floor of the House of Representatives for a speech in which Jackson declared last March that the bishop served God on Sundays but Communist fronts the rest of the week. There was no immediate response from Jackson.

Under questioning that went into the night and was carried back as far as 30 years, Bishop Oxnam conceded that he had been associated at times with organizations later cited officially as being Communist-controlled or Communist-inspired. He insisted that whenever he detected the scent of communism he got out.

One incident prompted the audience, which included reserved seatings of some 100 members of families of members of the House, to violate a strict rule imposed by Chairman Velde (R., Ill.) against any displays of feeling, for or against the testimony.

Ike Apparently Approved

This was when testimony indicated that the present President, General Eisenhower, appeared to have had as much confidence in the proposed good works of an organization later cited as being inspired by Communist objectives as did the bishop. It was the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The audience outburst on the side of both the President and the bishop as to their conclusions arrived at in 1943, with Russia an ally, appeared to go against the committee's case.

This was after Bishop Oxnam had conceded that for some months in 1943 he was a sponsor of the Massachusetts branch of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship. As things turned out, he said, he refused to join the board of directors of the national organization, which later was cited as being a Red-dominated outfit.

Hull and Halifax Included

However, the bishop testified he had thought he was "in good company" when he signed up, because others who had done so included the former Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull, and Lord Halifax, former British ambassador to the United States, and Lady Halifax.

It developed, as Robert L. Kunzig, committee counsel, and members pursued questioning, that the bishop had been invited to be a sponsor of the Massachusetts branch of the organization by Dirk J. Struik, then a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Struik has since been cited by three witnesses as having been a member of a Communist cell at M.I.T. some years ago.

Spy Charge Noted

Representative Walter (D., Pa.) entered into the record that professor Struik was later indicted on a charge of being a spy for the Soviet Union. The bishop said he had heard about an indictment, but had no knowledge of guilt and, "frankly, don't believe it." Struik has not yet been tried.

The bishop stated that Struik, when he inquired about him, had been represented as "a distinguished professor of mathematics with a record that had suggested no communistic affiliation."

In this connection the bishop asked permission to read from a message sent to the American-Soviet Friendship Council in 1945 by General Eisenhower. Velde broke in, apparently to head off such a reading.

Ike Message Read

Representative Doyle (D., Cal.) protested and demanded that the bishop be allowed to put into the record the message from Eisenhower.

Bishop Oxnam read as follows:

"American-Soviet friendship is one of the cornerstones on which the edifice of peace should be built. To achieve this friendship, nothing is more important than a mutual understanding on the part of each of the institutions, trade, and customs of the other.

"As an American soldier and lover of peace, I wish your council the utmost success in the worthy work you have undertaken."

There were more jeers and cheers from the audience as Velde banged his gavel and alerted the Capitol police to permit no more demonstrations.

Letter to Pastor Cited

Kunzig, the committee counsel, cited a letter the bishop had written to a "Rev. Mr. Cooper" at Knoxville in 1946 in which he stated that he had never been a member or sponsor of organizations on a list of inquiry sent by the Tennessee pastor, except the American Civil Liberties Union.

The bishop testified that on checking this list a few days later he found that he had joined or sponsored a few of them, innocently, and immediately wrote a correction to the Rev. Mr. Cooper. This was at a time, he said, when he had been invited to address a teachers' group there and the invitation had prompted the formation of a "keep-Oxnam-out-of-town" movement.

Bishop Oxnam testified it appeared that to an amazing extent his name had been used to sponsor movements, later under question, of which he had no knowledge. As to his own control over such alleged sponsorships, he swore he had denounced them as spurious at every opportunity.

Asked how this could have happened, the bishop cited a conclusion by the California Legislature's Committee on Un-American Activities that subversive groups made a practice of stealing the names of innocents of impeccable loyalty standing but who had sponsored other movements in their field of activities.

"That may be the reason," Bishop Oxnam said, "my name has been used so much without my permission."

His Clipping Technique

However, the bishop contended, the publicizing of alleged sponsors of subversive causes had this effect: a turning of attention from the real Communists who work in the shadows, "while patriotic citizens are disgraced in public."

"Can the philosophy of an individual be determined by a scissors-and-paste process of cutting out clippings that damn?" he asked as he read a 2,000-word statement which the committee broke rules to allow him to present.

"Why did the individual who clipped derogatory statements concerning me fail to clip such announcements as the following . . ."

Here followed a lengthy list of ecclesiastic and patriotic honors conferred on the bishop.

The bishop called for committee explanation of seven releases of committee files concerning him, which he challenged as being false.

Lifetime Record Noted

In one he was accused of being sponsor of a league and would substitute "dialectical materialism for religious freedom." He said his lifetime record refuted this allegation.

In another he was referred to as "a collectivist bishop." This he denied. While he was charged with presiding over a meeting at which this concept was promoted, he testified that he had not attended the meeting and had never seen the Polish principal speaker who was said to have addressed the session.

"I am fundamentally opposed to the whole communist movement," the bishop said. He denied he had ever been a Communist.

There was some discussion of a magazine called Protestant Digent, and Bishop Oxnam said he once was a member of the editorial board, along with what he termed some o fthe most distinguished educators and theologians in America.

Bishop Oxnam attacked statements he said were contained in an article by ex-Communist Louis Budenz, who wrote that the digest was Communist and alti-Catholic.

As for the Communist part, the bishop asserted, "It was no Communist magazine, so far as I knew." As for anti-Catholicism, he raised his voice to declare, "I abhor that." He said he had always worked for "the union of the Christians of the world."

'No Anti-Catholicism'

"There is no anti-Catholicism in my spirit," he said.

Says He Was Wrong

With reference to his affiliation with the Council of American-Soviet friendship, Bishop Oxman remarked that he was approached on the basis of promoting greater friendship between the American and Russian peoples

Kunzig said he was puzzled why the bishop said at this time he once was active in the council, yet denied in 1946 that he belonged to the organization.

"I'm sorry," Bishop Oxman

said. "I did make a mistake there." He said he later corrected his 1946 denial and would try to get the correspondence to back him up.

Many On 'Sucker List'

Representative Clardy (R., Mich.) noted that the Reds put the names of many prominent Americans on a "sucker list" and sometimes used their names without permission. He asked Bishop Oxnam if it was possible that his name was on such a list.

"It would seem to me that might well be a tenable theory," he replied.

The bishop said he had no recollection of ever having been associated with the Arts, Sciences, and Professions Council of Progressive Citizens of America.

Committee Council Kunzig cited newspaper reports that Bishop Oxnam had been associated with the council in 1947. The California Committee on Un-American Activities cited it as a Communist front.

Bishop Apologizes

When the bishop said, "I don't think very highly of the California committee," Representative Jackson objected. The bishop quickly apologized.

Bishop Oxnam denied that he was ever a sponsor of the American League Against War and Fascism or ever presided at a meeting sponsored by the league. The committee has such a report in its files.

Kunzig cited Bishop Oxnam's reported membership in the Medical Bureau and North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy. The Bishop said he was a member in 1938 and 1939 and had no apology for it.

"When the Spanish people sought the freedom that we possess, I was in complete sympathy," he said. "I despised Franco. In the matter of sending medical aid to the Spanish people I have no apology whatsoever."

Educator Grilled By McCarthy

34d

Author Refuses To Say Whether He Is Or Was A Communist

International News Service
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON— Author-Educator Doxey A. Wilkerson told Senate investigators Thursday he does not believe the Communist Party wants to overthrow the U. S. Government by force and violence but refused to say whether he is a member.

Instead, the former federal employe and ex-professor at Howard University issued a statement accusing Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's investigations subcommittee of trying to run him through an "inquisitorial mill."

Dat. 7-11-53

McCARTHY announced he had summoned Wilkerson as a witness "to show another author whose books should not be used in State Department libraries abroad under any circumstances at all."

P. 4

In a statement McCarthy would not permit Wilkerson to read because of his refusal on grounds of possible self-incrimination to say whether he had been a Communist, the Negro educator claimed:

"Perhaps it is because I strongly advocate militant people's struggles to destroy now the whole rotten system of jim crow oppression to which my

* * *

people are subjected."

WILKERSON, who appeared several months ago before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee when it was investigating Communists in education, refused to affirm or deny McCarthy's charges that he:

1. Announced "within 24 hours" after leaving federal employ that he "would immediately become a Communist party organizer."

2. Later was appointed a member of the party's national committee which would have to mean prior "membership in good standing for at least four years" as a Communist.

3. Currently is teaching at the Jefferson School in New York described by various sources as a Communist-front institution.

* * *

McCARTHY commented that he had used Wilkerson as a case in point several times to illustrate why he disagrees with people "who say let the FBI clean out government by itself."

He contended the FBI had "isued a 57-page report" on Wilkerson in 1942 quoting people who identified him as a Communist and submitted it to the Federal Security Agency for which he was employed, but nothing was done about it.

When Wilkerson left the FSA McCarthy said, he went to work for the Office of Price Administration and later served with the President's Advisory Commission on education. McCarthy asked Wilkerson if it was true he was a Communist at that time.

* * *

WILKERSON said that was "the first in a series of questions I will refuse to answer."

Wilkerson insisted he is "proud of" his political beliefs but is afraid to testify about them "in the present climate" because it might mean serving a witness against himself.

When Wilkerson insisted he personally does "not advocate" overthrow of the U. S. Government by force and violence, McCarthy asked if he had "ever attended a Communist meeting" at which it was advocated. He said he had not.

* * *

WILKERSON agreed that individuals should be prosecuted for attempting to overthrow the government by force or violence but "not merely for teaching or advocating it."

He said he makes a distinction between teaching the nature of communism—which he does not object to—and advocating it. He said "deliberate" confusion has been created about his stand on this—but not by the reporters covering his hearings, most of whom he said had been "fair" to him.

Teacher Testifies.

Wilkerson, a teacher and author, testified that he had been accused of being a Communist while working for the government. But he refused to say whether the charges were true.

The Senator summoned Mr. Wilkerson, a former teacher at Howard University, Negro college here, in his investigation of authors whose books have been used in the State Department's overseas libraries program.

He asked Mr. Wilkerson whether his book, "Special Problems of Negro Education," was a fit volume to send abroad to combat communism.

Mr. Wilkerson said the book was written under federal auspices to show the "horrible discrimination" against Negroes in schools. He said he never wrote a book to combat communism.



"CAN'T SCARE ME"—Author-educator Doxey A. Wilkerson, former federal employee, shows his defiance of Wisconsin's Senator McCarthy and members of the Senate Investigations subcommittee in Washington last week, and accuses them of trying to run him through an "inquisitorial mill." Wilkerson, a former Howard University professor, was one of the authors whose books in the State Department libraries are being questioned by McCarthy. (Newspress Photo.)

McCarthy Calls Book on Negro Education Red

World-Telegram & Sun
Thurs. 7-2-53

By WARREN DUFFEE,
United Press Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said today a book on Negro education by Doxey A. Wilkerson "went right down the Communist party line" and he would not care if the State Department burned it.

Wilkerson refused to tell the Senate investigating subcommittee whether he is a Communist, but he said he has never been interested in combatting communism."

Sen. McCarthy, subcommittee chairman, called Wilkerson "another typical author" whose works were purchased by the "old," pre-Republican State Department.

Calls It Exaggerated.

"Frankly, I don't care what they do with the book after they remove it, whether they burn it or not," he said, adding: "but it shouldn't be stored at government expense."

New York, N. Y.

Sen. McCarthy said the book "under no circumstances should be used" in overseas information centers because "it went right down the Communist party line . . . exaggerating whatever discrimination there might be" against Negroes in U.S. schools.

Senator McCarthy Would Burn Books Against Discrimination

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— As far as Senator Joseph McCarthy is concerned all books which expose America's racial discrimination can be burned—and the sooner the better.

That was the impression he gave Thursday, during the cross examination of Doxey A. Wilkerson, former Howard professor, appearing before the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee.

The committee is investigating the use of books by communist authors in American overseas libraries.

Mr. Wilkerson's book, "Special Problems of Negro Education," a strongly-worded criticism of public education in southern states, was one of the books furnished foreign readers as a true picture of America.

McCarthy Accused

Mr. Wilkerson objected to McCarthy's characterization of his book as a "condemnation of the American system."

He charged McCarthy's characterization was a "distortion."

He said his book gave a "quite objective analysis of conditions under which colored children go to school in the south."

Sneering at the witness, McCarthy said: As far as I'm concerned that is one book that can be burned. I don't think the taxpayers' money should be wasted storing it away some place. It has no business on our library shelves.

"At the time you wrote that book was it the Communist party line to urge that we were discriminating against colored poeple and that treatment of minorities in the Soviet Union was much better?" McCarthy asked the witness.

Long Foe of Jim Crow

Wilkerson replied that he had been condemning racial discrimination years before he ever heard of the Communist party line.

Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel of the committee. asked Mr. Wilkerson whether, while he was writing his book, he consulted with members of the Communist party, whether he submitted it to the cultural committee of the Communist party, whether any member of the party was concerned with the manuscript.

On all of these questions Wilkerson invoked his constitutional privilege, except to say: "I would like to insist that if you are concerned with the book, let us see what is wrong with it."

"Did you discuss at any cell meeting the fact that you were writing a book dealing with American discrimination against minorities?" McCarthy asked.

"Were you under Communist party discipline at that time?" McCarthy asked.

Wilkerson refused to answer both of these questions on the grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Refuses To Answer

He also refused to answer a question by Cohn as to whether, while he was a teacher at Howard, he was a member of the Communist party and whether he had attended any Communist cell meetings with other members of the Howard faculty during that time..

He also refused to answer whether his book is used at the Jefferson school to teach classes and whether it was required reading in any classes there.

McCarthy was unable to draw from Wilkerson the name of the individual on the President's Advisory Committee on Education who arranged for the Government Printing Office to print his book.

Taught From '35 to '43

Mr. Wilkerson refused to answer most questions concerning his connections with the Communist party and attendance at cell meetings on the grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Asked if he became a national committeeman of the Communist party after he left Government employment in 1943 and was now on the party payroll, Wilkerson refused to answer.

Mr Wilkerson testified that he taught at Howard University from 1935 to 1943, was with the wartime Office of Price Administration for a year, and served as a research associate on the President's Advisory Committee on Education.

34e 1953

Poll Tax Survives The Carriage Works

By Geoffrey Birt
Staff Writer, The Advertiser

ON DEC. 15 there will be a statewide referendum on the poll tax. If the amendment passes, the back payment clause will be reduced to a maximum of $3. Debate on this is just starting. Already the issue appears to have become confused. Here are the experiences of other southern states which are ahead of Alabama on this question.



BIRT

To be able to vote in Alabama, a person must be in the clear on two separate and distinct points:

1. His county board of registrars must have first qualified the person to vote;

2. Having been properly qualified by such a board, the resident must be up-to-date each year in the payment of an annual $1.50 poll tax.

Therefore, liberalization of the Alabama poll tax law will not qualify many new voters. It will permit many who were once duly qualified, but who have become delinquent in their poll tax, to resume voting. Also, it will cause many who will be able to afford to pay only $3 in delinquent poll taxes, to appear before their county boards and ask that they be considered suitable persons to vote in Alabama.

Therefore, whether the amendment passes or not, the power to decide who votes in this state will still rest with boards of registrars.

Under the present law, Alabamians pay poll taxes from the age of 21 through 45. Any otherwise eligible voter who has not paid his tax at the age of 46, now has to pay $36 before he can vote in this state.

There is no other state in the Union where there is such a harsh law. In some foreign lands, communist newspapers and agitators poke fun of us for having to pay to vote.

Between 1889-1902 there were 11 southern states, from Virginia to Texas, which set up a poll tax. Today, a poll tax is found in only five of these—Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. Alabama's back payment feature in its extent, is unique among this quintet.

For Example, Barbour

IN A SPEECH before the Montgomery League of Women Voters last April—repeated in part before a legislative committee—Montgomery Atty. John Godbold said:

"Opponents of repeal (of the poll tax) talk of a fear of social upheaval. The best evidence of this has been that there has been none in other states which have repealed the tax.

"Louisiana repealed its tax in 1934 under Huey Long, whose mass voting strength lay among the people who would have been Populists in the 1890s. But today, the governor is Robert F. Kennon, a conservitive who supported President Eisenhower last year, and stumped for the Republican party last fall.

"South Carolina repealed in 1952, and Jimmy Byrnes, another of the Eisenhower Republicans, is now its governor.

"Georgia repealed in 1945, and Herman Talmadge is still governor, along with two solid old-line southern Democratic senators, Russell and George."

The Dec. 15 referendum, of course, does not involve complete repeal of the poll tax here. It only asks that the big delinquency penalty clause be reduced to a maximum of $3.

All veterans are exempt from paying poll tax. Yet last April, Godbold noted, as a few examples, that in Barbour County there were at that time 716 Negro veterans, but only 63 qualified Negro voters; Blount, 50 Negro veterans, but no Negro voters; Geneva, 227 Negro veterans, yet only 21 Negro voters. He commented:

"Obviously, what is keeping the Negro from voting is not the poll tax, for when he becomes exempt . . . he is still not voting in anywhere near the proportion of the whites."

That is, Negro veterans, in these examples, do not have to pay any poll tax, but are still not being qualified as voters in their various counties.

The Women

AMONG Alabamians who have been heavily disfranchised by this back-payment clause in the state poll tax law are white women. Many do not begin taking the interest they should in politics until after marriage and until their children have grown towards teen-age. By that time they find it will cost them too much money from their grocery allotments to pay up their back-payments of the poll tax. Each year they get further behind.

Another group is found among men who suffered heavy financial reverses during the depression years, and skipped paying their poll tax.

A man who was, say 35, in 1930 is 58 today. If he paid his poll tax till he was 35, then stopped, he will have to pay $15 next year before he is again eligible to vote for the next governor of the state. Many who stopped paying in the depression have since recovered, and paid up their tax; many others have recovered, but their income levels have still made $15 for voting seem a large sum, and have gone on, from year to year, putting off the business of paying up the delinquency. Many of these believe, also, that if they wait a little longer, Alabama, too, will fall into line with Georgia and South Carolina, etc., and repeal the entire tax.

So many already qualified voters cannot use their democratic privilege of voting in this state today.

Only 2,500 Out Of 13,500

DISCUSSING this question on Thursday, Mrs. Martha Smith of Huntsville, member of the Madison County Board of Registrars, said her county had about 13,500 qualified voters. Yet only 2,500 of these were today having to pay poll tax (many are now exempt because they are past 45, or are veterans, and each year there are more and more veterans.)

She added that about 6,000 of this 13,500 total of Madison qualified voters cannot vote today because they are delinquent in their poll tax.

"About 3,000 of these otherwise qualified voters," Mrs. Smith said, "are white women."

Once upon a time the poll tax here meant what it said. It was a tax per head, or per "poll." It had nothing to do with voting. That was something that happened after the 1901 Constitutional convention.

Poll Means Head

IN 1873 THERE was a depression. In 1876 the legislature enacted a head tax of $1.50 per year on every man between the ages 21-60, as part of the state revenue act of that year. The money was earmarked to maintain schools in the counties where the "poll" tax was collected. Therefore the word "poll" in its origin, had nothing to do with polling places in elections. (Poll, by the way, is old Anglo-Saxon for a head. Thus, a polling place today is a place where the heads, or "polls" assemble to vote.)

In 1877 the age limit was amended to 45.

But in the last part of the 19th century, the 1873 depression caused strong political reaction. There was a violent upsurge of popular opinion demanding money reform. In this the Greenback Party and the free-silver movements were born within the Democratic Party. In Alabama, this upsurge climaxed in the 1890s with the so-called "Populist Revolt." Twice the Populists came within a cat's whisker of winning the governorship.

The University of Alabama's historian, A. B. Moore, asserts that Reuben Kolb, of Barbour, Populist candidate for governor in the closing days of the last century, probably polled more votes than his "True Blue Democrat" opponent but was "counted out"

Many of the voting scandals of that time, led to a demand among the Black Belt, at least once.
the voting laws.
While one of the aims on this convention was to prevent the Negro from voting, the True Blues also had in mind—according to many authorities whose works can be found in any library—the desire to disfranchise the poorer whites who had flocked to the Populist cause.
It was in that convention that the poll tax ceased to be a tax, in the true and legal sense of the word, and became a voting requisite, even though funds raised by it continued to be given to the schools.

Negro Voting Has Increased, Group Is Told

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 7 (AP)—Members of the Alabama State convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People were told today that Negro registration for voting has increased 300 per cent since 1946.

J. E. Pierce, Montgomery, in noting the increase, warned that Negroes still have a long way to go before gaining political recognition in this state.

He said a county-by-county survey made under the auspices of the NAACP revealed that only 5.1 per cent of Negroes in Alabama over 21 years old are registered voters. There are 26,589 registered Negroes, he said, out of 516,245 eligible.

The following figures, reporting the number of Negroes 21 years old and over, and the number of registered and qualified Negro voters, were given for 10 of Alabama's 67 counties:

Calhoun 8,270 and 1,000; Dallas, 18,132 and 112; Etowah, 7,653 and 800; Houston 7,200 and 986; Jefferson 121,5100 and 7,200; Lauderdale 3,985 and 400; Madison 10,223 and 900; Mobile 45,085 and 3,550; Montgomery 34,065 and 1,300, and Tuscaloosa 14,145 and 2,500.

Pierce said the boards of registrars in 12 counties were unfavorable toward registering Negroes.

The president of the Alabama State College for Negroes at Talladega said that the goal of Southern Negroes is "complete integration in education" in order that they can be first class citizens.

Dr. Arthur D. Gray said "the South would go to the poor house if it tried to maintain separate but equal educational facilities for Negroes."

Suit Brought Against Macon Voter Board

Members of the Macon County Board of Registrars are accused in a federal court suit of discriminating against Negro applicants for registration as voters, a Negro lawyer said yesterday.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court here, asked a permanent injunction restraining the registrars from allegedly subjecting Negro applicants to tests not required of white applicants.

Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham announced that the suit had been filed.

The action was launched by attorneys for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People on behalf of five Negro plaintiffs "and others." It named as defendants Grady Rogers, J. J. Rodgers and S. S. Humphries.

The court also was asked to enter a judgment "declaring that the policy of defendants in subjecting Negroes to tests not required of white applicants as a prerequisite to registering is unlawful and a violation of the 14th Amendment" to the U.S. constitution.

Macon County, located in the Black Belt of Central Alabama, is the site of Alabama's famed Tuskegee Institute.

"Plaintiffs show that during such registration period white persons presenting themselves for registration were not required to present persons to vouch for them but were registered forthwith," the suit alleged, whereas petitioners solely because of their race and color were required to wait long hours in the room kept for prisoners adjoining the courtroom."

Plaintiffs in the suit are Thomas Stallworth, Iris N. Thomas, Ira L. Ferguson, Helen H. Davis, Bessie J. Tennelle "and others."

Their attorneys are Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the NAACP, and Robert L. Carter, New York, Frank D. Reeves, Washington, and Shores.

The Negroes asked $50,000 damages.

McCary Heads Drive For Cut In Poll Taxes

Headquarters To Be In Meeks' Office Here

State Sen. Elvin McCary of Anniston will head a statewide organization to lower the Alabama poll tax, Jefferson Rep. J. Paul Meeks said yesterday.

Mr. Meeks, who conferred with Senator McCary yesterday, said the senator had designated Meeks to set up temporary quarters in his office here as a clearing house to answer any questions concerning the poll tax issue.

Alabama citizens will get to vote on a proposed constitutional amendment Dec. 15 which, if passed, would lower the cumulative feature of the tax from $36 to $3.

Meeks and Jefferson Rep. J. G. Adams were authors of the bill which passed the House this Summer. McCary sponsored the measure in the Senate and it was his bill which finally got through both houses.

Clubs or groups wishing speakers favoring the amendment can contact Meeks.

"It's time for us to put the citizens of Alabama on the same basis as new residents of the state," Meeks declared.

If a 40-year-old man moves to Alabama, he can vote in two years by paying only two years poll tax. A 40-year-old native-born Alabamian, however, would have to pay $1.50 for each year since he was 21 under present law.

From where I stand

Dec. 15 is your chance to speak out on poll tax

BY VULCAN

I HAVE BEEN DOING a lot of thinking about this poll tax business.

You know, of course, that on Dec. 15 you will get a chance to vote on whether you want to abolish the cumulative features of the poll tax law — or whether you want to keep the restrictive backpay features.



VULCAN

Some mighty good people are on both sides of this question.

But your old iron man can't help but believe that the best interests of everybody will be served by abolishing the back pay features of the poll tax. You can do that by voting "Yes."

Voting is a privilege. It is also an obligation. Paying a poll tax of $1.50 a year won't buy you a niche on the shelf of citizen heroes. Nor can you judge citizens on a dollar-and-cents basis. I hope not.

If you are in the $10,000 a year bracket or above and feel that only people of property responsibility should be allowed to make the important decisions and that the cumulative features of the poll tax helps restrict the electorate to the wise and the rich, then check up on your friends and their wives and see how many actually have qualified to vote! You will be amazed to learn that the poll tax system—plus other restrictive measures "make it too troublesome" for too many.

Pressure groups in every economic and political bracket, however, do see that their followers pay up their poll tax and go through all the red tape necessary to become voters.

The people who will be helped by abolishing the cumulative poll tax payments, for most part, will be the independent citizens who have been "too busy" to go through the red tape.

A false fence

THE POLL TAX is pretty much a false fence these days. It does serve to keep a small electorate. And truth is there are some people who believe the people's government should be run by a few.

All in all I believe the poll tax laws, especially the cumulative features on which you will vote Dec. 15, do more harm than good to the common interest—including the interests of those who appear wedded to the idea.

City like Birmingham

FORMER Gov. Frank Dixon, one of the distinguished opponents of the amendment, argues that a big city like Birmingham will need the back pay features of the poll tax to keep the city from falling into the wrong kind of hands.

What Frank Dixon may mean is that far too many young, ambitious people of increasing means are moving out of the city into the suburbs. A good bit of the natural leadership of Birmingham lives outside the city and can't vote in it.

But this is not a poll tax problem. It is a merger problem. One that sooner or later must be faced by the people who are losing their vote and voice in the mother city simply by moving their legal residences out of it, yet retaining their economic stake in the city.

Look within

ALABAMA is one of the very few states retaining the poll tax. Some people consider us backward because of it. You and I won't listen to those outside voices. But we do need to listen to our best conscience.

Don't kid yourself about this poll tax question. I won't fall out with you for differing with me. But I sure hope you will give every consideration to killing the cumulative poll tax payments.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Present Poll Tax Should Be Eliminated

To the Editor:

The opposition to the poll tax amendment is spearheaded by a class of people who seem to think they are born to rule. Of such are the typical politicians of South Alabama. They have "ruled the roost" in state politics for many decades and compelled the rest of us to submit to their domination. I know how the rest of our citizens feel about this situation, for as for myself, I am fed up with it.

For more than 40 years they have defeated every effort to apportion the state, as the law requires them to do every decade, notwithstanding they have sworn to uphold the constitution and abide by its provisions. This nonfeasance in office should bring down on their heads the condemnation of every honest citizen.

The reason for imposing the poll tax in the first place was to keep the Negroes from voting, because in those days Negroes always voted solidly Republican, and in some communities could out-vote the whites. That reason is no longer valid, for today Negroes are as much divided in their party preferences as the whites.

The real reason our politicians want to continue the tax as it is, is that they want to disfranchise white voters along with the Negroes. They simply don't want working men, black or white, to have the right to vote.

In recent years the ballot has been given to the women. They were not previously subject to the poll tax. If an elderly woman wants to vote, she must pay $36 in poll taxes. She is required to pay for years prior to the time the ballot was granted to women. This is a rank injustice to them.

A citizen can come from another state and in two years he can pay two years' poll tax and acquire the right to vote, but a native citizen who has lived here all his life, and worked and contributed to the upbuilding of the state, cannot acquire the right on the same terms if he happens to be more than two years in arrears on his poll tax. This is a gross and indefensible discrimination against the native citizen that should not be tolerated.

S. KLEINDIENST.

House Votes To Cut Poll Tax Penalty

Measure Providing Referendum Passed After Token Skirmish

By GEOFFREY BIRT

Alabama's House of Representatives has passed a bill to cut the cumulative feature of the poll tax to two years.

The bill passed 71-28 after only a token skirmish was waged against it.

The entire Montgomery House delegation voted for the bill. Many other legislators from this area of the state did likewise.

The Montgomery delegation is on record saying we members would favor outright repeal of the poll tax law.

The bill passed by the House yesterday to curtail to two years the cumulative (meaning year by year accumulation) feature, has now gone to the Senate for consideration and vote, first committee and on the floor, by members of the upper chamber.

If the bill passes the Senate and is signed by the Governor, the cumulative feature will still not be cut down to two years.

Since the poll tax is written into the constitution, the bill can do no more than authorize a statewide referendum to allow voters to decide whether they want this annual charge of $1.50 for voting limited to a two-year cumulative, or penalty feature.

Here is the way the House members voted to permit the referendum, and details of the debate which led to the vote:

Vote On Measure

For the bill:

Speaker Roberts Brown (Lee), Reps. Adams (Tallapoosa, Armstrong (Jackson), Baker (Lauderdale), Bamburg (Bibb), Bassett (Pike), Beatty (Jefferson), Black (Walker), Brannan (Baldwin), Branyon (Fayette), Burkhalter (Cherokee), Bush (Elmore), Butler (Clay), Coburn (Colbert), Davis (St. Clair), Dawkins (Montgomery), Dodd (Winston), Dumas (Jefferson), Edgar (Choctaw), Eslick (Madison), Faulk (Geneva), Fite (Marion), Fite (Walker), Gallalee (Mobile), Garrett (Monroe), Goodwin (Covington), Grouby (Autauga), Hall (Montgomery), Hankins (Lamar), Harrison (Shelby), Hawkins (DeKalb), Hawkins (Etowah), Huey (Jefferson), Kaul (Jefferson), Kendall (Conecuh), Lee (Perry), Leonard (Talladega), McClendon (Chambers).

Malone (Limestone), Mathews (Clarke), Mathison (Henry), Meeks (Jefferson), McNider (Clarke), Miller (Etowah), Morgan (Jefferson), Morgan (Tuscaloosa), Oden (Franklin), Payne (Talladega), Pienezza (Elmore), Pirkle (Cleburne), Plott (Chilton), Reynolds (Chambers), Reynolds (Madison), Roberson (Lawrence), Romine (Lauderdale), Russell (Morgan), Scruggs (Marshall), Sellers (Montgomery), Shelton (Tuscaloosa), Solomon (Henry), Stokes (Coffee), Tennille (Montgomery), Thomas (Barbour), Thomason (Calhoun), Tumlin (Calhoun), Ward (Lee), Weathers (Randolph), Wesley (Butler), White (Cullman), Wilson (Hale), and Wooten (Morgan).

Against: Reps. Belcher (Pike), Brassell (Russell), Cole (Russell), Crocker (Marengo), Crook (Bullock), DeSear (Perry), Engelhardt (Macon), Givhan (Dallas), Hardy (Dallas), Harrison (Wilcox, Harvey (Sumter), Haynes (Lowndes), Holman (Dale), Johnson (Tallapoosa), McCoy (Escambia), McKee (Marengo), Malone (Houston), Martin (Greene), Mollette (Dallas), Oakley (Wilcox), Richardson (Hale), Smith (Coosa), Springer (Bullock), Summerlin (Crenshaw) and Taylor (Butler).

Not recorded voting: Adams (Jefferson), Gentle (Jackson), Langdon (Pickens), Martin (Barbour), Phleger and Wilkins (Mobile), Wood (Washington).

Rep. Meeks, Jefferson, a co-sponsor of the bill, told the House the measure did not "in any way affect the control of the county boards of registrars in qualifying people to vote."

Schools Receiving Revenue

He said the schools are receiving "about $500,000 a year from poll tax receipts." He added complete abolition of the poll tax would mean a loss of this revenue to the schools. On the contrary, passage of the bill—if ratified by the people at the polls—would probably increase revenue from this source for the schools.

Meeks said the increase would be made because many women "who have recently taken a greater interest in politics" would be able to vote. Also, many persons who "got behind in their poll tax payments during the depression, and have never been able afford the relatively large sum to catch up," and who "are good citizens," would be able to vote.

Meeks pointed to the World War I and II and Korean veterans "by the thousands who are exempt from poll tax payments."

Rep. Mathews, Clarke, wanted to know if voters could pay "just $3 for two years back poll tax every six years when a probate judge was running, and be allowed to vote." Meeks said that was the case, if voters did not wish to vote in other elections "in between."

Mathews complained that another bill immediately behind Meeks' bill would abolish the poll tax altogether. Mathews thought the bill to repeal the poll tax should be considered ahead of a bill merely to limit back payment—the cart was before the horse.

To Amend Bill

Rep. Wilkins, Mobile, sought to amend the bill by making it a four-year clause instead of two years.

Rep. Rankin Fite, Marion, moved to lay Wilkins' motion on the table.

The House, by a 61-36 vote duly tabled the motion.

Rep. Walter Givhan, Dallas, said the House was "making a very serious mistake." He mentioned a Supreme Court ruling on school segregation which is pending. Givhan said: "We are fooling with a very dangerous proposal." Givhan moved that consideration of the bill be postponed until the 20th legislative day (about next August).

Removing Racial Suffrage Barriers

When the silver-haired, sixty-six-year-old Judge Allen V. Hundley sitting on the bench in the Ninth Judicial District Court, Alexandria, Louisiana, handed down a decision a few days ago against registration officials who made it "more difficult for Negroes to register" to vote than whites, he set an excellent pattern for state judges all over the South.

This was the first time that Negro citizens in Louisiana had resorted to the state courts in filing action against unfair registration rejections and tactics. This judge who has spent more than half of his time in public office as a clerk of the circuit court and as a district judge handed down both a declaratory judgment and a permanent injunction.

Many of the charges brought by rejected Negro voters in this case are similar to those made by Negro applicants in Macon County, Alabama and some others in this state. The Rapides parish registrar of voters allegedly forced Negroes to answer "trick" questions outside of the registration office in the corridor while whites were permitted to register without difficulty in the registrar's office. Nemire Cooper and Fred Hill were the plaintiffs in the case.

This decision by Judge Huntley is on the same healthy and far-reaching plane as that by U. S. Judges J. Waites Waring of South Carolina, now retired, in the club-style "white only primary" case. It reflects a growing sentiment favorable to fair voting opportunities in Louisiana.

Credits should go to those two plaintiffs who thought enough of voting to sue when they were rejected solely because of their race and color. Yet in Blount, Marshall, Wilcox and Lowndes counties, Alabama, Negro citizens, including schoolteachers, have been refused the privilege of voting for over 52 long years. One must assume that a person qualified to hold a teaching certificate in Alabama is also qualified to hold a voting certificate. Hence denial of the ballot to a Negro teacher could be easily and clearly shown to be based upon hostile discrimination which the law, tough as it maybe, forbids.

Here is what Judge Hundley said, in part, in his memorable decision against unfair voter-registration practices:

"It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the rule be absolute, and that a permanent injunction issued in favor of Nemire Cooper and Fred Hill, plaintiffs in the rule, and against Octave G. Beauregard, registrar of voters of Rapides parish and defendant in rule; enjoining, restraining and prohibiting him, his agents and deputies from setting up, maintaining and operating a segregated system of registering voters, based simply and solely on race and color;

" . . . and from persisting in a custom, policy, practice and usage of making it harder and more difficult for Negroes to register than is made for white applicants; and from subjecting Negroes to tests, questions and conditions which are not required of, or administered to white persons; and to restrain and enjoin him and his deputies and agents from making any distinction, whatsoever, based on race and color, in registering citizens to vote in Rapides parish.

"It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the policy, practice and usage of providing inferior registration facilities for Negroes simply and solely because of race and color is in violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and that the policy, custom, practice and usage,

by the registrar of voters and his deputies, of making it harder and more difficult for Negroes to register and vote, simply and solely because of their race and color, violates the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal Constitution.

"It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the policy, custom, practice and usage of making distinction because of race or color in registering citizens, by the registrar and his deputies, violates the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal Constitution."

Alabama White Man Sues For Right To Vote

BESSEMER, Ala. — For the first time in recent history an Alabama court is hearing a case of a white man who is suing for right to vote.

The complainant, Ray Holmes, 29, charged that the board of registrars at Bessemer city house denied him the right to vote on three different occasions.

State Joins In Softening Poll Tax Law

Referendum Slated On New Amendment To Limit Penalties

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

Alabama, after many false starts, has finally taken the first step toward joining the slow procession of Dixie states willing to repeal or at least soften the poll tax.

A constitutional amendment which would retain the tax but greatly lessen the penalty for delinquents will be decided on in a special election later this year. Never before since the State Constitution was written in 1901 has the question been submitted to the voters.

Alabama's poll tax requirements are by far the harshest of any of the five states that still charge for the right, or privilege of voting. No one can take part in an election without paying up all back taxes he owes.

Since the tax starts at the age of 21 and ends at 45, some who have never cast a ballot before have to hand over $1.50 a year for 24 years, or $36 in a lump sum.

War Veterans Exempt

War veterans, however, are exempt altogether, even from any poll tax they may have owed before going into the armed forces.

The constitutional amendment would limit the back pay requirement to two years, or $3 and would put it in line with what the voters are charged in the other poll tax states—Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

Arkansas levies $1 a year as a prerequisite to voting and it goes back only to the year preceding the election.

Mississippi's state tax is $2, but county supervisors can charge an additional $1. Voters have to go back only two years to catch up.

Like Alabama's, the state tax in Texas is $1.50, plus an additional levy of 25 cents by the county and $1 by the city if they want to impose it. Payment of the city tax is necessary only to vote in city elections.

Virginia Requires Payment

Virginia requires payment of all taxes for three years prior to the election. With interest, it can amount to $5.01, says the Alabama Legislative Reference Service which has made a state-by-state study.

Ten other states also have a poll tax, but not as a voting requirement. They are Louisiana, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, West Virginia and Delaware.

Originally, there were 19 states that charged voters for the franchise, but through the years the number has dwindled to five.

In Alabama, a head tax was in force as early as 1872, three years after the state came into the union. But the present voting levy was frozen into the constitution in 1901.

Its purpose then was to keep Negroes from voting, but in recent years, opponents began to argue that the tax had outlived its original intent. In fact, they contended, it actually kept more white women away from the polls than Negroes.

But despite the growing clamor for relief, the legislature still turned its back on the appeals until this year, when it agreed at last to let the people vote on the two-year limitation.

The election, which will be held 90 days after the legislature adjourns, probably will be sometime in December.

In recent years, candidates for governor, responding to the demands for poll tax reform, began to advocate it in their platforms. Ex-Gov. James E. Folsom was elected in 1946 on a pledge to repeal the voting levy outright, but he failed.

The present governor, Gordon Persons, didn't go that far. He came out instead for the two-year plan.

Alabama Senate Eases Poll Tax

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama Senate last week passed a bill reducing the cumulative requirements of the poll tax to two years, by a vote of 24 to 7.

A similar bill had already passed the House, but the two bodies must still agree on a single measure. The bill finally approved will be submitted in a referendum.

Observers here said the measure was adopted in an effort to forestall complete repeal of the poll tax.

Alabama Would Revise Tax Law

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP)—The poll tax which has succeeded in disfranchising many Negroes and poor whites in the South, may no longer be so burdensome in Alabama.

The Alabama House passed a previously Senate-approved bill, 73-18, for a constitution amendment to wipe out the state's fifty-two-year-old cumulative poll tax law

THE TIP - OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Seven years after Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge (Prince Hall Affiliation) F. & A. M. of Alabama was organized.

Ten years from now, 1963, the centennial anniversary of that great slave-freeing document will be celebrated Members of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge was just seven years away from slavery when this fraternal organization was born. In 1881 Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute which today has a new president, Dr. L. M. Foster, the fourth in the school's history.

Just 18 years after the ending of physical slavery, a slave-born child founded this institution. This was only 11 years after this Grand Lodge, meeting in 83rd annual session here this week, was founded.



Tuskegee was founded by the ballot. Yet today in Macon County there is a type of political tyranny. Ninety years after Lincoln's freedom document patriotic, worthy, qualified citizens are being denied the privilege of voting simply because of their race and color Today, in my generation, the United States is engaged in its third World War, for freedom. Still there is little political freedom in Macon and several other Alabama counties.

A number of the members of this powerful Prince Hall Lodge comes from counties like Monroe, Wilcox, Lowndes, Barbour and Bullock where there is either token voting or a total blackout of Negro voting. This fraternal group has nearly $3 million. It is in a position to lead and win the fight for the liberation of Negro suffrage.

Macon county is plagued with the notorious voucher system. Registration officials, it is said, have a quota system on the number of applicants a Negro might recommend. Vouching is supposed to be merely witnessing that you know an applicant and his residential tenure in the county.

Under the "Bonner Amendment" unfriendly boards of registrars have an instrument by which they can get away with barring Negro applicants from the voting rolls. This "Boswell Amendment. Jr" can hardly stand the rigid test of United States Supreme Court

Prince Hall Masons are strong enough themselves to make a contribution to democracy by financing a legal assault against the "Bonner Amendment" and the discriminatory registration practices in Alabama. Grand Master Charles V. Hendley, himself a good and brilliant lawyer, could wipe this wicked "Bonner Amendment" off the books. Alabama has less than 30,000 Negro voters. To put it another way, there are more Prince Hall Masons in Alabama than there are Negro voters.

Ninety years have passed since Lincoln issued his immortal Emancipation Proclamation.. There are those three civil rights amendments —13, 14, 15th. Wars of liberation have been fought in my lifetime. Yet political slavery in the form of racial disfranchisement is prevalent in 1953 in Alabama. A denial of the ballots is the ugliest form of the denial of democracy.

Fewer Negroes Vote In Alabama

By EMORY JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — A preliminary survey on Negro voting in Alabama, with 16 of the 67 counties yet to report, indicates a decline in voting due to the failure to pay poll tax.

Prof. J. E. Pierce of the Research Division of Alabama State college here says that answers to inquiries made in 51 counties reveal that there are only 24,331 Negro voters in this state. He adds that there are ober 521,000 Negroes 21 years old or over. Of these, over 100,000 are war veterans who do not have to pay poll tax. The Negro vote has been estimated at 50,000 in Alabama.

Pierce's study revealed that there are 7,200 Negro voters in Jefferson county and 3,550 in Mobile county. He said "in both cases I feel it is rather high." (Birmingham leaders estimate the Negro vote in Jefferson county around 5,000).

His report, Pierce asserts, shows that "there is one Negro of voting age in every 25." Yet less than five per cent of voting age Negro citizens in Alabama is on the list of qualified voters.

In at least four Alabama counties—Wilcox, Lowndes, Marshall and Blount, no Negro citizens have been allowed to vote since the adoption of the 1901 state constitution. Charges of intimidation have been leveled at registrars in Wilcox and Lowndes counties which have more Negro than white citizens.

According to Pierce, school and civic leaders in these 16 counties have not yet returned the ques-

Tightening Up in Registration Seen in Alabama Poll Tax Vote

State's Strict Voter Qualification Held Block to Mass Balloting

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 19—A general tightening up on voter registration is looked for in Alabama, particularly in rural counties, as a result of ratification of the two-year poll tax amendment this week.

Proponents of the voting levy change—first since the poll tax was written into the state constitution in 1901—were elated over reduction of its "viciously" cumulative requirements from a maximum of 24 years ($36) to two years ($3). The tax is $1.50 a year.

Opponents had warned that softening of the nation's harshest poll tax would bring "mass voting" of Negroes and other groups.

But its backers emphasized that approval of the constitutional amendment, given a majority of nearly three to two in statewide balloting, would not mean wholesale and unrestricted qualification of new voters.

Calhoun State Sen. Elvin McCary, chairman of ratification forces, said this would not happen, because Alabama has a strict voter qualification law administered by Boards of Registrars in each of the 67 counties. It was adopted as a constitutional amendment in the late 1940's to take the place of the invalidated Boswell Amendment.

Up to County

In pointing out that the poll tax has nothing to do with voter registration, Sen. McCary stressed that the voter qualification law will remain in effect and that the various county boards will continue to decide who is qualified to vote.

Members of such boards were given broad discretionary powers by the state's voter qualification law, they being authorized to sit in a "judicial capacity" and pass on the "good character" and other qualifications of voter applicants.

A number of court actions have been filed against members of these boards in Jefferson, Macon (in which Tuskegee Institute is located) and other counties in attempts to force them to register certain Negro voter applicants. And the net effect of the "judicial capacity" authorization is said to have discouraged the bringing of such suits.

ALABAMA

Birmingham and Jefferson County voters gave lopsided approval to the two-year amendment voted this week, with city boxes generally over the state going heavily for it.

But rural areas, especially those with large Negro populations, voted against it. It had been expected that all of Alabama's Black Belt counties, in some of which Negroes outnumber whites as much as eight to one, would oppose the amendment.

Large Anti-Vote

However, quite a few of rural downstate and eastern section counties also cast large majorities against the proposal.

Those who have been watching developments closely in recent weeks expect registrars in these areas to tighten up considerably on registration of voters, both whites and Negroes. And as for that, it is altogether likely that boards in the larger urban counties will exercise their broad discretionary authority more stringently in passing on would-be voters.

Opponents had pictured the National Association for Advancement of Colored People as the main sponsor of the poll tax amendment. And they bore down hard on this, even though Gov. Gordon Persons, State Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, Democrats and Republicans, white women leaders and scores of civic groups were the main campaigners for the voting levy change.

Alabama Women Look At The Poll Tax Issue

An ovation is due the women of the state of Alabama as well as those of other friendly sections in their long fight against the poll tax law in that state, as a requisite for voting. While they were unsuccessful in their attempt to remove the whole barrier, there was a decided reduction in the requirements, which will be only $3.00 instead of a possible $36.00. Previously a voter who had not paid any poll taxes was required to pay $1.50 for every preceding year since 1901 he or she had lived in the state.

Many progressive states have long ago curtailed completely the collection of poll taxes as a requirement for voting. They saw in it the total disfranchisement of thousands of voters. Such a measure is a barrier to the very principles of Democracy. It keeps enough voters away from the polls, to effect minority government.

This measure has come in as a contributor to the keeping of thousands of Negro voters from the polls. In fact, it was a prohibitive measure and is one of the accounts for such a measly vote being cast in poll-tax states on election days.

Alabama is one of the few states holding on to the poll tax requisite; that state is beginning to loosen up. Another such stroke promises to strike out the poll tax completely. If this happens in Alabama, it is certain that the other states, less than a half dozen will make it unnecessary for the Federal government to pass a law banning this tax.

Hurrah for the women of Alabama and may they keep up the good fight until the whole thing is wiped out for keeps.

Some folks more than 45 need pay no back poll tax

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 29—(AP)—Alabama citizens who became 45 on or before Oct. 1, 1952, won't have to pay any poll taxes to vote, Atty. Gen. Si Garrett held yesterday.

Because of the wording of recently ratified constitutional amendment softening Alabama's poll tax, he said they won't even have to pay the maximum $3 specified in the amendment.

The amendment was proclaimed ratified by Gov. Gordon Persons yesterday. An official canvass showed it carried by a margin of 17,419 votes in the Dec. 15 referendum.

Gov. Persons asked for the attorney general's opinion to guide tax collectors in accepting poll tax payments from those 45 and older.

ALABAMA'S constitution levies the poll tax on those over 21 and under 45. Certain war veterans are exempt.

The attorney general ruling said persons who became 45 on or before Oct. 1, 1952, if duly registered and otherwise qualified, can vote in elections held on and after Feb. 2, 1954, without paying any poll tax.

He held also that persons who became 45 after Oct. 1, last year but on or before Oct. 1, 1953, are liable for only one year's poll tax or $1.50.

Those who become 45 after Oct. 1, 1953, and on or before Oct. 1, 1954, must pay poll taxes for the years 1952 and 1953 before next Feb. 1 in order to vote in elections after that date, the opinion said.

As the constitution previously was worded persons over 45 were required to pay up all back poll taxes before they could vote and take advantage of the age exemption.

If a prospective voter had never paid the tax, it would have amounted to $36.

THE AMENDMENT just ratified cuts down the back pay feature to two years. It says a person is required to pay all poll taxes due him for the two previous calendar years.

Garrett said a person who was 45 on or before Oct. 1, 1952, is relieved by the new constitutional change of the necessity for paying up poll tax arrears or of paying any poll tax at all.

The amendment restricts the payment to the two calendar years preceding the year of the delinquency date (Feb. 1) for payment of the poll tax, he explained, which in effect clears all unpaid poll taxes for such persons.

And because they have passed 45 they are forever exempt from paying the tax.

Garrett's opinion follows a Supreme Court rule which holds that an individual legally becomes one year older the day before the anniversary of his birthdate.

Poll Tax Rollback Amendment Takes Lead In Early Returns

Big City Votes May Be Vetoed By Rural Count

Advertiser

Outcome In Doubt; Macon County Goes For Repeal Measure

Montgomery Ala.

By GEOFFREY BIRT

The outcome of yesterday's vote on Amendment No. 1 to limit the back payment feature of the poll tax to two years appeared seriously in dobut last night, as early returns from a statewide light vote began to be tabulated.

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An unofficial Advertiser tabulation from 681 of the state's 2,417 boxes gave it an edge of 17,362—13,443.

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But many of these returns were from the big cities and the urban areas.

The rural counties of central and south Alabama were, in the main, voting against the amendment.

Returns from the large voting areas of the Tennessee Valley and north Alabama, however, were only light and scattered in these early returns.

One Exception Noted

One exception to the early pattern which developed was Macon County, where the amendment was winning 480-224 from the first six of that rural county's 14 boxes.

Mobile voted overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment, 3,602-669 with all its 109 boxes counted.

It was having a sterner fight in big Jefferson County, but appeared to be building up a safe lead. The first 38 of Jefferson's 182 boxes counted gave it a lead there of 2,840-1,896.

Tuscaloosa was giving it a 3-2 lead.

Montgomery had given it a substantial boost. However, the Capital City's vote was one of the smallest cast in modern times so the votes from Montgomery were not as effective as had been anticipated.

The Black Belt counties were heavily opposing the amendments in these early returns.

Autauga County, with its vote complete, beat the poll tax amendment 178-156.

Bullock County was defeating it 190 to 96; Dallas was beating it 556-341; in Lowndes it was going down 267-52; it was behind in Marengo 269-60; Perry County was defeating it 275-190, and Wilcox was rejecting it 111-17.

Down in the Piney Woods, however, Escambia was supporting the amendment 399-261 with 26 of its 36 boxes reported. But in neighboring Conecuh County, the amendment was losing 176-93.

Early Wiregrass returns were scattered, Houston was giving it an early lead of 588-425, but Dale County was defeating it 546-353 from 17 of its 26 boxes tabulated.

As returns mounted the opposition votes from the rural areas appeared to be gaining on the early lead established for the proposal from the big city districts.

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However, it was generally held that these returns were still too few and too scattered to establish a definite trend.

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Nevertheless, political observers, analizing these reports began to await impatiently more detailed reports from north Alabama which, it was conceded, might decide the issue.

The nine other state amendments up for decision today included eight local in character and one to change the method of filling legislative vacancies to allow filling of any place without an election if only one candidate offers.

Returns from 518 boxes on the legislative amendment gave 11,881 for the 6,108 against.

Votes from 518 boxes on the other amendments: No. 3 (Franklin)—for 5,420, against 6,448.

No. 4 (Talladega)—for 6,046, against 5,578.

No. 5 (Russellville)—for 5,326, against 6,227.

No. 6 (Lawrence)—for 6,808, against 4,304.

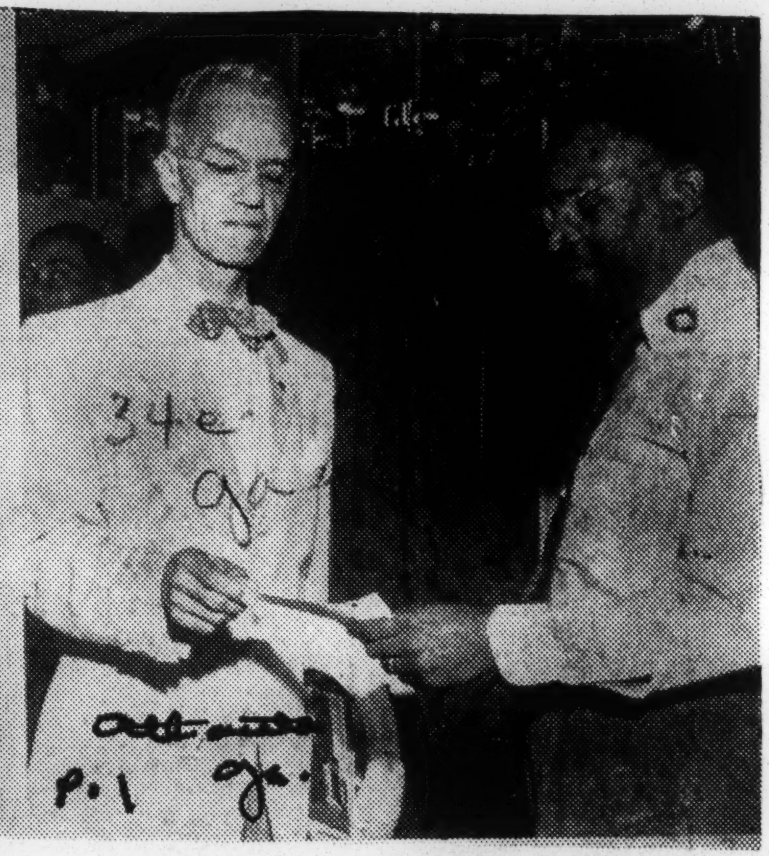
No. 7 (Mobile) — for 7,641, against 5,121.

No. 8 (Marshall) — for 6,818, against 4,314.

No. 9 (Chambers)—for 6,496, against 4,461.

No. 10 (Chambers)—for 5,463, against 5,320.





AMOS AND HARRIS FIRST VOTERS: Roderick Harris and Miles "Doc" Amos, candidates for the city executive Committee from the third ward, were among the first to cast ballots at precinct 3B. In left photo "Doc" and Mrs. Amos, along with their son Larry, check slips before entering the voting machine. In right photo Lovett Hood (right), precinct worker, receives voting slip from Mr. Harris. Mr. Amos defeated Mr. Harris. — (Perry Photos)

Moves To Cut Poll Tax Bill Gain Legislative Strength

By GEOFFREY BIRT

Legislative moves to cut down or cut out the poll tax is apparently gathering momentum hourly.

A senate committee Wednesday, reported out favorably a bill to limit the back-payment penalty clause in the law to two years only.

But also on Wednesday, the same senate committee had nevertheless refused to go "the whole hog" and give the green light to a second bill aimed at total repeal of the poll tax in Alabama. Efforts to report this "total repealer" out of committee on to the senate floor failed in Wednesday's committee vote by the narrow margin of 6-5.

Even this narrow 6-5 defeat of the "total repealer" came only after Sen. Carl Farmer, Henry, had switched his vote, thereby turning a 6-5 victory for the repealer bill into a defeat by one vote.

But yesterday, in a surprise move, the same committee met again briefly. This senate committee, the Senate Committee on Constitution and Constitutional Revision, stretched back and took up the "total repealer" for a second time, and Sen. Farmer again switched his vote—this time back in favor of the bill.

The committee met in the Senate chamber at 1:30 p.m. It waited 10 minutes for the expected arrival of Sen. Preston Clayton, Barbour, an opponent of the bill, to arrive. When Sen. Clayton failed to appear Sen. Joe Foster, Madison, went ahead with the business.

A roll call vote was taken. The result: the bill was this time reported out favorably by 7-1.

The sole opposing vote was registered for Sen. Miller Bonner, Wilcox, who was absent in Tuscaloosa. Bonner had paired with Sen. Foster. Foster voted first for himself, casting his vote in favor of the bill, then he cast Bonner's vote against the "total repealer."

Here is the vote:

For: Sens. Foster, Virgil Smith, Cherokee; Amos Jones, Lauderdale; Ross Hollis, Lamar; James Faulkner, Baldwin; Vaughan Hill Robinson, Montgomery; Farmer, Henry.

Farmer said: "I would like to explain my vote. I am for the two-year back-payment poll tax bill. But I am willing to vote that this bill shall come out of committee and be place on the senate calendar (for debate and vote).

Voted Against Repealer

On Wednesday, Sen. Hollis had also voted against the "total repealer." He agreed that he, too, was willing for the bill to go to the senate floor.

Sen. W. E. James, Cullman, another senator who had voted for the "two-year poll tax bill" but against the "repealer" was absent from committee yesterday.

Elsewhere in the Capitol yesterday, the Senate Insurance Committee drew a bead on certain hospital insurance companies whose practices, it considered, had sometimes been unethical.

A bill to tighten regulations on sickness and accident insurance business in the state, sponsored by Sen. John Will Johnson Jr., was favorably voted out of committee.

Sen. Judson Locke, Bibb, said that cases had come to his notice when some hospital insurance companies, hiding behind small

Sparkman Gives Four Reasons For Changing State Poll Tax

Four reasons for supporting the poll tax amendment were advanced by Sen. John Sparkman here over the week-end to give encouragement to supporters of the proposal which voters will decide Dec. 15.



SPARKMAN

Although Senator Sparkman previously had expressed approval of the proposed constitutional Amendment No. 1, he elaborated on his feelings to five four reasons for thinking the cumulative feature of the tax should be lowered from $36 to $3.

1. If the poll lists in the various counties could be examined, it probably would be found that about 80 per cent of the voters are exempt from paying it.

"So what you're really doing," Sparkman explained, "is collecting tax from a small percentage of the people who actually vote."

2. Most of the people who would benefit by passage of the amendment are women who did not begin voting when they first became eligible, allowing the tax to grow yearly until now it is too large for them to pay.

3. It would give the state numerically more desirable voters who ought to participate in their government.

4. All poll tax goes for schools but reducing the cumulative feature would not affect them. As he understands it, all the poll tax going to schools now wouldn't run the schools throughout the state more than half a day.

Poll tax and young voter bills sail through House

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, May 13 — Voting in steamroller fashion, the House yesterday OK'd constitutional amendments lowering the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 and limiting the amount of back poll taxes anyone may pay to two years.

The poll tax proposal was passed, 71 to 28, and the voting age amendment sailed through, 71 to 20.

Jefferson's Reps. James G. Adams Jr. and Paul Meeks jointly sponsored the poll tax amendment.

Immediately following it on the calendar was a similar amendment, backed by Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah, and others, which proposed outright repeal of the poll tax.

Rep. Hawkins called on backers of his amendment to join in support of the Adams-Meeks measure. Soon thereafter Rep. Hawkins asked the House to defer action on his own proposal until next week.

Both House and Senate had calendars for the first time during the 1953 session. In all 32 bills were approved by the House and seven by the Senate.

Bills passed by the House:

H. 59, by Kaul: Amending an act authorizing establishment and maintenance of common trust funds. (Qualifies certain state banks under Federal Reserve regulations.)

H. 73, by Scruggs: Prohibiting any disposition of rented personal property by the lessee which prevents recovery thereof by the lessor at expiration of the lease.

H. 80, by Scruggs: Making it a misdemeanor for any person to dump, throw, place or leave garbage, etc., upon land owned by any person other than himself or his employer without first obtaining written permission.

H. 90, by Gallalee, Pfleger and Wilkins: Amending Sec. 788, Title 7, reducing time of taking appeals from six to three months.

H. 91, by Gallalee and others: Amending Sec. 260, Title 7, which provides for trial of civil cases without a jury.

H. 147, by Fite (Walker): Amending Sec. 63, Title 9, which provides that attorney fees when payment is unduly deferred shall bear interest.

H. 64, by Adams (Jefferson) and Meeks: Providing an amendment to the constitution providing that the poll tax shall be non-cumulative except for two years next preceding the year in which the elector offers to vote.

H. 109, by Sellers: Proposing a constitutional amendment extending the right to register and vote to persons between 18 and 21.

H. 56, by Beatty: Amending Title 55, Sec. 146. (Increases the number of capitol watchmen.)

H. 24, by Givhan and others: Providing that the State Highway Department shall construct, repair and maintain all roads on land owned by the state which is located within the boundaries of any agricultural experiment station or any branch or substation.

H. 2, by Brannan and others: Amending Sec. 17, Title 32. (Would give House Clerk Bob Goodwyn and Senate Secretary Earl Speight permanent status.)

H. 114, by Cole and Brassell: Repealing an act of 1947 establishing a city commission for the city of Phenix City.

H. 116, by Cole and Brassell: For the relief of Joseph F. Russell and Jack Russell.

H. 117, by Cole and Brassell: Amending Sec. 9 of an act of 1949 establishing the Russell County Commission.

H. 118, by Cole and Brassell: Validating Warrant No. 3553 which was drawn by the governing body of Russell County for payment of damages to an automobile belonging to W. E. Hardin.

H. 119, by Cole and Brassell: Amending Sec. 1, of an act of 1949, providing compensation for the Russell County coroner.

H. 120, by Cole and Brassell: Amending further Sec. 11 of an act of 1937, creating a county court for Russell County.

H. 121, by Cole and Brassell: Providing for appointment of an additional deputy sheriff for Russell County.

H. 39, by Martin (Greene): Authorizing night time hunting of reccoons and opossums under certain conditions.

H. 69, by Baker and Romine: Providing that roads and bridges in Lauderdale County shall be constructed, maintained and repaired by the State Highway Department.

H. 70, by Engelhardt: For the relief of Mrs. A. J. Ledbetter.

H. 81, by Fite (Marion): Relating to Marion County; removing criminal and quasi-criminal jurisdiction from justices of the peace and notaries.

H. 82, by Fite (Marion): Prohibiting use of parking meters in Marion County.

H. 105, by Dawkins and others: Permitting state banks in Montgomery County to maintain and operate new branch banks.

H. 110, by Weathers: Altering the boundary lines of Wedowee, in Randolph County.

H. 132, by Adams (Tallapoosa): Altering the boundary lines of Alexander City.

H. 149, by Fite (Walker) and others: Altering the boundary lines of Cora, in Walker County.

H. 14, by Givhan and others: Amending Sec. 385, Title 2 relating to livestock dealer's permits and the fee to be charged therefor.

H. 16, by Givhan and others: Amending Sec. 10, Title 2, relating to refunds of amounts erroneously paid into the agricultural fund by prescribing the time limit for filing applications for such refunds.

H. 31, by Faulk and others: Authorizing the State Board of Agriculture to determine the amount that may be expanded by the Department of Agriculture for purchase and distribution of anti-hog cholera serum and other immunizing agents.

H. 32, by Faulk and others: Making it a misdemeaner for any person knowingly or wilfully to sell any hog, pig or shoat which is infected with, or exposed to, hog cholera.

H. 44, by Malone (Houston): Amending Sec. 69, Title 33, relating to liens for drying or processing agricultural commodities.

Bills passed by Senate:

S. 23, by Boutwell and Clayton: Amending Sec. 71, Title 36, relating to the State Highway Patrol. (Closes "open end" appropriation.)

S. 26, by Pinson and Skidmore: Relating to Confederate veterans and their widows: Amending further Sec. 29, Title 60.

S. 44, by Quarles: Appropriating $3200 to the Cahaba Historical Commission.

S. 52, by Johnston (Mobile): Providing legal counsel for the commissioner of the State Department of Public Welfare.

S. 21, by Skidmore and Boutwell: Amending Title 45, Sec. 229, relating to appropriations for institutions.

S. 24, by Boutwell: Providing for the transfer of $4280 fron the fund in the state treasury designated "Bridge Authority Incorporated—1944 Call" to the state general fund.

S. 35, by Clayton: In reference to fixing the time of holding court in the Third Judicial Circuit.

Alabama politics—

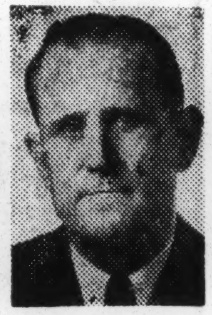
House action on cumulative poll tax and lowering voting age is surprise

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 13—The House's action yesterday in passing—without debate—the amendments reducing the cumulative feature of the poll tax to two years and lowering the minimum voting age to 18 came as a surprise to veteran legislators and observers.

During each legislative session since the early 1900s attempts have been made to modify Alabama's rugged poll tax law which, through the years, has kept many thousands from the polls.

In recent years with many newspapers loudly clamoring for repeal or modification, fights for poll tax reform have been vigorous. Even in 1945, with Gov. Sparks 100 per cent behind an amendment cutting the cumulative feature to two years, Black Belt legislators were able to hold the line.



SPARROW

Legislators and observers remembering past failures apparently did not regard the Adams-Meeks amendment seriously.

The result, which came without debate and after only a few minutes consideration, therefore, was something in the nature of a bombshell.

THE HOUSE ACTION represented the consolidated efforts of two House groups. One supported the idea of limiting the poll tax to two years and the other favored outright repeal. The latter faction, however, joined in backing the Adams-Meeks measure.

For the record, here's how the House voted:

For the Adams-Meeks amendment (two years cumulative limit): Speaker Brown, Adams (Tallapoosa), Armstrong, Baker, Bamberg, Bassett, Beatty, Black, Brannan, Branyon, Burkhalter, Bush, Butler, Coburn, Davis, Dawkins, Dodd, Dumas, Edgar, Esliek, Faulk, Fite (Marion), Fite (Walker), Gallalee, Garrett, Goodwin, Grouby, Hall, Hankins, Harrison (Shelby), Hawkins (DeKalb), Hawkins (Etowah), Huey, Kaul, Kendall, Lee, Leonard, McClendon, McNider, Malone (Limestone), Mathews, Mathison, Meeks, Miller, Morgan (Jefferson), Morgan (Tuscaloosa), Oden, Payne, Pienezza, Pirkle, Plott, Reynolds (Chambers), Reynolds (Madison), Roberson, Romine, Russell, Scruggs, Sellers, Shelton, Solomon, Stokes, Tennille, Thomas, Thomason, Tumlin, Ward, Weathers, Wesley, White, Wilson and Wooten—71.

AGAINST—Belcher, Brassell, Cole, Crocker, Crook, Denton, DeSear, Englehardt, Givhan, Hardy, Harrison (Wilcox), Harvey, Haynes, Holman, Johnson, McCoy, McKee, Malone (Houston), Martin, Molette, Oakley, Pruitt, Richardson, Robinson, Smith, Springer, Summerlin, Taylor—28.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Adams (Jefferson), Gentle, Langdon, Martin (Barbour), Pfleger, Wilkins and Wood—7.

EVEN MORE surprising was the House's approval of the constitutional amendment by Rep. Sellers of Montgomery, reducing the minimum voting age to 18.

The measure was approved after only a few words by its sponsor. Proponents, however, had carefully laid an effective groundworks. On each desk was a copy of a Pulitzer Prize winning cartoon by Edward D. Kuekees, of The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It depicted two stretcher bearers on a hillside in Korea, carrying a dying soldier back to the lines.

One of the two said, "Wonder if he voted?" The other replied, "No, he wasn't old enough."

The bill's sponsor called attention to the cartoon and then asked for a favorable vote.

The amendment was read, considered and passed all within the space of five minutes.

The vote was:

FOR THE AMENDMENT—Adams (Jefferson), Adams (Tallapoosa), Armstrong, Baker, Bassett, Beatty, Belcher, Black, Brannan, Branyon, Brassell, Burkhalter, Bush, Butler, Coburn, Davis, Dawkins, DeSear, Dodd, Edgar, Eslick, Fite (Marion), Fite (Walker), Garrett, Grouby, Hall, Hankins, Harrison (Wilcox), Hawkins (Etowah), Huey, Johnson, Lee, Leonard, McClendon, McCoy, McKee, McNider, Malone (Houston), Malone (Limestone), Martin (Barbour), Mathews, Mathison, Miller, Morgan (Jefferson), Morgan (Tuscaloosa), Oden, Payne, Pionezza, Pirkle, Plott, Reynolds (Chambers), Reynolds (Madison), Roberson, Romine, Russell, Scruggs, Sellers, Shelton, Smith, Springer, Thomas, Thomason, Tumlin, Weathers, Wesley, White, Wood and Wooton—71.

AGAINST—Denton, Engelhardt, Givhan, Hardy, Harrison (Shelby), Harvey, Hawkins (DeKalb), Haynes, Holman, Kaul, Kendall, Langdon, Martin of Greene, Molette, Oakley, Pruitt, Robinson, Solomon, Taylor, McCoy, Brannan, Goodwin, Garrett, Cole, White, Denton, Wood, Pienezza and Bush.

The bill is declared to be an exact duplicate of a law enacted in Virginia, which has since been held constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

It provides that the right of a person to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or labor organization. It also prohibits agreements or combinations requiring membership in a labor union or labor organization as a condition of employment or continuation of emplyment.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Speaker Brown, Bamburg, Dumas, Faulk, Gallalee, Gentle, Goodwin, Meeks, Pfleger, Richardson, Stokes, Summerlin, Ward, Wilkins and Wilson—15.

HOUSE BILL 222, which some legislators say would administer a crushing blow to the union closed shop, was dropped into the House hopper late yesterday afternoon.

Name of 50 House members—just four short of enough for passage, provided the entire House membership is present—were signed to the bill as joint sponsors.

These 50 are:

Summerlin, Malone (Houston), Wilson, Malone (Limestone), Faulk, Taylor, Bassett, Belcher, Oakley, Stokes, Springer, Butler, Haynes, Robinson, Creek, Weathers, Dodd, Plett, Engelhardt, Holman, McKee, Branyon, McClendon, Roberson, Lee, Martin (Greene), Hawkins, (DeKalb), Reynolds (Chambers), Mathews, Thomas, Martion (Barbour), McNider, Edgar, Harrison (Wilcox), Malotte, Hardy, Solomon, Payne, Givhan,

Result of poll tax amendment—

Tightening up on voter registration is reported in works for Alabama, especially in rural areas

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

There were reports today a general tightening up on voter registration in Alabama, patricularly in rural counties opposing the two-year poll tax amendment, would result from ratification of the measure.

And one source said attempts almost certainly would be made in the next Legislature to raise the age limit on those required to pay the tax above the present maximum of 45.

This could be done by legislative act, without amending the State Constitution, as Section 194 says in part "the Legislature is authorized to increase the maximum age fixed in this section to not more than 60 years."

Si Garrett for an opinion on whether men and women in this state over 47 years of age or older, who have never voted, would have to pay any poll tax under the new amendment.

EXPRESSING THE belief they won't, the governor pointed out that the amendment says voters "shall have paid all poll tax due for the two calendar years next preceding the election in which they offer to vote."

However, Section 194 of the Constitution stops the poll tax at the age of 45. So, the governor explained, a man or woman 47 or over may not owe any taxes for the "two calendar years next preceding" the election as specified in the amendment.

Baldwin State Sen. James H. Faulkner, who strongly plumped for the poll tax measure, called its approval "a real victory for and a step toward better democracy, in that it will allow more good people to vote in our state."

RETURNS FROM 1840 of the state boxes showed that of the other nine amendments voted on Tuesday, five apparently had been approved, two seemed to be defeated and two with only slight leads, were in doubt.

Of these, No. 2—pertaining to holding special legislative elections and only other proposal with statewide application—had for more than a half century had been a maximum of 24 years or $36. But most of the rural counties voted against changing it.

LT. GOV. JAMES A. ALLEN, who along with Gov. Gordon Persons, Sens. Lister Hill, John Sparkman and several prospective candidates for governor, strongly supported the two-year amendment, predicted its approval might bring a record vote of 500,000 in next year's primary elections. Slightly more than 400,000 votes were cast in the 1950 Democratic primary.

Gov. Persons hailed approval of the amendment as a "forward move in getting the greatest possible number of our citizens to vote."

Latest Associated Press tabulation of returns on the No. 1 poll tax amendment from 2020 of the state's 2385 boxes showed:

For 62,979
Against 45,871

Gov. Persons asked Atty. Gen. a lopsided margin of 51,424 for it to 26,157 against.

Tabulations from the 1840 boxes gave these results on the others:

No. 3—Franklin County municipalities—For, 25,123; against, 31,057.

No. 4—Talladega County — For, 28,174; against, 26,228.

No. 5—Russellville, in Franklin County—For, 24,331; against, 29,412.

No. 6—Lawrence County — For, 32,982; against, 20,327.

No. 7—Mobile County—For, 33,078; against, 22,035.

No. 8—Marshall County—For, 33,622; against, 20,821.

No. 9—Chambers County schools—For, 31,692; against, 21,268.

No. 10—Chambers offices — For, 26,929; against, 25,277.

No Pattern For Poll Tax Vote

Anybody who seeks to explain the county-by-county vote on the poll tax on a basis of "liberalism" vs. "conservatism" hasn't examined the results.

Anybody who said in the campaign that the chief area of opposition to the poll tax modification was in the Black Belt was quite mistaken. Indeed, the vote by counties presents a baffling deviation from the common geographical conception of political philosophy.

That opposition to the amendment was by no means confined to the downstate Black Belt, where fear of the Negro ballot presumably centers, is seen by the fact that many upstate counties voted against the amendment—among them Blount, Chambers, Cherokee, DeKalb, Franklin, Lamar, Lawrence.

The elusiveness of a pattern in the voting is otherwise seen in the fact that Macon County voted nearly 2 to 1 in favor of poll tax reduction.

Again, a banner Folsom county like Blount voted against the amendment and a banner Folsom county like Marshall voted for it.

Again, Mr. McCorvey's Mobile, in which the city went Republican last year, voted 3 to 1 in favor of the reform; and the historically Republican county of Winston voted against the amendment in almost the same proportion as incorrigibly Democratic Bullock County.

Montgomery County, which would have gone Republican in 1952 but for the fidelity of a few hundred Negroes to the Democratic Party, went 2 to 1 for the reform.

Politics, like other forms of human behavior, does not yield to neat formulas and tidy explanations, except in the rationales of experts and other quacks.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Walter White of New York City executive secretary of the National Association to rule Advancement of Colored People, has made public a letter he addressed to the Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson County, under date of December 11, 1953.

The committee, in opposing the poll-tax out amendment, used what has been described as some "emotionalism." However, in objectiveness, American campaigning is often done on more heat than light But the point raised in criticism of methods used by the committee was based upon the distortion of facts, and what appeared to be appeals to ugly prejudices.

But what should still concern us is the fact that the type of campaigning, although last Tuesday failing to upset the a majority of the voters, might be foretaste of the method of campaigning some will be next spring.

Here is Mr. White's letter:

Gentlemen:

Allow me on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to thank you for the 3-column advertisement of our program and objectives in the BIRMINGAHM NEWS of December 9. Despite a few minor errors, your overall presentation of our position is fair and accurate.



Gentlement:

Unfortunately, we are not as "strongly financed" as you indicate or as we would like to be. Had we the resources we would have been happy to have placed this advertisement ourselves with, however, a different conclusion—urging the voters to support Amendment No. 1. Nor am I, as your text states, "national NAACP president." I am the organization's executive secretary.

One thing more: The next time you publish an ad for us would you be kind enough to include a coupon, urging your readers to send in their memberships or contributions. Our minimum membership fee is $2.00 annually Other categories range up to $500 for life memberships

Again, many thanks for placing our program before the large reading audience of the BIRMINGHAM NEWS .. ..

(Signed) ....
Walter White
Executive Secretary

The above letter is presented here only because it calls attention effectively to some weak points in the advertisement used, and the possibility that Mr. White might have alerted the ad writers to the defects. I am no expert in writing ad copy but when I examined the paid-for stuff put out by the committee I could only chuckle

Yet there is some danger, I think, in the propaganda used. Reduction of the poll tax will not release in floods of new Negro voters. Political action leaders should not be fooled by it. Too many Negro applicants caught it tough trying to get register, and when they managed to sifter through the rigid screening, appreciated it so much that they paid the heavy toll.

Meantime there should be some consolation for te $36 poll tax advocates that the total cost is not wiped away Should one who must pay poll tax begin at 21 and vote every year until he is 45, he will still have paid the full amount.

Local elections which mean so much to the average citizen may not be helped by the cut-back because there probably too many every four years voters who get the urge to cast their ballot only in years when there is a presidential or governor's election. Much will have to be done, it seems to me, to fire up interest among voters in really going to the polls every time there is an election.

For those favoring the limited poll tax back-payment amendment there should be the consolations that the "Committee" with its exciting appeals might have helped to stir voters to go to the polls who would not otherwise have done so.

Toward A Stronger Democracy

The cause of good government was furthered in Alabama Tuesday when voters approved the amendment abolishing the worst features of Alabama's poll tax. The amendment should have the effect of encouraging more participation in government. Alabama has suffered from having too many citizens who were not voters. The burdensome cumulative feature of the old poll tax, no matter how serviceable it may have been at one time, had become a drag upon active citizenship. And it had become discriminatory.

But that is largely past now. It is not altogether past, nor will it be altogether past as long as any poll tax remains as a prerequisite to voting. There will remain a measure of discrimination in view of the fact that war veterans are all exempt while those who have not been in military service, meaning mostly women, must pay the tax.

Approval of this amendment makes one wonder what the voters would have done if the Legislature had submitted a proposal to eliminate the poll tax altogether. There are many reasons for believing that the majority of voters of the state are against any kind of a poll tax when tied to voting. The few studies that have been made indicate that the poll tax is in general disfavor among voters throughout the nation, including the five states which alone remain in the poll tax group.

The majority in favor of the amendment, while substantial, did not reach the size expected by many supporters of the change. Probably many voters who favored the amendment stayed away from the polls feeling sure of its victory. On the other hand, as is often the case, opponents of change probably turned out in relatively larger numbers.

We should not discount, too, the reluctance of many of those who have the ballot to extend it to new groups. The privilege of voting is a precious thing. It gives one a sense of power. It is a symbol of the ultimate authority in a democracy. This thought no doubt was at work in the election on the amendment. The possibility is strengthened by the fact that the sections of the state which went against the amendment are generally those which stand to lose more power in the state government through any increase in the electorate.

One of the most encouraging features about Tuesday's vote on the poll tax amendment was the way in which Alabama voters refused to be stampeded by appeals to prejudice or calls to groundless fears. Most of the voters of Alabama kept their heads when some were losing theirs to ancient bias and fixed ideas.

Alabama should be a better state as a result of this election result. The change will not be marked, and it will be gradual, but there should be perceptible improvement. County boards of registrars will still function to keep off the voting lists any who may be justly and correctly disqualified under the law. However, the boards may well consider the possibility that Tuesday's vote indicated a widespread desire on the part of Alabamians for a more liberal interpretation of the qualifications for voting. The conclusion seems justified that Alabamians do not want undue and harsh limitations placed on the privilege of the ballot.

Water Under The Dam

Alabama's decision in the Tuesday election to modify its layer-cake poll tax requirements at last equalizes two reactionary evils, one begotten in the 19th Century and one in the 20th.

In the wake of the Civil War, the then incompetent Negro was cajoled and poked along to the polls to maintain the Republican Congressional majority and to serve the purposes of Alabama's political scoundrels. Fraud was not the exception at Alabama ballot boxes.

Then in 1901, in the 20th Century, the reaction to the Reconstruction evil and to home-grown knavery came, and the reaction was so severe as to create an evil replacing the first. Alabama's Constitutional Convention of 1901 was dedicated to disfranchising the Negro, and if that also meant disfranchising the poor whites and the radical elements, that was too bad.

So, as Moore's *History of Alabama* relates:

> To eliminate the Negro without repugnance to the federal constitution, the convention took advantage of certain habits and conditions among the Negroes that did not generally prevail among the whites. The right to vote was made to depend (1) upon a residence of two years in the state, one in the county, and three months in the precinct; (2) *on the payment of all poll taxes due since 1901;* and (3) upon the ability to read and write any part of the federal constitution in the English language and the regular pursuit of "some lawful employment" during the greater part of the year previous to registration, or upon the ownership of 40 acres of land or real estate or personal property valued at least at $300.

The Negroes who in the 19th Century had been used to stuff the ballot boxes and corrupt the entire moral climate, public and private, had no business at the ballot box. But many of the Negroes who were disfranchised in the 20th Century by the poll tax and other devices were shamefully misused.

The number of competent Negroes multiplied remarkably in the ensuing years through education and opportunity. One by one, other Southern states abolished or modified their poll taxes. That the status of the Negro was swiftly changing was italicized by the frequent outcry of such politicians as Gessner T. McCorvey that the property requirement of $300 could now be met by thousands of Negroes purely through ownership of an automobile. Mr. McCorvey simply refused to depart the century in which he was born.

Finally—Tuesday—a majority of Alabamians modified the poll tax requirement to two-years back payment. The story of the poll tax cannot be told entirely in terms of the Negro, but it may be fairly said that the Tuesday election equalized the 19th Century extreme and the 20th Century extreme.

Having modified the poll tax, we may now devote ourselves to the much more grievous problem of impelling those qualified to vote to take the trouble to do so.

Relaxed Poll Tax Not Likely To Affect Voting Greatly Before May Primaries

Alabama's relaxed poll tax is not likely to affect voting to any great extent before the Democratic primaries next May.

Even though the two-year limitation on back poll taxes passed in a statewide referendum Tuesday, it won't be official for a while at least.

The vote on the constitutional amendment was 63,564 for and 47,268 against with 2,043 of the state's 2,384 boxes counted.

Formal approval of the constitutional change won't come until results of the referendum are certified by a state canvassing board within 15 days after the election.

Then Gov. Gordon Persons must proclaim the outcome to complete the legal process.

According to some legal authorities, prospective voters who didn't pay up all the poll taxes owed on or before last Feb. 1 won't be eligible to vote in any election until after next Feb. 1.

Based on State Constitution

They base their contention on section 178 of the state constitution which says:

"To entitle a person to vote at any election by the people, he shall have xxx paid on or before the first day of February next preceding the date of the election at which he offers to vote, all poll taxes due from him for the year 1901 and for each subsequent year.

Mobile's probate judge, Walter F. Faillard, raised that question last year. He contended the voters could pay their taxes Oct. 1 and still vote in the Presidential election in November.

Atty. Gen. Si Garrett blotched that, however, when he released a statement pointing to past rulings from his office and from the courts upholding the Feb. 1 deadline.

Under those decisions, citizens otherwise qualified but who didn't pay all their poll taxes by last Feb. 1, can't vote next year.

Affect School Bond Issue

This could affect voting on a two million dollar school bond issue up for approval in a Dec. 29, special election at Decatur.

Because of the wording of the poll tax amendment there is a possibility that voters over 47 who have never paid any poll tax may be home free as far as voting in future elections is concerned.

Gov. Persons has asked for an attorney general's ruling on that point.

In his request the governor noted that the amendment says poll taxes must be paid "for the two calendar years next preceding" the election.

But the poll tax doesn't apply to persons past age 45. For this reason Gov. Persons says they may not have to pay anything since they didn't owe taxes after they became 45.

Nine Other State Issues On Ballot; Heavy Vote Seen

With over 27,000 registered voters, Montgomery County will join all Alabama in voting on the highly-talked poll tax amendment next Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Nine other amendments, all but one of which concern individual counties, are also on the ballot.

But the interest centers now, as it has all along, on the number one item listed on the ballot: the item which, if passed, will reduce the maximum amount of back poll tax required of voters to two years.

* * *

PUBLIC INTEREST is running high on Amendment One, higher than ordinary for a constitutional amendment. Several political organizations over the state, particularly women's organizations, have waged an active fight for passage of the amendment during the past two months.

Some organized opposition has been formed. It seems to have its core in a Jefferson County group headed by several members of the Jefferson County Democratic committee.

* * *

THOSE ADVOCATING passage say that Alabama is the only state in the Union which requires citizens to pay up to 24 years ($36) back poll tax before they can vote. They insist that a person, otherwise qualified, should not be penalized by a much-too-heavy poll tax burden.

Opposing argument is that, if passed, the amendment will allow undesirables to vote and would promote block voting.

A reltaively heavy vote has been forecast for Montgomery County, considering this is an off-election year and many people have not yet paid this year's poll tax. One thing that will entice voters—particularly rural voters—to the polls is the cotton referendum slated also for that day.

* * *

RURAL MONTGOMERIANS too must Tuesday whether they want to use voting machines in the future or continue the ballot box system. (See a separate story on page one of this issue.)

Amendment Two, the only other statewide issue at stake Tuesday, provides that when a vacancy occurs in the Legislature and a candidate to fill the vacancy is unopposed, the election shall not be held.

The other eight amendments are local and concern only one county each. Here is a summary of the eight:

Amendment Three

Franklin County—Each municipality may acquire and dispose of all kinds of property, promote the development of the municipalities and the location of new industries, become a stockholder in any corporation, lend its credit or grant public moneys, levy a special ad valorem tax, create a public corporation.

Amendment Four

Talladega County — Special school tax and special tax for county roads and bridges.

Amendment Five

Russellville, Franklin County—Shall have power to issue bonds not to exceed $150,000 for the purpose of purchasing any existing plant or building. Authorizing the government body to lease, rent, mortgage or sell any plant building so acquired.

Amendment Six

Lawrence County — Special school district tax, to be first submitted to the voters of said special school district.

Amendment Six

Mobile County — May become indebted and levy a tax to pay the cost of public roads, streets and bridges, school buildings, courthouse and jail. The county governing body shall submit the issuance of bonds for such purposes as a single proposition.

Amendment Eight

Marshall County—Special property tax for public school buildings, to be first submitted to the voters of said county.

Amendment Nine

Chambers County — Special school tax, to be first submitted to the voters of said county.

Amendment Ten

Chambers County—The Legislature may fix and regulate the costs and charges of Court, and the fees or salary of any ofifcer; may provide the method and basis of compensation; fix the terms of office; consolidate any of the offices of Chambers County.

from where I stand

Ole Vulc hopes folks will step up, pay back poll tax

BY VULCAN

ALABAMA VOTERS have knocked out the long-observed cumulative poll tax law. It is a good step in the right direction.

But if you are in arrears you still have to pay two years back poll tax at $1.50 a year, plus the current poll tax, to become a voter—provided, of course, you pass other qualifications.

To my good friends who fought the step toward poll



VULCAN

tax reform I repeat what Ole Vulc said several times during the campaign: You may rest at ease. The world will not turn over. And at the same time those of us who advocated passage of the amendment to set up a $3 back poll tax requirement, in lieu of the long-time accumulation of payments, need look for no miracles.

It still is hard to get to be a qualified voter in Alabama—too hard. I mean the registration machinery and the time elements in payment of poll taxes are calculated to keep a small electorate.

It certainly will be a good thing if people take advantage of the new step to pay up the two years back poll taxes and start voting—especially many of the women who have not been voting.

Dr. Parham Elected Pres. Fairfield Voters League

Dr. G. P. Parham, pharmacist and civic leader, was elected president of the Fairfield Voters League, Fairfield, Alabama last Friday night, December 11 by a "landslide" in what was described as "one of the most spectacular elections ever staged in the history of the league," according to an announcement.

The election meeting was held in the chapel of the Fairfield Branch of Smith and Gaston Funeral Home.

According to the announcement "Three candidates were in the race, namely McKinley Kolb, incumbent, Edward Robinson, and Mr. Parham." The announcement charged that "the only effective weapon that Mr. Kolg and Mr. Robinson had to use was that Dr. G. P. Parham was a Republican, and that his influence would be too dangerous at the head of a political organization." Mr. Robinson last year made an unsuccessful bid as an independent candidate for a post on the Fairfield City Council.

The announcement said "The voters came to the meeting in a down pour of cold rain to fill the Smith and Gaston auditorium and hallways to their capacity." It added: "It was the most dramatic and sensational election which came at the end of two weeks of the most rigid campaigning.'

On the charge of using the partisan issue as an electioneering weapon, the announcement said: "But that weapon was not sharp enough to cut into the fact the people were hungry for a change. They were thirsty for some one in whom they had confidence would promote better citizenship irrespctive of party," the statement added.

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The Official release went on to say: "Dr. E. W. Williams, pastor of First Baptist Church of Fairfield and vice president of the Alabama Baptist State Convention placed the name of Dr. Parham in nomination. He emphasized the importance of voting for a man on his merits, whether he was married or single; whether he was a Baptist, Methodist or any other faith: and above all, whether he was a Democrat or a Republican."

The press release also said: "He (Dr. Williams) blasted the Jefferson Democratic Executive Committee for its paid advertisement published in the newspapers, presumabiy as an indicement of the N. A. A. C. P.. He also laudede Former President Truman and Attorney Generai Herbert Brownell, Jr., for the heroic stand that they have taken on the civil rights issues."

The announcement continued:

"The nomination was seconded by Dr. G. W. Gibson, pastor of Crumby Chapel Church of Fairfield; dean of the National Primitive Baptist Sunday School Training Union Congress and president of the Alabama State Convention of the Primitive Baptist Church."

"Dr. Gibson said a lot could be told about the achievements of this candidate (Da. Parham), civicly, religiously and financially which would be more or less time wasting, since such things were already known about him. 'I shall only point to his record which will speak for itself."

"Rev. John Boykin nominated Edward Robinson. He briefly mentioned some of his civic and religious activities, along with the fact that he ran for membership on the Fairfield City Council in the last election, although he was defeated."

"Ebb Cox, a great C. I. O. organizer, nominated the incumbent McKinley Kolb. In spite of the fact that Mr. Cox was very alert in his oratorical persuasion, he failed to convince the people that incumbent Kolb merited anything other than defeat."

"Other officers elected were: Edward Robinson, vice president; Vernard Thomas, secretary; Mrs. Louphenia Thomas, treasurer; Thomas Owen, reporter."

"Appointed by the president were the following committee chairmen Loucious Savage, executive; Mrs. Louphenia Thomas, program; Charlie Peterson, social action; Miss Irene Wilson, membership; Professor W. Presley, constitutional; Theodore Boykin, ways and means; Mrs. E. Bates, assistant secretary; and E. Sanders, steering."

"At the close of the meeting, Dr. Parham extended special thanks and gratitude to his campaign managers and to others he said that he was happy to see confidence and so much interest examplified. He pledged to the group that he would not betray their trust.

Tuskegee Civic Association Holds Last Meetina Of 1953

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 17 — The Tuskegee Civic Association closed its year's work Sunday, Dec. 13 by calling on its members "to consider seriously the nomination of a member of the association for a position on the Macon County Board of Education."

The meeting, which heard reports from the president, secretary and treasurer, was held at Butler's Chapel AME Zion Church, the birthplace of Tuskegee Institute. The balance sheets of the association showed a net worth of $1.363.33 and a membership ow 1,170, which was by far, the largest in the association's history.

It was observed by the reports that the Tuskegee Civic Association "is becoming increasingly a bi-racial organization."

C. G. Gomillion was re-elected unanimously to head the association. Mrs. Beulah C. Johnson, vice-president of Greenwood community; Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, vice-president, Rockefeller Hill community; Mrs. Julene S. Jones, vice-president, Zion Hill community, and U. G. Upshaw, vice president, Greenfork community.

William P. Mitchell was re-elected secretary, Garland Hill was elected assistant secretary and Earl F. Sorrell was re-elected treasurer. Frank Toland was selected to head the membership drive for 1954. The goal is 1,500 members.

Reporting on the philosophy and activities of the association during the year, the president stated, "As conceived by the 1953 officers, civic democracy includes political, economic, educational, and social democracy and may be experienced only through intelligent study and social action. Active and intelligent participation of citizens in politics and government is considered to be one of the steps toward civic democracy, and so, the association emphasizes (1) intelligent study and interpretation of local and national civic and political trends and problems, and (2) collection and dissemination of useful civic and political data.

"During the year, the civic education programs presented included (1) An analysis and interpretation of effective community economic action by Emory O. Jackson, militant editor of the Birmingham World; (2) the portrayal of the development of the cooperative movement by showing the film "King's X"; (3) an appraisal of significant trends in race relations by Rev. Dan C. Whitsett, white Methodist minister and chairman of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council; (4) a description of racial differentials in public education in Macon County; and (5) a persuasive argument by Tuskegee Institute High School students that "Good Schools Are Your Responsibility.'

"These civic education programs are presented monthly on the assumption that many people will engage in intelligent social action if they are kept well-informed of their civic status, problems, and resources.

"As we review the past, we conclude that legalized segregation has been, and still is, a great barrier to the realization of civic democracy in the South. Hence, the association is opposed to legalized segregation on the basis of race or color, and is committed to working for its elimination. It is hoped that as the members of this association move out of 1953 into a new year that they will resolve (1) to learn as much as possible about the advantages and disadvantages of segregation; (2) to refrain from supporting segregated commercial activities and agencies which do not contribute significantly to the maintenance of life, health, and mental development; (3) to think critically before participating in the organization of new "Negro" civic, political, and-or community clubs, (4) to become more active participants in interracial organization; (5) to participate more actively and more effectively in politics and government; and (6) to consider seriously the nomination of a member of the association for a position on the Macon Cunty Board of Education.

"The association must continue its efforts to publicize existing inadequacies in our civic life, and to stimulate group action for the improvement of our status and opportunities. Our members can change their patterns of behavior so as to function effectively in an integrated society."

Selma Leaders See Need of Vote

Lack of Ballot Is Held As Major Race Weakness

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

SELMA, Ala.—Citizens in this Black Belt section, like others of the minority all over the South, blame their failure to secure justice in the courts and government affairs on their inability to get the ballot.

Although a 1953 survey shows that Negroes outnumber whites two and three to one, only one and three-tenths per cent are registered and eligible to vote out of a majority population.

* * *

ALREADY STEPS are under way to challenge the practice of ignoring Negro requests to register and of telling them to "come back another time."

In populous Dallas County, of which Selma is the county seat, there were, at the time of the last survey, 18,145 Negroes 21 years of age and over as compared to 12,597 whites in the same registration-eligible age group. But, only 112 were registered voters, a percentage of slightly over six-tenths of one per cent.

In other counties of the black belt there are even worse percentages. For instance, in Wilcox with 8,218 eligible-age Negroes, there are no Negro voters. There are also no Negroes listed as registered in Lowndes County with an eligible-age Negro population of 6,514 as compared to the lesser white population in the 21-or-over age group of 2,057.

* * *

IN BULLOCK County there were only seven listed voters among the Negro eligible-age population of 5,423, which is over twice the total population; only twelve in Choctaw County of the 4,822 population (Negro age-eligible); only twenty-one in Green County, which has a Negro over-21 age population of 6,628 compared to 1,820 whites within the same group.

The trend of "control" or complete ignoring of Negro voter eligibilty continues throughout Alabama counties.

The Alabama barriers to Negroes include: (1) requiring them to produce one or more white character witnesses, who must "sign" this endorsement with the Board of Registrars; (2) applying severe property qualifications and requiring Negro applicants to show property tax receipts; (3) enforcing strict literacy tests against Negro applicants; (4) putting unreasonable constitutional questions to Negroes; (5) claiming technical mistakes in filling out registration applications, and (6) requiring Negroes to suffer long waiting periods before officials serve them.

Officials of Negro voters' leagues report that one of the greatest "barriers" is the non-interest and fear of Negro teachers, preachers and other professional people to present themselves to the boards of registrars despite the barriers. However, it is the objective of some leagues to take the whole system into court, once and for all.

The Dallas County Negro Voters League is headed by S. W. Boynton, who was formerly county farm agent. Mr. Hunter is secretary, while John Bunkley is treasurer.

Negroes To Hear Vote Registration Survey Report

MOBILE, Oct. 22 (U.P.)—W. C. Patton, state president of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People from Birmingham, said results of a statewide survey of Negro registration for voting will be announced here early in November.

Patton said results of the survey made by the NAACP during the past year will be announced during a conference of the Alabama NAACP here Nov. 6-8.

Patton said the survey shows great strides in Negro registration in some areas during recent years, but that progress has been slower in other areas.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator from New York, will be convention keynoter.

From where I stand

It's harder to vote in Alabama than in any other state

BY VULCAN

DON'T EXPECT any miracles or an end-of-the-world if the cumulative features of the poll tax are abolished by the people at the polls in December.

Take it from Ole Vulc it is harder to vote in Alabama than in any other state in the Union. More so-called "safeguards" are thrown up to keep people from voting in Alabama than in any sister state—even including Mississippi and Arkansas.



VULCAN

Let's be honest and admit that the Alabama suffrage laws were drawn up by alarmed people who wanted to keep newly-freed slaves from taking over at a critical period.

Now, many years later, we find that Alabama has all kinds of stumbling blocks in the way of voters. And thousands of qualified citizens are not able to vote when election time rolls around because it has been too difficult to take the right official step at the right time. The poll tax is only one of them. The cumulative provisions—requiring payment of back poll taxes—makes this hurdle even more difficult.

The election in December will not abolish the poll tax as a requirement for voting. Nor will let down bars to the unqualified. But it will encourage many more people to pay one year's poll tax and exercise the obligation of the ballot.

Nothing drastic will happen if the poll tax back payment requirements are killed at the polls. I think things will be somewhat improved—but it won't be a cure-all.

Support For Poll Tax Reform

Perhaps one of the best things that has happened for the cause of poll tax reform has been the appearance of some active opposition to the amendment to be voted on in Alabama Dec. 15 eliminating the cumulative feature of the tax and requiring only a maximum payment of $3 to qualify to vote.

Friends of the amendment are being stimulated in working in its behalf. Many groups already have adopted resolutions urging passage of the amendment, and others are expected to do so.

It is significant to note some of the organizations backing the poll tax amendment. Two of them are the Jefferson County Teachers Association and the Jefferson County Classroom Teachers. One of the arguments used by defenders of the present poll tax, under which as much as $36 might be required before one can vote, is that the amendment would cut school revenues. But elimination of the cumulative feature will stimulate more persons to qualify and pay the tax. Advantages of the reform would, in any case, more than offset any slight loss in the poll tax receipts.

Other organizations that have taken a stand for the amendment are the Birmingham Young Men's Business Club and the Birmingham Federation of Labor. The Federation of Labor embraces 53 affiliated unions in Jefferson County with a total membership of close to 20,000. The Young Business Men's Club is an active organization that has allied itself with many forward-looking movements in the community.

Jefferson County Republicans also have endorsed the amendment, as have many members of the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee, a full meeting of which will be held Monday to determine a stand. The executive committee of the Jefferson County Young Democrats is supporting the amendment.

Thus there is a gathering power behind the amendment. There should be confidence in approval of a reform which was submitted almost unanimously by the State Legislature at the request of the governor, but work to that end should be steadfast and thorough and victory should not be taken for granted.

Macon suit may test 'Boswell Amendment'

BY LYNNE BRANNEN

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 12 —(AP)— A lawsuit filed in Federal Court here last week against the Macon County Board of Registrars could develop into a test of the constitutionality of the so-called new "Boswell Amendment."

While the complaint doesn't suggest it, the voter qualification amendment written into the state Constitution two years ago could easily become an issue.

There is a strong possibility that the defense itself may risk the test in an attempt to have the suit dismissed.

J. J. Rodgers, a member of the Macon Board, indicated as much when he said neither he nor the other board members were unduly concerned over the suit filed by a group of Negroes.

HE SAID THE board's authority is spelled out by law and protected by the State Constitution.

The present voter qualification amendment was adopted as a substitute for the original Boswell Amendment which was held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1949.

It designates registrar boards as judicial bodies and gives them the right to determine the fitness of those seeking to get their names on the voter list.

Birmingham Atty. Arthur Shores, who is associated with the lawyers of the National Assn., for Advancement of Colored People, in representing the plaintiffs, said his side will not raise the constitutional issue.

"If the defense wants to bring it in," he added, "it will be all right with us."

THE TEST of the voter qualification amendment could come about this way:

Defense attorneys could ask that the suit be thrown out because of judicial immunity given boards of registrars by the new Boswell Amendment. The judicial cloak was thrown around them to give them immunity from damage suits.

If the District Court agreed, the judge could dismiss the suit, thus in effect uphold the validity of that feature of the amendment.

Should the court decide to go on and hear the suit, this might indicate there was some doubt in the judge's mind as to whether registrars have immunity to damage suits.

IN EITHER INSTANCE this could lay the groundwork for an appeal to the Supreme Court to find out if the amendment can give judicial powers to registrars.

The suit against the Macon County board doesn't mention the amendment, but merely accuses the members of discriminating against Negro voter applicants by subjecting them to tests not required of white applicants.

Under the voter qualification amendment, prospective voters are required to answer a questionaire prepared by the Alabama Supreme Court "which shall be uniform in all cases."

THEY MUST ALSO satisfy the registrars that they are of "good character" and "embrace the duties and obligations of citizenship."

The discarded Boswell Amendment sought to require that new voters be able to "understand and explain" the federal constitution. It was killed by the Supreme Court on grounds that it could allow registrars to discriminate against Negroes.

Plaintiffs in the suit live in and around Tuskegee, the county seat and home of Tuskegee Institute, nationally known Negro college. Negroes outnumber whites about four to one in the county.

Atty. Shores said while the population is predominantly Negro, there are between 3000 and 4000 white voters against 700 to 1000 registered Negroes.

White Challenges Ala. Leaders To Get 200,000 Negro Voters

MOBILE, Ala.—(SNS)— A challenge for Alabama leaders to have 200,000 qualified voters on the books by 1956 to end "a shameful record" of low voting was given by Walter White at the closing session of the eighth annual meeting of Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches at which time he also reviewed the civil rights record of the Eisenhower administration.

White said that a report which had come to him while attending the convention that a public official in a Black Belt county was preventing Negroes from applying for and becoming voters would be taken up personally by him with the Department of Justice in Washington.

The windup rally of the three-day convention was held at the State Street AME Zion Church where $1175 was raised. Money other than this was collected during other sessions of the convention.

Earlier in the day W. C. Patton and his administration were re-elected and authorized in a set of resolutions to continue and sharpen the struggle for first-class citizenship, in the state. S. W. Boynton of Selma was added to the board of directors.

Delegates also voted to hold the 1954 session in Selma, Ala.

Three recognitions were given to NAACP workers by the conference at the Sunday afternoon session. In awarding John L. LeFlore, secretary of the Mobile Branch the achievement plaque, Emory O. Jackson dubbed him "the showpiece of NAACP leadership in Alabama." He praised Mrs. Eunita M. Taylor, Mobile, grand matron of the Eastern Star, as "an excellent example of the NAACP enrollment of persons into its leadership without regard to sex, race or age." The Rev. J. D. Hunter, president of the Selma Branch received a citation for his courageous leadership in the Black Belt.

Some 354 persons attended the banquet held Saturday night at the Elks Home where Alfred Baker Lewis of New York made the feature address. The 33 youth delegates from Birmingham under the supervision of Mrs. Lucinda Brown Robey attended the event.

Roy Wilkins, administrator of the association, New York City, in the keynote speech contrasted the philosophy of the NAACP with that of a Texan Dr. Dickey as reported in a national magazine. He said that the assertion that discrimination is tying a slow natural death isn't true but on the contrary is something you have to beat down, fight and kill. He charged that the talk of "the death of discrimination at some future day" plays into the hands of the enemy.

He asserted that those with the natural-death theory of discrimination were among those "throwing rocks at the NAACP." He said "segregation can't last."

Paton in his presidential address said that the NAACP was chopping at "the tap root of the evils of segregation." He recommended a campaign for $5,000 for the Fighting Fund for Freedom to be raised in Alabama and condemned "the critics of the program of the association because he said they would be satisfied with "a pat on the back" instead of progress. He reiterated the NAACP's opposition to the "Birmingham Racial Relocation Plan" in connection with the proposed Medical Center area redevelopment plan.

"As a candidate, President Eisenhower gave assurance that he would use his executive power to eradicate racial discrimination and segregation in all areas under federal jurisdiction. Shortly after his election, he repeated this promise, to an NAACP delegation which called upon him," Mr. White told the delegates.

"On the recor, it is evident that the administration is trying to live up to this commitment," the NAACP executive declared. "Among achievements in this area are (1) revitalization of the Government Contract Committee which has moved to enforce the non-discrimination clauses in government contracts with private firms and which all of its contracts; (2) the response of Attorney General Herbert Brownell to the invitation of the United States Supreme Court to present the government's position in the public school segregation cases; (3) Mr. Brownell's refusal to appoint to the office of United States Attorney an Oregon state senator who led the opposition to the enactment of a civil rights law in that state; (4) the order to cease segregation in schools maintained for the children of military personnel on military posts; (5) the order to abolish segregated facilities for the use of civilian personnel in Navy Yards at Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., and elsewhere: (6) approval of the Supreme Court decision banning exclusion of Negroes from restaurants in the District of Columbia; and (7) appointment of Negroes to offices not previously held by colored persons.

"These are all to the credit side of the administration," Mr. White said. "However, on the debit side are the incredible appointment of Gov. James F. Byrnes as a United States delegate to the United Nations and the suspension of the requirement that banks handling farm loans must observe fair employment practices in response to Gov. Byrnes' demand.

"Some of the executive measures are, to be sure, merely the extension of steps initiated by previous administrations. In some instances, the program of integration has been accelerated by the present administration. Some of these measures have not yet been fully implemented. Nevertheless, the indication is that the administration is making a sincere effort to live up to the President's campaign pledges."

Mr. White pointed out that the administration has failed to submit a civil rights legislative program to Congress and also recalled that, as a candidate, General Eisenhower, despite urging by the NAACP and others, had made no promise to support a federal FEPC with enforcement powers.

The NAACP, he asserted, is continuing its efforts for a comprehensive civil rights legislative program including an FEPC with enforcement powers and is seeking popular and Congressional support to this end. He expressed the hope that the administration would present such a program to the next session of Congress and push for its enactment. Meanwhile, he recalled, Senator Irving Ives of New York has, at the suggestion of the NAACP, proposed revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law to ban discrimination and segregation by employers and labor unions covered by the act.

RESOLUTIONS

In its resclutions the conference dedicated itself "to the relentless opposition to acts of discrimination based on color or religion" and asserted that "it does not believe in the 'Separate but Equal' doctrine' (but) is committed to the principles of first-class citizenship."

POLITICAL ACTION

It urged "all of the branches to promote and facilitate wide-spread (voter) registration....(called) upon all citizens of voting age who are not registered to qualify within the near future....(suggested that) to weaken the barriers to registration....all branches...support the Macon County registration suit which was filed (in the U. S. District Court, Montgomery) November 6...(Recommended that... to stimulate registration and voting...Negroes...run as candidates for local municipal and-or county offices."

...While opposing the poll tax levy, the State Conference urged "all voters who must pay the tax in order to vote to pay the tax due before February 1, 1954...urged to get out the vote on December 15 in order for the legislation designed to reduce the cumulative feature of the poll tax to two years

...deplored "the inequalities based on race and color in public education in Alabama (and called) upon citizens discriminated against to protest and to work intelligent-

...ly for the elimination of discrimination. The branches (were) called upon to publicize the differentials and to mobilize civic action against the officials responsible for the undemocratic practice."

EDUCATION

(might win)."

Poll Tax Bill Passes Senate In 24-7 Vote

Both Houses Approve Speed Limit Measure With One Amendment

Alabama's Senate has given a slashing endorsement to a move to limit back payments on the state poll tax to only two years.

Yesterday it took up its own Senate bill on this propostiion and passed it 24-7. But the Senate did not take up the identical House version, which the lower chamber has already passed and sent to them.

Therefore, the Senate action was in the nature of a test vote. The House-authorized version remains on the Senate calendar and is scheduled to be taken up when the legislature meets again on Friday.

Both houses, meanwhile, also gave overwhelming endorsement to the bill setting a 60 miles by day and 50 miles at night speed law on Alabama highways. The bill requires a 50-miles-an-hour maximum speed both day and night for heavy trucks.

Committee day. Public Hearings: 9:30, House Judiciary, on "Right-to-Work" bill; 10 a.m., Joint Hearing, Ways and Means and Finance and Taxation committees, on TV for education; 2 p.m. Senate Education Committee, changing mode of selecting State Board of Education and State Superintendent of Education; Senate Privileges and Elections, 2 p.m. Jury service for women; 2 p.m. Senate Constitution and Constitution and Revision committee on changes in appointing state board of education.

Other committee work: Senate: Agriculture, 9 a.m.

House: Constitution and Elections, 9 a.m.; Ways and Means, 9:30 a.m.; Agriculture, 10 a.m.; Health, 10 a.m.; Business and Labor, 1 p.m.; Judiciary (Libel bills), 2:30 p.m.

Vote Is 101-0

The House passed the speed bill 101-0; the Senate approved its own identical version, 27-4.

The Senate tacked on one amendment to the speed bill, which the House approved. This prevents justices of the peace who have no criminal jurisdiction from acting on violations under the law.

Here are the vote records for these two bills:

Poll Tax—For: Sens. L. K. Andrews, Bullock; Ed Eddins, Marengo; Carl Farmer, Henry; James Faulkner, Baldwin; Joe Foster, Madison; Sam High, St. Clair; Ross Hollis, Lamar; W. E. James, Cullman; J. W. Johnson, Chambers; Amos Jones, Lauderdale; H. B. Larkins, Coffee; R. Locke, Choctaw; Elvin McCary, Calhoun; E. W. Norrell, Clay; Tom Phillips, Shelby; John Pinson, Sumter; Truman Reneau, Elmore; Vaughan Hill Robison, Montgomery; E. W. Skidmore, Tuscaloosa; Virgil Smith, Cherokee; Mike Sollie, Dale; A. W. Todd, Franklin, and Graham Wright, Talladega.

Against: Sens. Miller Bonner, Wilcox; H. B. Byars, Hale; Preston C. Clayton, Barbour; Arthur Gamble, Butler; Mac Golson, Lowndes; Tom Johnston III, Mobile, and George Quarles, Dallas.

4 Against Bill

The four votes against the speed were recorded by Sens. Faulkner, Baldwin; Foster, Madison; Gamble, Butler, and Golson, Lowndes.

All other senators voted for the speed bill except Sens. John Benson, Jackson; Judson Locke, Bibb; J. B. Richardson, Lawrence, and J. L. Whatley, Lee, who were absent.

Though these were the two most important bills handled yesterday, both houses worked rapidly through many other measures—so fast sometimes that it was difficult even for legislators to keep up with events.

Senator Clayton of Barbour successfully piloted a bill through the upper house which will perpetuate in office Secretary of the Senate Earl Speight and Clerk of the House Robert Tyler Goodwin, without placing either under the state Merit System. This bill has already passed the House.

Mobile's Sen. Johnston first filed a report from a legislative committee which has studied the possibility of building toll roads in Alabama, then brought up his bill to appropriate $1,000 from the state's general fund to help defray expenses of the annual convention of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans.

Johnston said that the Sons intended to invite "the four remaining Confederate veterans" to the convention, to be held in Mobile this year. He said the $1,000 would pay for these veterans' expenses. There were no dissenting votes.

The Senate passed a House bill by Rep. Rankin Fite, Marion, which forbids the installation of parking meters in his home county.

When the Upper Chamber next took up a bill by Rep. W. L. Martin of Greens, which the House has already passed, authorizing "night time hunting of raccoons and opossums under certain conditions," it was at first challenged by Wilcox's Sen. Miller Bonner. Bonner wanted to know if it was "anything to do with that Coon-on-the-log bill" and if so "he was going to be against it. He was assured the bill dealt with other matters.

A bill which extends the limits of Alexander City, which has already passed the House, was given approval by the Senate.

Similarly, a bill to extend the city limits of Linden was passed unanimously by the Senate, and sent to the House for action.

Sen. James Faulkner piloted two educational bills through the Senate. One authorizes, but does not demand, city and county boards of education to bond school principals and other persons handling public school funds. The second changes the date school authorities must submit their budgets from July 1 to Oct. 1.

Faulkner explained that "it is impossible for these officials to submit an intelligent budget by July 1 because at that date they do not know what money they will have to spend the following year."

Sen. Graham Wright, Talladega druggist, saw the Senate pass a bill to regulate further "the practice of chiropody." There was no debate, and an unanimous vote was accorded the bill.

There was no debate in the House when Rep. Wallace Malone of Dothan's bill "to require the superintendent of education of Houston County to devote his entire time to the operation of the public school system of the county" was voted on without opposition, being a local bill.

Sen. Quarles of Dallas' bill to appropriate $3,200 to the Cahaba Historical Commission, already Senate-approved, passed the House.

Another Senate approved bill which also passed the House was one to provide the Commissioner of Public Welfare with legal counsel. The bill was introduced by Sen. Johnston of Mobile.

Home Approves $453,000

The House voted favorably, and sent to the Senate a bill to give the Prison Department an additional $450,000 to complete the new buildings at the Atmore State Farm Prison.

There was a brief debate when Reps. Noble Russell, Morgan and Karl Harrison, Shelby, administration floor leaders, pushed through the House their bill to transfer Sept. 30, 1955 "any surplus over and above $1,500,000 in the State Treasury, to the credit of the general fund . . ."

Rep. Ed Miller, Etowah, thought this proposal might infringe on the next administration. The bill's sponsors said, however, that the 1955 legislature and administration would be handling new money; this referred to funds handled before 1955.

Among a number of visitors watching the procedures yesterday were Atty. Clarence J. Inzer, Gadsden, who was lieutenant-governor 1947-51; Ward MacFarland, Tuscaloosa, who was former Gov. James E. Folsom's highway director, and former congressman, Miles Allgood.

There was some confusion in the Senate which, apparently, had much to do with the reason why the upper chamber did not take up and pass on the House bill to limit the poll tax back payment period to two years.

Shortly before mid-day Sen. Smith, Cherokee, moved for a recess till 2 p.m. Following this motion, however, the Senate dealt with some further business. The motion was later amended for the Senate to return from lunch recess at 1:30 p.m.

However at 1:30 p.m. several senators were absent from the chamber. Several complained they thought the Senate wa scheduled to resume at 2 p.m. At 1:30, the seven senators who voted against the poll tax were all in their places. The sponsors, fearing they might be short of votes, and not wishing to risk the bill's chances, had it passed until the next legislative day—Friday.

Some observers, however, believed that this was a maneuver to allow the Senate bill to be brought up later for a "test" vote.

ALABAMA NEGROES CITE VOTE BARRIERS

Administration of the Suffrage Laws Is Major Hindrance, N. A. A. C. P. Suxury Says

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 9 — The Committee on Registration and Voting in the Alabama unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports that the past history of discriminatory practices against Negroes in politics has led to a conditioned attitude on the part of prospective voters that is epitomized in the phrase "let it alone."

Consequently, the committee declared, the most pressing problem facing Negro leaders in the state is how to overcome this built-in resistance to exercising the balloting franchise and to stress to Negroes that "without the ballot you are left out of the benefits to be shared by those who possess the power."

The committee reported that a county-by-county survey of Negro voting strength in Alabama showed that the number of registered Negro voters had increased by about 300 per cent from 6,000 in 1946 to about 25,000 at present.

However, the committee emphasized the increase percentage is not truly impressive when measured against the fact that there are 979,617 Negroes in Alabama, of which number 516,245 are 21 years of age and over.

At present the committee held it is not legal provisions or even poll taxes that in the main make it difficult for Negroes to register as voters. The hindrance, it said, stems mostly from the administration of the suffrace laws by the Board of Registrars in the various counties.

The committee declared that it had found that there were nine principal barriers to Negro voting registration that were variously effective in some of the counties of the state. These were listed as follows:

¶Requiring Negro applicants to produce one or more white character witnesses;

¶Demanding severe property qualifications;

¶Placing strict enforcement of literacy tests;

¶Putting "unreasonable" questions to Negro applicant on literacy tests.

¶Rejecting Negro applicants on technical mistakes in filling out registration blanks.

¶Making Negro applicants wait long hours in line.

¶Making Negro applicants fill out their own blanks while white applicants receive help from officials.

¶Informing Negro applicants that cards have run out, closing time has been reached or that notification of application filing will be given at a future date.

¶Threatening by hangers-on.

Other Obstacles Listed

The committee said it had received reports in which Negroes on

Declaring that it hesitated to draw any generalization from the survey in view of the lack of cooperation it had received from county registration officials, the committee said that its figures did make it appear that where the Negro population equaled or exceeded the white population, the number of Negroes registered was uniformly lower.

returning home from registration efforts had found their property damaged, that one Negro had secured repeated deferment because of his job during the war effort, but nine days after trying to register to vote he was called into military service, and one young woman who said she was going to try to register was asked by her mother "what about your job?"

The committee's survey showed that there were twelve counties with less than 1 per cent of their Negro population of voting age registered, four counties showed no Negro voters, fourteen counties had from 1 to 5 per cent of their Negro eligible voters registering and ten counties had 10 per cent.

Poll Tax, Right-To-Work Bills Top Legislative Agenda Friday

Tomorrow the Alabama legislature will probably hold the hottest session of the year when the House takes up the poll tax, the "right to work" bill and 19-year old voting bill. Most of the real fireworks are expected in the House since Senate calendar is light.

Poll tax repealists hope that the House will sidetrack a Senate amendment to the House approved Adams-Meeks bill, which provide for cutting present cumulative feature of the poll tax to two years. The Senate amendment provides that the poll tax would be voted on in the general election of 1954 rather than 90 days after the end of this session of the legislature with the rest of the constitutional amendments.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVES interested in sidetracking the Senate amendment hope to get the House to either kill the Senate amendment or to agree to take up the Senate approved McCary bill, which also limits cumulative feature to two years, but was pushed through the Senate earlier this session without an amendment.

Rep. Vernon Summerline and several other representatives are expected to push hard for the "right to work" measure. Organized labor is strongly opposed to the bill and labor representatives hope to get the bill recommitted for further consideration by the House.

After the House voted to amend Rep. Clyde Sellers' 18-year-old voting bill by increasing the age to 19, Sellers postponed final action until Friday when it appeared he lacked the necessary votes to pass his proposal. However, he is expected to try for adoption of the 19-year-old bill tomorrow.

* * *

THE BILL BY Representatives Givhan and Mollette of Dallas to outlaw "loyalty" pledges for candidates in the political primaries in Alabama is not expected to be pushed until after the Supreme Court has ruled on public school segregation.

Many capitol observers seemed to feel that the Dixiecrats will try hard for the measure after the High Court has ruled on segregation. In this way they hope to stir up race tension against the Democratic dominated High Court.

However, most legislators seem to be opposed to changing the present rules on loyalty pledges. They point out that both the Republican and Democratic parties in Alabama have such pledges and they see no need to outlaw them.

* * *

THE FIREY SPEECH by Georgia's Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin appears to have been a kickoff in his drive for the governorship of Georgia. The election of a new chief executive in Georgia is scheduled next year.

Griffin sounded very much like the present governor of Georgia, Herman Talmadge, in his attacks on the liberal elements of the Democratic Party. His speech brought applause from the Black Belt and Dixiecrat members of the Alabama legislature, and amusement and disgust to many other lawmakers.

* * *

LT. GOV. JAMES B. Allen's "Legislative Report" television program, a weekly feature on WAFM-TV, is being moved back to 5 p.m. on Sunday.

Allen, who reports on legislative developments, has a number of legislators on his program each week.

Red Tape Still Keeps Alabamans From Polls

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Extra-legal tie-ups still keep most Alabama Negroes from registering to vote, according to a report issued last week by the Committee on Registrations and Voting of the Alabama NAACP.

According to the report, the number of registered Negro voters in the state has risen from 6,000 in 1946 to approximately 25,000. But there are 516,245 Negroes of voting age in Alabama.

The report cited a number of factors for the failure of so many persons to register. It said the factors had varying effect from section to section.

Chief factor, according to the report is an "ingrown attitude" due to past discriminatory practices which has made prospective voters either afraid or indifferent.

The committee report blames the county boards of registrars in most cases for harsh administration of suffrage laws. It said that in many counties, one or more of the following methods is used to discourage Negro applicants:

Requiring them to produce one or more white character witnesses; demanding severe property qualifications; putting "unreasonable" questions to Negro applicant on literacy tests.

Rejecting Negro applicants on technical mistakes in filling out registration blanks; making Negro applicants wait long hours in line; making Negro applicants fill out their own blanks while white applicants receive help from officials and informing Negro applicants that cards have run out, closing time has been reached or that notification of application filing will be given at a future date.

The report said there were also instances in which Negroes attempting to register were threatened by hangers-on.

Poll Tax Vote Is Scheduled December 15

Four Likely Prospects In '54 Governor Race Committed To Measure

By REX THOMAS
Associated Press Writer

Adjournment of the Legislature has focused political attention on the approaching statewide campaign to soften Alabama's rigid poll tax requirements.

In a special election on Dec. 15, the voters will ratify or reject a proposed constitutional amendment to wipe out all unpaid poll tax payments beyond two years.

If it carries, men and women who have lagged behind, or who have never paid the $1.50 annual voting levy, can cast their ballots for $3.

Under the present constitutional restrictions, they must catch up all past due payments since they reached the voting age of 21. For some it amounts to $63, the most severe penalty of any state.

Plans for the amendment campaign are still in the formative stage, but women's organizations, labor groups and others who fought an untiring battle year after year to get the two-year poll tax amendment through the Legislature are certain to undertake an intensive vote - getting drive.

Commited Themselves

And whether they wish it or not, prospective candidates for governor inevitably will be drawn into it. Four of the seven most likely prospects for the 1954 gubernatorial race have already committed themselves in behalf of the amendment.

Former Gov. James E. Folsom, an outspoken advocate of outright repeal, is one of the foremost exponents of poll tax relief. He tried repeatedly to get some modification during his administration, but the Legislature turned him down abruptly, as it had governors before him.

Folsom likely will have a good bit to say about the pending amendment in the three months before it is voted on.

So will Lt. Gov. James B. Allen, whose speaking activities probably will pick up steadily now that the legislative session is over. Allen has volunteered his help in the amendment ratification campaign.

Congressman Albert Rains, who appears to be the biggest question mark of the moment in the daily speculation over possible gubernatorial candidates has likewise taken an anti - poll tax stand.

So, too, has State Sen. James H. Faulkner. He voted for the two-year amendment when it cleared the Senate.

Major Factor

For one of the three remaining potential candidates former Sen. Bruce Henderson, the poll tax issue may be difficult to decide. Henderson is a Black Belter who has fought all his political lifetime for preservation of the poll tax as a symbol of white supremacy.

And yet, as a would - be governor he must face the unquestionably strong sentiment for easier voting requirements, especially in North Alabama.

The other two prospective candidates, Jack Owen and Elbert Boozer, have made no announcement this soon, but Owen, who is president of the Public Service Commission, indicated he will have something to say later.

Most legislators reason that passage of the two - year amendment would dispose of the poll tax question as a political issue for some time to come. But by the same argument, its defeat would revive it into perhaps a major factor in the spring primaries.

Contrary to the Black Belt insistence that the charge for voting keeps Negroes away from the polls, sponsors of the $3 amendment contend that the present restrictions actually disfranchise white housewives more than anyone else.

And unless something is done to modify the requirements, they say, the time will come when public pressure will demand outright abolition of the tax.

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THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Two years have swung by since the adoption by a margin of 369 votes in 1951 of the notorious "Bonner Amendment," a device designed to keep ineffective Negro voting. Failure of the existing, established and exalted leadership to put up a vigorous statewide campaign together with poll-going apathy by Negro voters aided the victory of controlled racial disfranchisement.



Is there to be a repetition of this kind of thing this year? On Tuesday, December 15, about 87 days from now, the voters will go to the polls to ratify or reject the two-year back poll tax amendment. Anti-poll tax forces among the group have not yet organized, bestirred, shown any substantial interest. They seem to take it for granted that the proposed poll tax modification amendment will be given approval without much leadership and voter effort.

Alabama has approximately 800,000 Negro citizens of voting age with less than 30,000 listed on the qualified voters' list. There are 565,000 registered voters in this state. About 400,200 went to the polls in the 1950 election.

Bitterest opposition to the poll tax reduction proposal came from Black Belt lawmakers. Senator J. Miller Bonner of Wilcox County engineered the "Bonner Amendment" through the legislature although no Negro has voted in over 52 years in Wilcox. There are close to 8,218 Negro citizens 21 years and older in this county. It was from the Black Belt that the so-called "Right to Work" bill drew its strongest support. For anti-union lawmakers are usually anti-Negro. They are hostile to the idea of voting by the plain citizens.

Another Black Belter, Former State Senator Bruce Henderson, is currently warming up for a second pitch at the governor's chair. He was rejected by the voters in a previous bid for the first office. But he has indicated that he is going to try again. He is also from Wilcox County, and has never lifted his voice for political suffrage on the basis of merit. He is a powerful figure in the Democratic Party and a symbol and thunder man for the doctrine of "White Supremacy."

Rex Thomas, Associated Press Writer, in a September 13 dispatch, reported in part: "For one of the remaining potential candidates former Senator Bruce Henderson, the poll tax issue may be difficult to decide. Henderson is a Black Belter who has fought all his political lifetime for preservation of the poll tax as a symbol of white supremacy."

You can guess that many of the prospective candidates for statewide office, will use the poll-tax softening issue as a test of strength, or a kind of political bullpen.

But the thing which keeps down the size of the Negro vote in Alabama is the "Bonner Amendment," apathy in those counties where voting laws are administered fairly, threats and intimidation in the Black Belt and what I call "boswelling" (a king of cloudy, tricky, technical, irrelevant and unanswerable questions) The small size of the Negro vote reflects the impotence of Negro leadership, it seems to me. There is need of an active, earnest, authentic leadership which will formulate and follow up a program of getting increased voter strength.

Alabama is next to the bottom among Southern states in the size and ratio of Negro voting. Mississippi is little worse off with 23,000. With 34 percent of the total Alabama population Negroes have less than six per cent of the qualified voters.

About four Alabama counties have no Negro voters, among them Blount, Marshall, Lowndes and Wilcox. Monroe has only one Negro voter and many others have less than 50. Jefferson County with approximately 108,000 Negroes of voting age has only approximately 5,000 qualified voters.

The Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches, the Alabama Association of Elks, the Alabama State Teachers' Association and the Alabama Association of Women's Clubs are among organizations that should be able to rally the voters, build interest in the whole suffrage question and stimulate public interest in this question.

Two other things could be done One is to launch an all-out voter-registration and poll tax paying drive. The other is to go prospecting for new, dependable, sincere grassroots leaders. Leadership is judged by both what it stands for and what it can get done.

1954 is going to be a tell-tale year politicis, election of a governor, the battle between the feuding wings of the Democratic Party, the Congressional races, are among the matters which will come before the voters.

A group lifts itself by its leadership.. So if there is a suffrage lag much of it must be traced to the door teps of lax leadership There is plenty room for new leaders to step up who are dedicated to the improvement and freedom of the group.

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New Obstacles To Voting

thing should be done to correct the injustices, the inconveniences, the hardships. Voters will go to the polls on October 12 in the general city election.

Jefferson County's recently-arranged voting centers represent new obstacles to voting. Unless something is done to correct the situation, or special transportation services devised, is likely to be a falling off in the number of voters turning out for the various elections.

Civic leaders should get busy organizing transportation services to get voters to the polls Monday, October 12. Meantime there should be further efforts to re-distribute the polling places so that they will serve the most voters.

In this shift, the Negro group suffers most. Not a single Fire Station is located in a single Negro community in Birmingham. With voting places established at such stations, and other outside-of-Negro-communities points, this was a hardship. The consolidation of polling places into centers compounds the hardship.

This newspaper pointed this situation out long before Mayor James W. Morgan made his observations about the obvious difficulties brought on by the relocation and grouping of voting places into centers. If this is economy it is at the sacrifice of something dearer, voters going to the polls.

We point this out not in a spirit of criticism but as a problem which should be of concern to us as citizens, as persons interested in the democracy, in citizenship, in progress. Some-

Demos to fight changes in poll tax, commission

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Jefferson County Democratic leaders were preparing today to fight the two-year ($3) poll tax amendment and oppose any attempt to change Birmingham's commission form of government to a council-manager setup.

Resolutions to do this were offered at a City Hall party rally to get out the vote to assure election of Democratic Nominees Jimmy Morgan, Bob Lindbergh and Wade Bradley in next Monday's municipal voting.

The Democratic nominees are opposed for the three City Commission places by Republicans Van Pierce, Reuel Hooper and Dan Thompson.

AT THE SAME TIME, County Republican Chairman W. L. Longshore announced a GOP get-out-the-vote rally for 7:30 p.m. Thursday.

County Democratic Chairman Lamar Reid, who called last night's rally, said a special meeting of the Jefferson Democratic Executive Committee would be held within two weeks to consider the poll tax and city governmental change resolutions.

Confident that the Democratic commissioner nominees will be elected, Fred Melof declared that "I think when they take office they should be permitted to serve the four-year terms to which they will be elected."

Melof then proposed that the Democratic committee go on record as opposing any change in the city's form of government.

Under the law recently enacted by the Legislature, city voters can change the municipal government from commission to council-manager. Such election can be called by petition of 10 per cent of the total number of qualified voters in Birmingham.

AS FOR THE two-year poll tax amendment to be voted on statewide Dec. 15, H. A. Thompson, Board of Registrars chairman and county Democratic leader, told the gathering "This is the most important thing to come up in Alabama since Reconstruction Days." He recalled voting abuses before the poll tax was levied and before voter qualification laws were enacted.

Earle Ellis, veteran Democratic committee member, offered the resolution calling on all Democratic Executive Committees in Alabama to fight the amendment proposal to change the cumulative feature of the poll tax. Voters now must pay $1.50 yearly from 21 through 45 years of age.

Ellis' resolution asserted that to change the poll tax law would "throw the polls open to any irresponsible person who can raise a small sum, or have paid for him by foreign interests a small sum, regardless of the safety of the state."

THE MEETING also brought an assertion from Melof that the Republicans had failed to pay part of the expense incurred in making preliminary arrangements for the city primaries last Spring. Expense of the actual primary elections was paid by the taxpayers.

Democratic Committee Secretary William C. Brannon said the total expense was approximately $1000 paid to H. A. Thompson as clerk to handle preliminary arrangements for the primary. He said the Republicans were asked to pay $50 a month, or some $200.

"I couldn't say they've refused to pay," said Brannon. "Apparently they've left town and haven't answered any of my letters. But they haven't paid any part of this expense."

Republican Chairman Longshore said today that "any statement that we agreed to pay any of this expense is just a plain lie."

"They (the Democrats) did ask me if we would pay part of this expense, and I told them I'd see about it," said Longshore. "But I never agreed to pay.

"I did tell them we didn't have any Republican funds to pay it. And I want to say that if we were going to hire anybody to do any kind of pre-election work, we'd certainly hire one of our own men."

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN Reid lauded Morgan, Bradley and Lindbergh, calling them "the best candidates we've ever had."

The three nominees spoke briefly, said they were "proud" to be the Democratic choices and promised to "work hard" and give the city "good government." Arthur Parker and Bob Sims, who were Democratic aspirants for the commission, were introduced.

Reid appointed Ellis as chairman of a committee to study the poll tax resolution. Others named on this committee were Pat Inman, Victor Smith, Joe Trucks, H. A. Bowron and Cary Waldrup.

Named to serve with Melof as chairman of a committee to study the resolution pertaining to the council-manager proposal were M. G. Cooper, C. N. Kicker, George Sulzby, John Chichester and Sydney Smyer Jr.

Poll Tax Act Passage Urged

GOP Leader Declares Amendment Is Needed

Claude O. Vardaman, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, denounced the Alabama poll tax as a voting "fine" in a prepared statement released yesterday.

"I shall vote for the Poll Tax Amendment," Vardaman said.

The proposed amendment, to be voted on Dec. Dec. 15 along with nine other constitutional amendments, would limit back payment of delinquent poll taxes to two years.

Under the present law, which has been upheld year after year by the Alabama Legislature, a voter between the ages of 21 and 45 must pay $1.50 a year to the state educational fund.

If the voter does not vote until he is 45 he must pay all the back poll tax to do so.

Vardaman, in condemning the poll tax and upholding the proposed amendment, said:

"No person should be required to pay a fine for the privilege of voting in a free country. The people should be encouraged to vote, not penalized for it."

"The real reason behind the opposition to poll tax reforms is not to keep colored people from voting," Vardaman said, "but it is to keep white people from voting.

"Opposition" to the tax reform "know the smaller the vote the easier it is for the 'machine' to control the elections and thereby perpetuate themselves in power," he declared.

Poll Tax Discriminates Against Finest Citizens

To the Edtor:

May I take this opportunity to thank and congratulate you for your stand on the poll tax issue? You have written some good and timely articles about it and I hope they will make people think seriously about the importance of this amendment that comes to a vote on Dec. 15.

It is a blot on our state and adds nothing to our prestige in the nation to have such a large number of our citizens unable to vote simply because they do not have $36. Why, indeed, should people have to pay this large amount? They get nothing for their money. They certainly cannot vote in elections already passed. This is especially true of women, who are famous for getting their money's worth.

It is shameful that this outmoded, horse-and-buggy law should discriminate against our finest citizens, housewives and mothers. If women are competent to spend 75 per cent of the nation's money, bear and rear our children and do all the other endless things that make our lives more comfortable, then they are surely competent to mark an intelligent ballot. The hand that rocks our cradles ought to at least help rule our nation. MRS. P. T. MURPHY.

Rt. 1, Box 53, Adamsville, Ala.

Vote Poll Tax Change And Fight Communism

To the Editor:

I am very much surprised that there seems to be opposition to the poll tax amendment to be voted on in December. The best government is where the great majority of the people have a voice in the selection of state and county officials. As it is now, a great many people of intelligence and good will are disfranchised because, for one reason or another, they let their poll tax lapse and then got so far behind that they did not have the money to catch up. It is the law that anyone over 45 years of age is exempt from poll tax, but, as I understand it, if their poll tax was not paid up before coming to the age of 45, then they would be disfranchised for the rest of their lives.

The right to vote is one of the most precious privileges of the American people, and for a person not to be allowed to vote makes him feel not fully able to support our state and national government and more susceptible to the influence of communism. I hope that everyone will vote for the poll tax amendment, so that thousands of people who are now not fully privileged citizens can qualify to vote and take more interest in the welfare of our state and national government.

I am a voter at Talladega, Ala., and only temporarily on a visit here.

B. E. SAMUELS.

Rt. 4, Columbia City, Ind.

The Poll Tax And The Parties

When the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee met recently and by majority action of those present voted to oppose the poll tax amendment coming up for ratification Dec. 15, there were some persons who thought the action was unwise. Any expression of opinion on the part of the county Democratic governing body, some thought, might give the issue a partisan tinge which it did not deserve.

Things have been happening, however, that should allay any fears that the matter will be fought out on false party lines. The Etowah County Democratic Executive Committee has taken a position directly the opposite to that of the Jefferson County committee. It has gone down the line in favor of poll tax modification. The action is reported as unanimous, in contrast to the Jefferson committee's stand, which was warmly opposed inside the committee and where a voice vote was called for, thus preventing any counting of noses.

Probably other county committees will be called upon to take a stand in the matter. The Etowah group voted to notify other county chairmen of its action. The chairman of the Jefferson County group invited heads of all county groups to attend the meeting in Birmingham Nov. 2, but only one attended.

However, there have been few indications that party committees in other counties will act. Moreover, Ben F. Ray, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, says he has given no thought to calling that body into session for action on the amendment. "It is," he said, "really not a party matter."

And that is an opinion in which most voters in the state, *The News* believes, will concur. Party action, certainly on the state level, would tend only to befog the issue. The matter should be decided strictly on the basis of whether elimination of the cumulative feature of the present poll tax would not be fair and just and productive of a better democracy.

Poll Tax Bill Gets Committee Okay In Senate

Indications Point To Speedy Passage Of Penalty Measure

By GEOFFREY BIRT

A Senate committee yesterday took an already House-approved bill to whittle away the cumulative feature of the poll tax law, and okehed it in three minutes.

The House had passed the bill Tuesday, 71-28 and sent it to the senators who immediately placed it in their Constitution and Constitutional Revision Committee.

This group brought it up for discussion yesterday afternoon. Sen. Elvin McCary, Calhoun, briefly explained its provisions. Sen. James Faulkner, Baldwin, moved it be favorably reported out of committee. A voice vote was taken. The result: the measure won its way on to the Senate calendar, where it will probably come up for debate next Tuesday, by 8-3.

Voting for the bill: Sens. Joe Foster, Madison; Vaughan Hill Robison, Montgomery; W. E. James, Cullman; H. B. Larkins, Coffee; Amos Jones, Lauderdale; Carl S. Farmer, Henry; Ross Hollis, Lamar; Virgil Smith, Cherokee.

Against: Sens. Miller Bonner, Wilcox; Preston Clayton, Barbour, and J. B. Richardson, Lawrence.

Sens. Faulkner, Robison and Larkins, all agreed later that "casual" polls of the Senate's 35-man membership indicated that proponents of the bill probably had enough votes to pass it and send it to the governor for signature.

In his 1950 campaign for office, Gov. Persons said he favored a curtailment of the cumalative, back payment feature of the present law. The law requires voters to pay $1.50 a year to vote each year, between the ages 21-45. Failure to pay one year, means prospective voters must pay tw years poll tax the next y Those aged 46, who have never paid, are not able to vote until they have paid up all 24 years back payment—that is $36.

Proposes Amendment

This bill proposes a constitutional amendment to be voted on state-wide, asking the people to say whether they now want the back payment penalty limited to only two years, or a maximum of $3.

Sponsors of the bill have pointed out that passage of the amendment will not change authority of boards of registrars in qualifying new voters. Also, that Georgia and several other southern states have directly, or indirectly, repealed their poll tax laws altogether.

The Alabama legislature also has before it a bill which would call for a state referendum on similarly repealing entirely the poll tax law in this state. This bill is being backed by the League of Women Voters, several other women organizations, Young Democrats, and organized labor groups, among others.

Sen. McCary attempted to persuade the committee yesterday to report also this "total repealer" out of committee, but was unsuccessful.

Left To People

Mrs. Donald Pierce, Wetumpka, president of the League of Women Voters, told the committee: "The bill would mean only that it would be left to the people to decide whether they still want a poll tax."

Sen: Hollis told her: "I think you should wait. In three or four years I might go with you." Hollis had earlier voted for the "two-year poll tax" bill.

Sen. Clayton quizzed Mrs. Pierce about an approximate $500,000 annual loss to the schools if the poll tax was totally repealed with resultant loss of funds to the schools. The poll tax money is "earmarked" for education.

Mrs. Pierce thought that a principle of democracy was involved in a charge on citizens to vote. She did not want the schools to lose money, she said. She thought that problem was something for the legislators to solve. "Do legislators make money?" Clayton asked.

Day And Half A Year

Sen. Robison noted that the money involved was sufficient to operate the public schools for "less than a day-and-a-half a year." He also made the point that passage of the bill would not mean a tax "was being given up" because, legally speaking, the poll tax was not a tax and its collection could not be forced from citizens.

Sen. Faulkner moved that the bill be reported out of committee. But this was defeated on a motion to table the Faulkner motion, by 6-5 after Sen. Farmer had switched his vote.

Those for the total repealer being reported out: Sens. Foster, Jones, Robison, Smith and Faulkner.

Against: Sens. Bonner, Clayton, Hollis, Richardson, James and Farmer.

Mild But Wholesome Reform

A HALF century ago, at a constitutional convention in Montgomery, the poll tax was inserted in the constitution as one of the devices for disfranchising the Negro, thereby cauterizing the electoral corruption of that era. Now the state is in the process of abandoning the poll tax, for it has served its purpose and is outmoded.

Both the House and Senate of the sitting legislature have, by overwhelming majorities, voted to submit the question of poll tax modification to a referendum. The voters will probably cast their ballots in harmony with their legislators and some significant Alabama history will have been made.

While *The Advertiser* refuses to subscribe to the emotional view that poll tax modification constitutes a deliverance in the mold of "Prometheus Unbound," we have for many years believed the modification desirable.

The Constitutional Convention of 1901 was largely, but by no means exclusively, a response to the oppressions of Reconstruction. Yankee bayonets were used to enfranchise masses of unqualified Negroes to swamp responsible white voters at the polls. One legacy of this was a corrupt election system.

The leaders of Alabama, making full payment drafts on their ingenuity, contrived the poll tax as one means of disfranchising this unqualified mass of voters.

The rub was, as Gov. Samford and his partisans objected, that a large element of competent but poor white voters would be disfranchised by the poll tax.

★

A HALF century has gone by. The poll tax has been relentlessly attacked and most latterday candidates for governor have had an anti-poll tax plank of some kind, either for abolition or modification of the cumulative feature. A new climate of public opinion was slowly being created, as in the case of woman jury service and other reforms. The Negro of today is not the incompetent of yesterday, but an increasingly competent and flourishing citizen who is winning elections in Atlanta, Richmond and other Southern cities. There has been a growing solicitude for poor whites to whom the payment of $20, $24 or even $36 in poll tax arrears is prohibitive. These factors, together with some not named, have at last impelled the legislature to relax its traditional resistance to the reform.

The poll tax never was the chief thing that obstructed Negro voting, for the real obstruction is the county board of registrars which rule on the fitness of an applicant.

In fact, the essential problem in the functioning of the democracy of this commonwealth is not to enfranchise more voters, but to prevail on those already qualified to go to the polls on election day and exercise their duty and privilege. Voter indifference, not the number of unqualified, is the chief weakness.

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MOST other Southern states have repealed or modified their poll taxes. Alabama is bringing up the rear. It hasn't made much difference in the ratio of voter and eligible population. For example, Cortez Ewing's *Primary Elections In The South*, despite its populist tinge, concedes:

". . . There seems to be no connection between the percentage of Negroes [voting] and the removal of the restrictions [such as the poll tax] in recent times."

Nevertheless, because of the inequities created by the poll tax (you stop paying at age 45, all veterans are exempt), modification is desirable as a mild but wholesome reform.

Legislative Roundup

Poll Tax Vote Seen Friday; Dixiecrats To Fight Pledge

The battle over the poll tax is expected to reach a climax in what promises to be the hottest session this summer in the Alabama Senate tomorrow. The House approved Adams-Meeks bill, which would cut the cumulative feature of the tax to two years, is on the calendar for consideration.

This bill was on Tuesday's calendar but was postponed when the sponsors did not have a majority present. The Adams-Meeks bill is reported to have the backing of Gov. Gordon Persons.

AFTER A LIVELY debate Tuesday, the Senate approved of a similiar measure sponsored by Sen. Elvin McCary, of Calhoun County, by a 24 to 6 vote. It requires 21 votes to pass a constitutional amendment.

However, some of the supporters of the McCary bill may have voted for the measure so that they can call for a vote to reconsider on Friday. This is a tactic to kill the bill and delay action on the poll tax legislation by the Black Belt senators opposed to any change in the law.

* * *

MOST CAPITOL HILL observors seemed to feel that the McCary bill will be defeated and that the Senate will approve of the Adams-Meeks compromise bill.

Advocates of complete repeal announced this week, however, that they will continue to fight for complete abolition of the tax. A no-compromise stand on the measure has been taken by the Young Democrats and the League of Women Voters, two organizations strongly opposed to the tax.

* * *

DIXIECRAT members of the legislature are preparing to push hard for the passage of a bill introduced by Dallas County Representatives Walter Givhan and William P. Mollettee. This bill would prohibit political parties from making presidential elector candidates pledge themselves to support the national party nominee.

This bill would enable the States Righters to bolt the party as they did in 1948 if the legislature adopted the proposed measure. The measure is expected to receive support from Senators J. Miller Bonner, Tom Johnson, George Quarles, Judson Locke and Preston Clayton if it reaches the upper house.

However, most observors at the Capitol feel that the measure has little chance of passage. They point out that Gov. Persons is opposed to such a bill and will fight any move by the Dixiecrats to take over the Democratic Party machinery. It is also felt that the followers of Sen. Lister Hill, Sen. John Sparkman and ex-Gov. Jim Folsom will fight this measure.

* * *

REPUBLICAN Rep. Wallace Malone of Dothan engineered the successful fight to reconsider the 18-year old voting bill in the House last week. Although the administration was said to be taking no interest in the bill, Finance Director D. W. Hodo was speaking openly against it.

* * *

ROBERT GOODWYN, Clerk of the House, and Earl Speight, Secretary of the Senate, as well as a number of other persons employed to help conduct the affairs of both houses, have been "frozen" into their jobs with the passage of a bill putting them under a form of civil service. Both houses have approved the measure.

One legislator said the measure was pushed through in order to insure the jobs of these employees in case Jim Folsom is elected governor in 1954. However, most legislators maintained that it was "reward for doing a good job."

* * *

AT THE CAPITOL this week—A delegation from Auburn was on hand Tuesday. Heading the group was Dr. Ralph Draughon, president. Others from A.P.I. included Dr. David Mullins, executive vice president and Dr. E. V. Smith, dean of the Agriculture School. . . . Rep. Sim Thomas of Barbour was putting the finishing touches on a bill which would appropriate the surplus money accumulating in the special education trust fund directly to the schools. . . . Charlie H. Adams, former secretary to the late Con. Henry B. Stegall, is being mentioned as a possible candidate for congress from the Third Congressional District if Rep. George Andrews decides to run against Sen. John Sparkman. . . . Visiting at the Capitol Tuesday were former Lt. Gov. Clarence Inzer and former Secretary of Agriculture Joe Poole. . . . Most legislators do not think a purchasing bill has a chance of being adopted. The governor's "challenge" to legislators to report such a bill out of the committee and to have a vote on the measure is taken as proof of his ability to kill the measure most representatives the measure most representatives think. Senators Vaughn Hill Robison and Lawrence "Sang" Ant ent opposition to most administration measures . . . A resolution praising Dr. John M. Gallalee, retiring University president, was introduced by the Mobile delegation of which Dr. Gallalee's son, Jack, is a member. . . The move to take the state's penal system out of politics is said to be gaining favor among the lawmakers.

House OKs cut of cumulative poll tax feature

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 12—(AP)—With seven votes to spare, the Alabama House of Representatives today passed a proposed constitutional amendment to cut the cumulative feature of the state poll tax to two years.

The bill passed 71-28 after members of the lower chamber beat down one amendment and an attempt to recess for lunch before voting. It now goes to the Senate.

AS A CONSTITUTIONAL amendment the measure needed a three-fifths majority or 64 votes in the House.

Under the present law the $1.50 a year levy is required of voters, excepting veterans of U. S. wars, betwen the ages of 21 and 45 as a prerequisite to voting.

The measure, sponsored by Reps. James G. Adams and Paul Meeks of Jefferson County, would cut down the cumulative feature to two years or $3.

Prospective voters over 45 who have never paid the tax must now pay $36 before they can vote.

REP. GEORGE HAWKINS of Etowah County, sponsor of a proposed constitutional amendment to knock out the poll tax altogether, called on supporters of his bill to vote for the Adams-Meeks bill.

When his bill, which was next on the calendar, came up, he asked that it be carried over for further study pending action by the Senate on the measure reducing the cumulative provision.

A VETERANS' BONUS bill with 45 signatures was offered in the House shortly afterward by Rep. Rankin Fite of Marion.

Fite proposed a $200 bonus to veterans of World War II and of the Korean fighting with 12 months or more service in the armed forces.

His bill provides that the bonus be paid from a bond issue financed by a 10 per cent tax on liquor and subject to approval in a statewide referendum.

Among the new bills dropped in today was one by Sen. Virgil Smith of Cherokee County to prohibit the granting of injunctions in labor disputes until both sides can be heard in court.

Under the present law, a judge can issue a temporary restraining order against a labor union without having a hearing until the question of a permanent injunction is taken up.

TURNING to its first calendar of the session, the Senate passed and sent to the House a bill by Sen. John Pinson of Sumter to raise the pension of Confederate veterans' widows from $60 to $100 a month.

As Pinson introduced it, the measure provided only $75 a month, but an amendment by Sen. Lawrence K. Andrews of Bullock boosted it to $100.

Likewise given upper chamber approval was a measure putting off the open-end appropriation for the Department of Public Safety.

The bill would make it certain that the department can spend only the amount appropriated by the Legislature.

AMONG THE OTHER new measures appearing today were two by Sen. James H. Faulkner of Baldwin to have the state superintendent of education appointed by the governor instead of elected by the people, and the State Board of Education elected instead of appointed.

Another by Sen. A. W. Todd of Franklin and Rep. Paul Coburn of Colbert would create a new judicial circuit in North Alabama. It would leave Lauderdale in the 11th Circuit and put Franklin and Colbert in a new 30th Circuit.

Sen. Sam High of St. Clair dropped in a bill to legalize the sale and manufacture of synthetic ice cream, now held by the attorney general to be prohibited in Alabama.

IN THE HOUSE, Rep. W. L. Martin of Greene introduced the much-discussed one-package license bill as a means of providing more revenue for county governments.

It would wipe out the existing hodge-podge of license taxes and substitute a bracket system ranging from $10 a year for stores doing less than $12,000 a year up to $2600 for those with a gross income of $10 million or more.

And under the proposal the counties would get one-half of the revenue instead of the present one-third.

ANOTHER BILL affecting voting would give 18-year-olds the right to vote. It was also introduced at the opening session last Tuesday and is in line for House action today.

In the Senate, Montgomery's Sen. Vaughn Hill Robison is expected to present his state purchasing control bill either today or at the next legislative session Friday

ROBISON SAID he has just received information needed to draft the bill. In spite of opposition from Gov. Gordon Persons, the Montgomery legislator indicates he plans to go ahead with the proposal to limit the amount of equipment and materials the state government can buy without public bidding.

The Press And The Poll Tax

The press of Alabama apparently comes as near unanimity in favoring the poll tax amendment to be voted on Dec. 15 as it has been on any major question. If any of the state's papers would prefer to keep the state's present poll tax, the most burdensome by far of the five states which still have the tax, it has not come to this paper's attention.

From all parts of Alabama, from the Black Belt, from the Wiregrass, from the Tennessee Valley, from the Piedmont, from the coal regions; from all shades of political philosophy, from the liberal Democrat, the conservative Democrat, and from Republicans, come expressions of belief that it would be to the good of the state to liberalize its poll tax provisions.

Among the interesting declarations of support for the amendment is one from The Talladega Daily Home, whose editor, Tom Abernethy, was once a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, but who actively supported Eisenhower. It says, in part: "We have passed the point in Alabama's history where we can depend upon subterfuge to deny the ballot to persons otherwise qualified. On the basis of that opinion, this newspaper will support the constitutional amendment. . . . A poll tax so exorbitant that it closes the doors of full citizenship to many Alabamians cannot be justified. . . ."

From *The Decatur Daily:* "Anyone who claims to favor majority rule, anyone who claims to believe in representative government, anyone who sincerely believes in the rule of the people cannot be opposed to reducing back payments on poll tax. As a matter of fact, the poll tax should be abolished altogether." In another editorial, *The Daily* refers to what it calls "our mossback thinking" as having kept the state from getting rid of the poll tax.

The Huntsville Times: "The politicians are the ones who are afraid of this amendment. The greater portion of those who want better government, and wider participation of good citizens in government, appear to favor it."

The Opelika Daily News says the poll tax issue should not be with us today, "but it is due to the backwardness of our state in not resolving the matter years ago. . . . The voters of Alabama will be rendering a distinct service to the state and to the future by killing this nefarious cumulative feature of our poll tax law."

Cleburne News (Heflin): "Approval of the amendment will bring a far greater number of citizens to take part in the democratic process. The more people engaging in election means the more secure our freedom."

Andalusia Star-News: "We favor free elections. We want America and Alabama a full democracy, not a limited democracy. . . . We can expect the voice of the people to be heard by our elected officials only when the large majority of our citizens go to the polls and vote. . . . By voting 'Yes' on Dec. 15, you cast a ballot to end this 'government by a few.'"

Sylacauga News: "If the opinion of voters in this section is an indication, the poll tax amendment . . . will be carried by a decisive majority. . . . We believe passage of the amendment will be one of the best things that could happen to Alabama politically. It will remove a yoke of prejudice that has choked the South since Reconstruction days. . . . Our democracy will be safe when the majority of the people use the franchise."

Hartselle Enquirer: "Throwing obstacles between citizens and the ballot box is undemocratic both in theory and in practice. . . . The greater the majority of people who take part in ballot box decisions, then the safer this old democracy is to be preserved for posterity."

Clayton Record: "Limiting back poll taxes . . . will add a large number of women voters to the lists. The cumulative feature has hurt women more than men. . . . The state is in desperate need of this vast reservoir of potential votes to offset the growing bloc that is appearing in the state."

Among other Alabama newspapers which have expressed support of the poll tax amendment are *The Anniston Star, The Dothan Eagle, The Alabama Courier* (Athens), *The Times-New Era* (Fort Payne), *Chilton County News* (Clanton) and *The Lee County Bulletin* (Auburn), *The Birmingham Post-Herald, The Gadsden Times, The Alexander City Outlook, The Montgomery Examiner, The Montgomery Advertiser,* and, of course, *The Birmingham News.* Many papers so far have been silent on the issue.

Workshop For Voters

A one-day workshop for political action leaders, to climax with a mass meeting, is scheduled for this city Sunday. But more than this is needed to shock the Negro group into vote consciousness.

Workshops without work to back up what is learned will be merely wasted effort. Birmingham needs some knock-on-doors leaders who will carry the message of voter-registration and importance of the ballot from house-to-house. There are too many talk-and-balk individuals with the illusion of leadership.

For this workshop and rally the promoters have invited Congressman William L. Dawson, the Georgia-born vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee and Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, his administrative assistant, to share in both. Naturally the citizens of this city, as a whole rather than as a segment, are glad to have these distinguished vistors in Birmingham.

The business of voter-registration promotion should know not party lines.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. —(SNS)— Inspection of the political status of the Negro group, as one moves about over this state, indicates that the appalling apathy toward voter-registration continues.



In two of the seven counties enveloping the Eighth Congressional District leaders failed to furnish the requested information sought by Prof. J. E. Pierce for his survey on Negro voting. Colbert and Limestone counties are placed in the "no report" column of that study. Talk with some of the civic, educational, business and club leaders and they say frankly they do not have the figures on Negro voting.

This thing called ballot research has been worked at since the 1930's when the late Ligon Wilson, principal of Snow Hill Institute, located in Negro voteless Wilcox County, headed the original vote commission organized by the Alabama State Teachers Association under the administration of C. W. Hayes, of Birmingham. The ASTA still has the instrument for stimulating voter-registration and political consciousness among the teacher, who was scheduled to conduct a voter-registration school in the Tri-Cities last Saturday.

This is the so-called progressive section of the state. L. C. Jamar, a school teacher and newspaper publisher here, last year ran for the City Council and made a favorable showing. This was expected to key leaders up in the drive for the ballot. Yet a trained researcher tells me that by actual count of the voters' list he finds only 500 Negro voters in Madison County. The Pierce survey lists 900. Negro citizens unlike in Macon County where approximately 200 have been allegedly wrongfully denied the ballot the past two years, find no hard ships in registering to vote in Madison County ,it is said.

Each even year the list of qualified voters by law must be published in a newspaper in the particular county. Every first and third Mondays of the month the boards of registrars in the 67 Alabama counties by law are required to register applicants for the ballot. Voter information should be available in every Courthouse as a matter of public record. Then why is it so difficult for leaders to get data on Negro voting?

What are some things which could be done above what is going on to increase voter-registration among the Negro group? Poll tax modification will be meaningless if citizens fail to register and vote.

REGISTRATION IS THE FIRST STEP TO THE BALLOT BOX

It seems to me that the big oak leaders should go into conference and come forward with Operation Suffrage. Let such men as Bishop J. Clair Taylor, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion; Bishop I H. Bonner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop Betram Wilbur Doyle of the C. M. E. Church; Dr. David V. Jemsion, president of the Alabama Baptist State Convention and Grand Master Charles V. Hendley of the Prince Hall Masons go into action for expanding suffrage.

Some way must be explored to destroy the frightful indifference to voter-registration among the Negro group.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties - Voting Age - Estimated Voters

Colbert — 4,516 — Unokn
Jackson — 1,231 — 150
Lauderdale — 3,985 — 400
Lawrence — 3,004 — 32
Limestone — 4.007 — Unown
Madison — 10,223 — 900
Morgan — 4,635 — 800

Voting Age	Estimated Voters
31,601	2,282

The above figures are picked from the "Report of Negro Voting in Alabama" prepared by Prof. J. E. Pierce, head the Department of Political Science, Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.

From where I stand

Registering to vote just like a GI obstacle course

BY VULCAN

A WOMAN CALLED Ole Vulc the other day and wanted to know how to go about registering to vote.

Well, the election laws in Alabama are set up purposely to make this business of becoming a voter hard. It's like some of those obstacle courses they run GI rookies through. The Sarge hopes you won't make it the first few times.

If you are 21 years old and are otherwise qualified to register and pay your poll tax and if you live in Jefferson County, here is how you go





VULCAN

about registering:

Go to the Birmingham Courthouse and ask for the Board of Registrars on Dec. 19, Dec. 28 or Dec. 29 and tell the clerk you came to register. You can't pay a poll tax then—but you can register.

If you live in the Bessemer area, you go to the Bessemer Courthouse on Dec. 21, Dec. 22 or Dec. 26.

In January you can register on any Monday or Tuesday or Saturday morning at the Birmingham Courthouse and in Bessemer you can register on Jan. 25, Jan. 26 and Jan. 27.

This business of becoming a qualified voter is not easy. It should, of course, be made simple, and I hope someday it will be. But until that time comes, better go to all the trouble, wade through the red tape and become a qualified voter.

This Dec. 15 vote on the poll tax will not alter registration rules, nor will it knock out the requirements to pay current poll taxes. So don't wait around for a miracle to happen on Dec. 15. Go ahead and take all the steps you can toward becoming a legal voter.

Folks and facts

COL. ROBERT P. COLLINS, temporary commandant of the Craig Air Force Base, was an aviation cadet back in 1931—when lots of big brass insisted that Arthur Brisbane was crazy for saying that the next war will be fought in the air." . . . Mrs. Kathryn Crossland starting on her second term as prexy of the Alabama State Nursing Assn. . . . Next time you are anywhere near Troy, drive into the nice town and visit the new Pike County Courthouse. . . . It's a magnificent structure. . . . My December theme song: "Smog Gets in My Eyes." . . . Grandma Higgle heard Joe McCarthy on the radio and threw out her pinking shears.

Cross Section Of Citizenry Endorses Poll Tax Amendment

By RALPH JENNINGS
Advertiser State Editor

WETUMPKA, Ala., Dec. 2 — There is an almost unanimous belief among public officials and prominent citizens in Alabama that the proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 1 to be put to a vote before the citizens of the state in an election scheduled for Dec. 15 should be ratified, according to Mrs. Donald Pierce, president of the Alabama League of Women Voters.

"The poll tax discriminates heavily against Alabama women," she says, "and veterans of all wars, past, present, and future, are exempt from payment of the tax. Alabama women, like other American women, fight their wars on the home front, but this does not give them veteran status to exempt them from the tax."

Mrs. Pierce cites statements by such figures as J. Bruce Henderson of Wilcox County. Henderson has stated that he is strongly inclined to believe that adoption of the new poll tax amendment—in spite of fears on the part of many people—will result in a "great humanitarian advance" in the state and will bring about an "uplift" in the state's political future. "This amendment will enfranchise thousands of good women now unable to vote on account of the cumulative features of the present law," Henderson declares.

State Rep. Emory McNider, of Coffeeville in Clarke County, has reaffirmed his support of the amendment. In a letter to Mrs. Pierce, McNider said "we have too many deserving citizens who are denied the right to vote because of the cumulative poll tax," adding that they do not feel that they can pay $36.

State Sen. W. Amos Jones, of Florence, representing Lauderdale and Limestone counties, indicated his enthusiastic support when he wrote the league president that he "most assuredly would like to see this measure put into law by an overwhelming vote of the people on Dec. 15."

Sen. Jones said he believes that "if we eliminate the poll tax, thereby letting our women have more to do in our government, we will clean it up and make a place decent for our children to be brought up."

G. Kyser Leonard, Talladega representative, is "supporting Constitutional Amendment No. 1 100 per cent," according to a wire to Mrs. Pierce.

Nearly Everyone Will Pay

The senator from Pickens and Sumter counties, John H. Pinson, said the cumulative feature of the tax "keeps a lot of deserving people from voting," adding that he thinks "nearly everyone will pay as much as $3 for the privilege, who would not pay the $36."

State Sen. Sam High wrote Mrs. Pierce that "the reason I am behind this amendment 100 per cent is because I think the poll tax should be done away with altogether. This amendment is a big step in the direction of abolishing poll tax."

State Rep. Claud D. Scruggs said that "as the matter now stands, we are penalizing the good women of Alabama by requiring them to pay a poll tax to vote. If the schools have to have the money, let's raise it some other way than by having a price to the right to the ballot."

E. W. Skidmore, state senator from Tuscaloosa, stated that "before Alabama can ever hope to obtain the full development that the character and caliber of our people and our abundance of natural resources entitles us to, it will be absolutely necessary to remove certain obstacles to our progress as a governmental unit. Foremost among these obstacles is the poll tax."

AFL, Persons Urge Big Vote, Support For Poll Tax Measure

The poll tax amendment gained momentum yesterday with an endorsement from the Alabama Federation of Labor and a plea from Gov. Gordon Persons for a heavy turnout of voters.

Along with nine other proposed constitutional changes, the two-year poll tax amendment will be decided at a special statewide election Dec. 15.

If ratified, the amendment will wipe out all unpaid back poll taxes beyond two years, thus erasing the restrictive cumulative provisions that have been in the constitution unchanged since 1901.

Under the existing law, new voters have to catch up all delinquent poll taxes between the ages of 21 and 45 before they can cast their ballot. For those over 45, it means a lump sum payment of $1.50 a year for 24 years—or $36.

The amendment would limit it to two years, or $3.

Support for the softer tax plan came from the AFL's executive committee in Birmingham. President Steve Latham and Secretary-treasurer E. J. Barnett said in a statement:

"The executive office was instructed to do everything possible to encourage its membership throughout the state to support this amendment and to encourage the entire membership and their friends to go to the polls and vote."

Gov. Persons in his pre-election statement likewise called for a heavy vote. And while he didn't suggest how the people should vote, the two-year poll tax proposal was a major point in his platform when he ran for governor.

Headed by Mrs. Whitton—

Women band to fight poll tax amendment

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Those fighting the two-year ($3) poll tax amendment have set up a women's committee in an attempt to offset the work of strong women's groups battling for its ratification.

Mrs. Brooks Whitton, Birmingham business woman and civic leader has been named chairman of a woman's group in Jefferson County seeking to defeat the poll tax proposal.



MRS. WHITTON

Chosen to serve with her as co-chairmen were Mrs. Gertrude Jeffries and Mrs. Edna Osborne, both long active in political and civic work here.

Much of the steam and drive behind the campaign for approval of the amendment to reduce cumulative feature of the voting levy has been generated by Alabama women's organizations.

Mrs. Helen Stephens, Birmingham school teacher and president of the Alabama Business and Professional Women's Clubs, is chairman of the Jefferson committee supporting the poll tax amendment.

Others prominently identified with the campaign for ratification include Mrs. Howard Leake, president of the Birmingham chapter, American Assn. of University Women; Miss Nina Miglionico, attorney and head of the fact-finding committee; Mrs. Roy Wates, Republican leader; Mrs. Merdis Badger, Democratic leader; Mrs. Helen Silver, Mrs. Howard Skipper, Mrs. Richmond W. Lackmond and Mrs. Lola Mae Phillips, speakers, among others.

Anniston State Sen. Elvin McCary, state chairman of the committee for ratification of the amendment, announced that local committees have been set up in virtually all Alabama counties. And he said that each local committee is planning radio programs in the last two weeks of the campaign, which will be decided at the polls Nov. 15.

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Only Franklin issues lag—

Poll tax gets big lead, OK apparent

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Alabama voters today apparently had approved the poll tax amendment reducing back payment requirements from a maximum of 24 years ($36) to two years ($3).

Thus, Alabama will be placed on an approximate voting levy par with Mississippi and Virginia—only two other states which require more than one year poll tax payments.

Mississippi's voting levy of $2 can accumulate for no longer than two years. Virginia's tax of $1.50—same as Alabama's—for no longer than three years. Only two other Southern states—Texas and Arkansas—require a poll tax. Each collects $1 for only one year at a time.

BACKERS OF THE poll tax change in Alabama emphasized that approval of the amendment will not mean wholesale and unrestricted qualification of voters, or "mass voting" by any group, as opponents had claimed.

Anniston State Sen. Elvin McCary, chairman of ratification forces, who was "delighted" with yesterday's vote, pointed out that Alabama has a strict voter qualification law administered by boards of registrars in all counties. This will remain in effect and these boards will continue to determine who is qualified to vote.

Gov. Gordon Persons hailed the apparent approval of the amendment as a "forward move in getting the greatest possible number of our citizens to vote."

At the same time, Gov. Persons asked Atty. Gen. Si Garrett for an opinion as to whether men and women in this state 47 years of age or older, who have never voted, would have to pay any poll taxes under the amendment.

Persons, expressing the belief that they won't, pointed out that the amendment proposal says voters "shall have paid all poll taxes due for the two calendar years next preceding the election in which they offer to vote."

However, Section 194 of the State Constitution stops the poll tax at the age of 45. So, the governor explained, a man or woman 47 or over may not owe any taxes for the "two calendar years next preceding" the election as specified in the amendment.

All registered voters between 21 and 45, excepting veterans, will still have to pay the $1.50 poll tax, but for no more than two years at any time.

WITH MORE THAN three-fourths of the votes counted. The Associated Press tabulation of returns from 1865 of the state's 2389 boxes showed the poll tax amendment—No. 1 on the ballot—leading by approximately three to two margin. The count:

For	59,556
Against	42,482

Birmingham and Jefferson County voters gave wide approval to the poll tax change, with city boxes generally over Alabama going heavily for the two-year amendment, which observers insisted would aid women voters—mainly housewives—more than any other group. But rural areas, especially those where Negroes outnumber whites, voted against it.

UNOFFICIAL returns from 173 of 182 Jefferson boxes gave the No. 1 amendment 13,282 for and 7812 against.

New tabulations showed the poll tax proposal leading in 33 counties, with late returns putting both Limestone and Shelby among those favoring it. Earlier reports had shown the amendment lagging in Shelby.

ONLY OTHER proposed constitutional change—Amendment No. 2—had statewide application, and it approved by a whopping majority. This proposal, which had been opposed by ex-Gov. James E. Folsom, would do away with the necessity and expense of holding a special election when only one candidate is nominated for a legislative post.

Returns from 1284 boxes gave these totals on the No. 2 amendment.

For	40,542
Against	19,437

Trailing were the two amendments affecting municipalities in Franklin County—Nos. 3 and 5—to empower such municipalities to acquire property to attract new industry and levy special taxes to finance it.

Also close, but with a slight lead, was No. 10 amendment, which would authorize the Legislature to put Chambers County officials on a salary instead of fee basis, consolidate offices, fix pay and terms.

RETURNS FROM 1284 boxes on the other eight constitutional amendments showed:

No. 3—To authorize any municipality in Franklin County to acquire property to attract new industry and to levy a special tax to finance it. For 19,361; against 24,093.

No. 4—To permit Talladega County to levy an additional 3-mill property tax for schools. For 22,654; against 20,109.

No. 5—To do the same for Russellville, in Franklin County, that Amendment No. 3 would do for any municipality in that county. It was described as insurance in case No. 3 was defeated. For 20,151; against 22,837.

No. 6—To authorize the creation of special school districts in Lawrence County and the levying of special taxes for school buildings. For 26,404; against 15,568.

No. 7—To permit Mobile County to exceed its constitutional debt limit to build new schools, up to a limit of $1 million, and a courthouse and jail, up to $4 million. For 26,399; against 16,738.

No. 8—To authorize Marshall County to levy a new 5-mill property tax for schools. For 26,841; against 15,538.

No. 9—To provide for an additional 5-mill property tax for schools in Chambers County, the tax to expire after 12 years. For 25,484; against 16,207.

No. 10—To give the Legislature authority to put Chambers County officials on a salary instead of a fee basis. For 21,832; against 19,257.

IN THE FOREFRONT of the fight for ratification of the poll tax amendment were many women leaders such as Mrs. Helen K. Stephens, Shades Valley High School teacher and president of the Alabama Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She also was chairman of the Jefferson County Council supporting the amendment.

Among two other leaders in the campaign for approval were Mrs. Donald Pierce, Wetumpka, president of the Alabama League of Women Voters, and Mrs. W. M. Beck, Fort Payne, president of Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss Nina Miglionico, Birmingham attorney and publicity chairman for the women campaigners, and Miss Sue Stokes, Gadsden, president of the Alabama Women Lawyers' Assn. likewise were leaders in the fight for ratification.

They had strong backing from Gov. Gordon Pearsons, several of the prospective candidates for governor, including Lt. Gov. James B. Allen, State Sen. James H. Faulkner, former Gov. Folsom, Black Belter Bruce Henderson, Public Service Commission President Jack Owen, Judge Elbert Boozer. Virtually all members of the Legislature plugged for the proposal, with Etowah Rep. George Hawkins and Jefferson Rep. Paul Meeks strongly for it.

Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, State Democratic Chairman Ben Ray, State Republican Chairman Claude O. Vardaman, Tom Abernethy, Talladega editor and former Democratic leader, who is a candidate for GOP nomination to the U. S. Senate; Donald Comer, Birmingham industrial leader, were among others backing the poll tax change.

Spearheading the fight on the amendment were ex-Gov. Frank Dixon, members of the Jefferson Democratic Executive Committee, who were joined in opposing the proposal by Mobile's Gessner T. McCorvey, former state Democratic chairman; Bullock County Democratic Committee and Bessemer City Democratic Executive Committee.

How Jefferson voted on state amendments

Birmingham and Jefferson County voters gave big majorities for the poll tax and five other of 10 constitutional amendments in yesterday's election.

But voters here turned thumbs down on Nos. 3 and 5, affecting municipalities in Franklin County. And margins in favor of No. 4, pertaining to Talladega County, and No. 10, affecting Chambers County, were proportionately less than for the others winning voter approval in this county.

Returns from 173 of Jefferson's 182 boxes gave:

No. 1. Poll Tax—For, 13,282; against, 7812.

No. 2. Legislative Elections—For, 12,579; against, 5477.

No. 3. Franklin Municipalities—For, 5361; against, 8986.

No. 4. Talladega County—For, 7226; against, 6758.

No. 5. Russellville, in Franklin County—For, 5550; against, 8414.

No. 6. Lawrence County—For, 8985; against, 5026.

No. 7. Mobile County—For, 8280; against, 5395.

No. 8. Marshall County—For, 8846; against, 4944.

No. 9. Chambers County schools—For, 8418; against, 5216.

No. 10. Chambers County offices—For, 7752; against, 6090.

Demo committee's sole poll tax backer 'pleased'

Charles Nice Jr., Birmingham attorney and only member of the Jefferson Democratic Executive Committee opposing that group's action when it pushed through a resolution denouncing the poll tax amendment, was pleased over the election results.

"Naturally, I am extremely pleased over the outcome of the election on the poll tax amendment," said Nice. "The fears the few have expressed will never materialize. The entire state will benefit and a sounder democracy will result in Alabama."

Mobile accepting $3 poll tax payments

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 16—(AP)—Mobile County Tax Collector Frank Bunkley announced today he was starting to accept maximum $3 poll tax payments effective immediately.

Bunkley said he was taking the action on advice of attorneys under provisions of the apparently adopted two-year amendment voted on yesterday.

The amendment to the State Constitution would limit to $3 the amount of back poll taxes required to qualify a voter for primary or general elections.

Vote on Amendment 1

News Birmingham, Ala.

Unofficial county-by-county returns on yesterday's election on the poll tax amendment:

Wed 1-2-16-33

Boxes	County	For	Against
19 of 19	Autauga	241	441
11 of 40	Baldwin	262	105
29 of 29	Barbour	493	707
22 of 23	Bibb	407	461
21 of 44	Blount	414	459
13 of 21	Bullock	96	190
33 of 33	Butler	392	670
46 of 50	Calhoun	2.102	729
26 of 26	Chambers	991	963
13 of 32	Cherokee	212	345
27 of 27	Chilton	430	819
23 of 36	Choctaw	98	301
21 of 40	Clarke	101	353
7 of 26	Clay	23	81
9 of 18	Cleburne	204	122
14 of 32	Coffee	663	448
9 of 30	Colbert	288	169
31 of 35	Conecuh	342	535
15 of 20	Coosa	239	418
39 of 48	Covington	814	856
30 of 30	Crenshaw	335	860
46 of 46	Cullman	1.532	1,043
26 of 26	Dale	484	795
20 of 26	Dallas	358	591
54 of 63	DeKalb	1,083	1.247
30 of 30	Elmore	652	903
30 of 36	Escambia	427	292
52 of 54	Etowah	3,592	1.200
19 of 38	Fayette	234	341
19 of 26	Franklin	472	597
5 of 27	Geneva	193	75
1 of 14	Greene	10	75
16 of 18	Hale	191	410
16 of 25	Henry	247	400
16 of 25	Houston	806	554
25 of 48	Jackson	780	397
173 of 182	Jefferson	13.282	7.812
23 of 28	Lamar	411	595
16 of 28	Lauderdale	987	215
7 of 30	Lawrence	155	149
17 of 28	Lee	674	323
22 of 27	Limestone	515	315
20 of 22	Lowndes	94	399
6 of 15	Macon	480	229
35 of 36	Madison	2.280	595
10 of 26	Marengo	153	323
28 of 28	Marion	865	450
27 of 46	Marshall	706	560
107 of 109	Mobile	3.602	669
6 of 33	Monroe	118	117
61 of 61	Montgomery	2.221	1,052
8 of 61	Morgan	297	110
11 of 23	Perry	190	275
3 of 27	Pickens	33	122
19 of 33	Pike	267	273
2 of 28	Randolph	69	80
21 of 22	Russell	195	754
20 of 29	Shelby	588	554
19 of 31	St. Clair	414	360
	Sumter (unreported)		
26 of 48	Talladega	1.058	577
12 of 29	Tallapoosa	209	371
55 of 59	Tuscaloosa	1.774	1.140
62 of 71	Walker	2.050	1,098
4 of 26	Washington	62	60
16 of 24	Wilcox	83	389
18 of 18	Winston	537	209
1687 of 2389	Totals	54,577	39,091

School bond vote given

Here's how Birmingham voters cast ballots on the school bond issue yesterday:

Precinct	Box	Yes	No
9	1A	124	28
9	1B	123	27
9	2A	245	56
9	3A	103	22
9	3B	90	24
9	3C	93	24
9	4A	160	16
9	4B	148	32
9	5A	114	36
9	5B	85	33
9	5C	154	31
9	5D	53	12
9	6A	80	38
9	6B	105	45
9	7A	83	42
9	7B	101	23
9	7C	95	38
9	7D	108	26
9	8A	162	60
9	9A	92	30
9	9B	90	26
9	9C	143	53
9	10A	93	18
9	10B	121	26
10	1A	102	47
10	1B	89	29
10	2A	164	59
10	3A	373	70
10	4B	112	42
10	5A	90	17
10	5B	83	23
21	1A	70	9
21	1B	77	14
21	1C	134	37
21	2A	84	27
21	2B	85	42
21	2C	93	25
21	2D	91	22
21	3A	131	35
21	4A	154	46
21	4C	112	33
21	5A	52	32
21	6A	79	45
21	7A	80	27
21	8A	48	18
21	9A	88	29
21	9C	92	35
21	7B	71	27
21	10A	77	26
21	10B	71	19
21	11A	44	37
21	13A	68	24
21	13B	79	37
21	13C	73	32
21	14A	79	27
21	14C	53	15
21	14D	118	30
21	15A	66	26
21	15B	56	17
29	1A	16	21
29	1B	48	38
29	3A	64	20
29	4A	16	21
34	1A	61	29
34	2A	81	13
34	3A	65	19
34	4A	64	18
34	5A	98	29
34	6A	40	31
34	7A	60	20
34	8A	88	31
34	9A	60	20
34	10A	57	11
45	1A	60	16
45	2A	69	18
45	2B	60	18
45	3A	131	58
45	3C	62	21
45	3D	69	24
45	4A	95	67
45	4B	104	36
45	5A	100	52
45	5C	107	48
46	1A	30	16
46	2A	26	13
46	3A	47	24
46	4A	70	43
46	5A	50	21
46	6A	25	16
46	7A	32	25
52	1A	64	53
52	1B	73	47
54	1A	89	27
54	1C	85	43

The Poll Tax Issue Is Clear

Amid a welter of confusion and false charges and appeals to prejudice, the campaign over the poll tax amendment in Alabama is drawing to a close. Tuesday the voters of the state will have a chance to express themselves on a matter that has been discussed for a long time. There should be little need for further clarification of the issues, but due to the nature of the campaign that some opponents of the amendment have been waging, it is well to look at the matter straight.

Amendment No. 1 to be voted on Tuesday will not do away with the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in Alabama. It merely reduces the cumulative feature that has given this state the most onerous poll tax among the five states that still retain it. It cuts the maximum poll tax period from 24 years to two years, from $36 to $3.

It will not open the voting lists indiscriminately to new voters. Boards of registrars in every county of Alabama will still have the authority to say who is qualified to vote and who is not. No one can pay a poll tax who has not become qualified to vote.

The amendment will not change materially the amount now collected and which goes to schools. The poll tax at present accounts for only about one-half of 1 per cent of the state's school revenue. There is good reason to believe that elimination of the cumulative feature will encourage more people to pay the tax and that thereby the schools will benefit.

The amendment will not make it easier to buy an election; it should make it harder. It should encourage more people to qualify for voting, and the more voters there are the more difficult it is to buy enough votes to swing an election.

The amendment will do away with a number of present discriminations. Only about 23 per cent of present voters have to pay the tax. All persons past 45 are exempt. All veterans are exempt. The poll tax falls heaviest upon younger voters and upon women.

The amendment has the support of many elements in the state's population. The charge that a vote for the amendment is a vote for the aims and methods of the Communist Party and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is false and an unworthy appeal to prejudices.

The amendment was submitted overwhelmingly by the State Legislature. It is favored by Gov. Persons and the two United States senators as well as many other officials. It is supported by all the avowed candidates for governor who have expressed themselves on the subject. Many, although not all, of the county Democratic organizations are behind it. The state's Republican organization is for it. The state's labor groups are supporting it. And also working in its behalf are the League of Women Voters, veterans' organizations, school groups and other bodies of loyal, patriotic citizens. As far as this newspaper knows, every newspaper, except one, in Alabama which has expressed itself on the subject editorially favors the amendment.

The News has confidence that this issue will be decided on its plain and simple merits. But the friends of progressive government and of justice must keep alert until election day, lest new and still more deceptive charges are brought.

The Other Amendments

Voters of Alabama should not forget that nine amendment proposals other than that on the poll tax are to be decided on Tuesday. A vote on those ballots is an obligation of citizenship.

The only general amendment beside the poll tax proposal would eliminate the necessity of a special election to fill vacancies in the State Legislature when only one candidate qualifies. This form of economy has already been applied to other state offices and should be extended in this case.

As to the amendments of only local application, Amendments Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 are to be favored, we believe. They are only permissive in character, granting to voters of various communities the right to vote on specific matters affecting only them.

This paper opposes Amendments Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 10 because, in our opinion, they grant unwise power to local officials to raise taxes, incur debts or fix salaries and costs of government without first submitting the matters to votes of the people involved.

Cumulative feature called 'vicious'—

Women leaders urge yes vote on poll tax

More women leaders, voicing what one of them termed "righteous indignation" over the "viciously cumulative poll tax which has disfranchised so many women," have endorsed the two-year poll tax amendment to be voted on Tuesday.

These included presidents of civic clubs, professional women, housewives and others.

Dr. Louise Branscomb, Woodward Bldg., said: "The cumulative feature of the poll tax discriminates against women who have allowed too much time to go by before becoming interested in voting. I certainly am in favor of Amendment No. 1."

Mrs. J. N. Greene, 50 Fairway-dr, said: "I feel that all qualified people should vote. I am in favor of Amendment No 1."

Mrs. Charles F. Zukoski Jr. 3715 Old Leeds-rd, said: "I am voting for the amendment because the cumulative poll tax disfranchises many citizens who have delayed their participation in government."

Mrs. George Bridges, Birmingham's Woman of the Year, elaborated on an earlier statement declaring herself for the two-year poll tax proposal by saying:

"FOR YEARS I did not vote. I always had decided feelings on the issues which came up each election, but then I would say to myself, my vote can't make that much difference in the decision of this issue, and there are so many charitable causes that need this money that I would have to pay to get my poll tax up to date.

"So, through the years, I actually paid my poll tax many different times to good causes, but I never paid the poll tax. Then I became interested in the Ballot Club, composed of a group of women citizens who were non-political but were organized to urge women to use their right to vote. I was elected to the steering committee of this group.

"BUT I KNEW I could not go to other women and ask them to pay their poll tax and vote, if I couldn't vote myself. So I finally paid my $36 back poll tax and am qualified to vote. I know that nothing is more important than taking part in your government, and I urge all citizens to help other qualified citizens participate in our government."

Mrs. A. V. Summers, president of the Birmingham Women's Chamber of Commerce, said: "I have always been interested in anything pertaining to our city and state, but I never felt that what I thought was very important. I paid my back poll tax of $36 in 1951. I could not become president of a civic group and not vote.

"EVEN THOUGH we are not a political group, we do stress interest in our government on the part of all our members. At our meetings, we always urge members to go to the polls and vote their convictions. I certainly am going to vote yes on Amendment No. 1 so that many other good women can avail themselves of the opportunity of helping make our governmental decisions."

Miss Fehr Fowler, 506 20th-st, n, said: Persons who have allowed their poll tax to accumulate through the years should not continue to be penalized. I believe they should be given an opportunity to pay for two back years' poll tax and register and vote."

MRS. H. P. THETFORD, 222 81-st, s, said: "As soon as I was eligible to vote, I cast my ballot. I have paid my poll tax ever since and have never missed an opportunity to cast my ballot in an election. I don't believe there is anything that could keep me from going to the polls Tuesday to vote yes for Amendment No. 1.

"I know hundreds of women who are wonderful homemakers, who have sons who fought in our armed forces in both wars and who are among the best citizens of this community, who have never paid their poll tax. They became interested in community affairs when they owed too much back poll tax. We need the voice of these women to help make our decisions. They should be encouraged to vote."

DR. AND MRS. A. H. Russakoff, 2915 Berwick-rd, said: "The privilege and duty of the franchise should not depend on economic privilege. We are voting for the reduction in the cumulative poll tax."

Mrs. W. S. Pritchard, 3518 Lenox-rd, said: "I urge all citizens to vote yes on Amendment No. 1. I believe Alabama citizens should have had an opportunity to vote on the reduction of the cumulative feature of the poll tax long before this time."

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Adler, 4313 Overlook-rd, said: "Because in totalitarian countries there are no free elections and because we think our American democracy should guarantee ease of voting to qualified citizens, we are voting yes on Amendment No. 1."

MRS. ANDREW L. GLAZE SR., 1329 33rd-st, s, said: "I approve of Amendment No. 1 because it will make it possible for more qualified people to vote, particularly women."

Mrs. T. S. Lucious, president of the Homemakers Club, said: "I take every opportunity to urge our members to vote. I know how important this is from personal experience. When I first married, my husband paid my poll tax twice. I wasn't to well and didn't recognize the importance of voting, so I never registered to vote. Later I was embarrassed by my non-voting status.

"When I became president of the Homemakers Club, I did qualify to vote and paid my back poll tax. I have participated in two elections. I want my friends who haven't enjoyed this privilege to have it, so I am doing everything I can to help them by voting yes on Amendment No. 1."

Si Garrett is latest—

More supporters line up behind two-year poll tax amendment

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Support continued to pile up today for ratification of the two-year ($3) poll tax amendment, with Gov. Gordon Persons and all candidates seeking to succeed him, along with other public officials and state leaders backing it.

A total of 25 civic organizations have joined with the Jefferson County Council Supporting the Poll Tax Amendment, it was announced by Mrs. Helen K. Stephens, president of the Alabama Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and council chairman.

Atty. Gen. Si Garrett is the latest Alabama public official to declare himself strongly for the amendment, which would not abolish the poll tax but reduce its cumulative feature to two years.

At Tuscaloosa, Young Democrats voted to support the poll tax proposal and work actively for its passage in the Dec. 15 election.

MRS. STEPHENS said the two latest organizations enrolled in the campaign for ratification of the poll tax amendment are the Birmingham Young Men's Business Club and the Altrusa Club here. The latter is a service club for executive women, headed by Mrs. Elsie Allbritton.

She said among other organizations joining with the council in backing the amendment are Business and Professional Women's Clubs throughout Alabama, Birmingham Branch, American Assn. of University Women, teachers organizations over the state, labor groups, Women's Civic Club, Republican Women of Jefferson County, League of Young Democrats, Women's Lawyers Assn. and Federation of Women's Clubs.

AT THE SAME TIME, Mrs. Stephens rapped those fighting the amendment as attempting to stir up "emotionalism" by sending out cards stating the Communist Party and NAACP had endorsed the amendment.

"The kind of emotionalism which is aroused by the use of such unpopular names as the 'Communist Party' and the 'Advancement of Colored People' beclouds the real reasons for the approval or disapproval of the poll tax amendment," said Mrs. Stephens.

"The Communist Party has no part in this campaign, whether it endorses or does not endorse the amendment."

The card sent out was signed by George D. Sulzby, as chairman, and others of a campaign committee of the Jefferson Democratic Executive Committee, which had adopted a resolution opposing the amendment.

IN CITING the large number of civic organizations in Birmingham and Jefferson County, which are supporting the poll tax amendment, Mrs. Stephens said similar councils have been formed in numerous other Alabama counties. And she emphasized they are working to win approval of the proposal at the polls.

She said new organizations are joining the Jefferson Council daily to take part in the fight for the two-year amendment. The council is distributing thousands of pamphlets setting out facts on the amendment, with radio and television programs planned for the closing days of the campaign.

BILL TATE, president of Young Democrats at the University of Alabama, said this organization is working with the Tuscaloosa County Council campaigning for the amendment.

Mrs. Stephens pointed out that six Southern states have abolished the poll tax. They are Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, North and South Carolina.

OF THE FIVE Southern states which still have the poll tax, Arkansas and Texas have no cumulative feature, requiring payment of only one year's taxes. Arkansas' tax is $1 a year and Texas' is $1.50.

Of the other three, Mississippi long ago reduced its poll tax to a two-year basis, with Virginia requiring payment of only three years' back tax. Virginia collects $1.50 — same as Alabama's — and Mississippi collects $2 a year.

Alabama's tax, as voters well know, is cumulative up to 24 years, or a total of $36.

In announcing their support of the two-year amendment, Young Democrats at Tuscaloosa elected the following additional officers: Lou Lackey, treasurer; Tom Radney, secretary and chairman of attendance committee; Roy Blair, chairman of constitution committee; Gilmer Blackburn, program chairman, and Ed Ewing, publicity chairman.

Poll Tax Bill Foes Flayed By Demo Committeeman

BY GENE WORTSMAN

Another member of the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee yesterday denounced committee action in opposing the poll tax amendment and said it is just such action which turns Americans into Communists.

As the Tuesday election neared, support for the amendment was piling up from all sections of Alabama.

Former Gov. James D. Folsom will vote for the poll tax limitation amendment.

Folsom called the proposed constitutional amendment "a progressive step forward."

Opponents of the tax yesterday issued their first advertisement, a blasting denunciation based on reports that passage of the amendment would fulfill a policy of the NAACP.

"The Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson County does not believe that the fulfillment of these aims of NAACP is in the best interests of our citizens or good government . . ." the advertisement read.

It was paid for by the county committee.

Practically Alone

But theirs was practically a lone voice fighting against the amendment, which will be No. 1 on Tuesday's ballot.

I. V. Salter, Mulga, a committee member for more than 15 years, said he disapproved the committee's action and some of its reasons for disapproving the amendment are unsound.

Etowah County's George C. Hawkins, state co-chairman of a committee for poll tax reform, said he is convinced "that people in all sections of the state will vote 'yes' on Amendment No. 1 when they realize how much it will mean to our state."

Mr. Hawkins said he is convinced that organized opposition stems from persons wishing to deny the vote to many women and working people.

"This selfish interest has always opposed any program for the good of the people and their present opposition is no exception to their usual practice," he declared.

Results Pleasing

Hawkins said that in every county where there is an organization, he is pleased with the results of what it has done for the amendment.

Jefferson County Political Action Committee of CIO, issued his first statement of approval on the subject.

"I certainly hope all thinking citizens not to be misled by the campaign being conducted by the opposition . . . ," he stated. "We all realize that the poll tax amendment is the result of many years work by many different groups in Alabama to give the people a chance to vote upon the cumulative feature of our poll tax.

". . . This amendment will not qualify any person who is not now qualified. Let's keep the facts in mind," Mr. Lindsey urged, "and not be confused by issues which tend to divide our people."

Support even came from a young, first-voter.

Miss Betty Rand Corey, 3133 Pine Ridge-rd, said she will vote for the first time Tuesday and plans to back the amendment.

"I feel the present system is keeping some good people out," said Miss Corey.

Endorsements Flow In

Endorsements of the amendment were coming in from Sen. Lister Hill; Mrs. Georges Bridges, Birmingham's Woman of the Year; Talladega's Tom Abernethy, former Democrat who now is a Republican; Mrs. T. S. Lucious, president of the Homemaker's Club and others.

Anniston Judge Elbert Boozer predicted it will win by four to one.

Judge Boozer urged support of the amendment, saying:

"About 80 per cent of the people not voting are exempt from the tax by reason of age or military service," he declared. "And it is a penalty on a small portion of our people."

"I think that the majority of people now handicapped by the cumulative features of the poll tax are women, and I would like to see conditions changed so that more of them could vote," he said in a statement.

And State Sen. Elvin McCary, co-chairman with Hawkins, said "I'm even more confident than ever that the proposal will be approved. . . ."

But the most down-to-earth appeal came from Mr. Salter, the county committee member who said he was unable to attend the meeting when the committee opposed the amendment.

"I do not feel that I should vote against the amendment and help to keep out would-be voters," Salter said.

"Some persons have advanced the idea that we can keep Communist voters out by keeping the men and women out who are now disqualified because they haven't paid the tax.

"In my opinion, we have made many Communists by just such things as denying them their God-given rights. . . .

"I believe," he added, "if we take this action against persons who have a moral right to help run the government, then we are dictating who shall have the right to vote, and I never have had any desire to be a dictator."

Teacher Progress In Voting

A survey made public this week by Prof. Henry J. Williams, chairman of the Vote Commission of the Alabama State Teachers Association, reveals that there has been an over all increase of more than five per cent in voting among the Negro teachers employed by the Birmingham Board of Education. His stduy was made through the assistance and cooperation of Principal W. J. Moore, president of the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association Prof. C. W. Hayes, Director of Negro-serving city schools and Prof. R. C. Johnson, principal of Parker High School and secretary of the ASTA executive committee. Mr. Williams is an instructor at Parker High School.

A study of the figures contained in the survey of the suffrage status of city Negro teachers reveals that of the 708 listed, 428 are qualified voters, 14 who applied for registration to vote were rejected by the Jefferson County Board of Registrars; 107 would not pay their poll tax and 159 were not interested enough to even apply for registration. In other words, there was a total of 266 teachers who through indifference, ignorance or apathy failed to qualify themselves as voters. It might help if the names of such teachers are exposed. A teacher unwilling to vote is unfit to teach. The Birmingham Board of Education should give serious attention to this matter, it seems to us.

This newspaper is shocked to see that some teachers are listed as rejected for the ballot by the registrars. However, it might be said here that this newspaper has heard that some teachers seeking registration were asked such irrevelant questions as, "who were the two richest presidents of the United States?" and "Who is president of the American Red Cross?" For some reason teachers seem to be afraid to report, reveal, and challenge such unfair tactics, if the allegations are true.

Yet, isn't there something that the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association could do about these racial rejections? The BNTA could make an issue of these unfair, undemocratic and unnecessary turndowns. The NAACP would gladly help them. The Department of Justice under the new administration doubtless could be induced to step in. The "Boswell Amendment, Jr." as it is called, could be tested in the courts. We believe that it is unconstitutional and that the practices by which some board of registrars administer it are criminally illegal.

Teachers, we think, should lead the fight against bias registration practices. If one who holds a certificate to teach thte children of democracy cannot meet the test of voting, something is wrong with either that law or its administration, it seems to us.

Since this matter has come up, teachers should check to see how much of the money they pay into the BNTA is used to promote registration to vote activities. The Vote Commission might also reveal the names of any principals of schools who are not qualified voters. However, this information will be available in the subsequent report to be issued listing the names of all of the city Negro teachers who are qualified voters.

While we commend the work of Mr. Williams, we are disappointed at the poor showing made by some schools, especially Hudson School. But that is probably offset by the excellent showing of Western High School headed by Prof. P. D. Jackson. Here is a new school with all of its teachers qualified voters. The difference, we think, is in the civic-mindedness of the school head.

1953 VOTE STATUS OF NEGRO TEACHERS IN BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS

NAME OF SCHOOLS	Number of Teachers	Number of Qualified Voters	Percentage Of Voters	Gain or Loss
PARKER HIGH	114	84	73.6*	— 2
ULLMAN HIGH	50	28	58.1*	3 plus
ALBANY STATE	1	1	100.0	1 plus
AVONDALE	9	5	55.5	
CAMERON ANNEX	9	7	77.7	
CAMERON-LANE	19	19	100.0	
COUNCIL	35	19	54.2	1 plus
DAVIS	35	17	48.5*	1 plus
EAST LAKE	4	1	25.0	
EAST THOMAS	4	2	50.0	
EUREKA	4	3	75.0	1 plus
FORTY-SECOND ST.	4	4	100.0	1 plus
GRAYMONT	24	12	50.0	5 plus
HUDSON	28	6	21.4	3 plus
KINGSTON	6	6	100.0	2 plus
LEWIS	38	18	47.3	— 1
LINCOLN	42	18	42.8	—2
NORTH PATTERSON	9	6	66.7	4 plus
PATTERSON	14	9	64.2	
PRINCETON	4	1	25.0	1 plus
SCOTT	16	13	81.2	2 plus
SHIELDS	21	15	71.4	5 plus
SOUTH PRATT	20	6	30.0*	3 plus
THOMAS	22	16	72.7	—2
THOMAS FURNACE	2	1	50.0	
TUGGLE	29	18	62.0	2 plus
WASHINGTON	38	30	78.9	6 plus
ZION HEIGHTS	4	2	50.0	1 plus
PARENTAL	1	1	100.0	
SUPERVISORY STAFF	9	9	100.0	4 plus
CRIPPLE CHILDREN	1	1	100.0	
WESTERN HIGH	25	25	100.0	New
CENTER STREET	8	1	12.5	New
ENSLEY	12	4	33.3	Annexed
FINLEY AVENUE	7	5	71.4	New
POWDERLY	13	4	30.7	Annexed
RILEY	7	4	57.1	Annexed
SANDUSKY	4	0	—	Annexed
ZION CITY	16	7	43.7	Annexed

SUMMARIZED FACTS OF THE VOTE STATUS OF TEACHERS

TOTAL	VOTERS	REJECTED	DELINQUENT	NEVER APPLIED
708	428	14	107	159

428 Negro City School Teachers Qualified Voters

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

A survey made public yesterday indicates that 428 of the 708 Negro teachers, or 60-4 percent, in the Birmingham Public School System are qualified voters. This represents 5.3 per cent increase over last year.

The study was conducted by Prof. Henry J. Williams, chairman of the vote commission of both the Birmingham Negro Teachers Association and the Alabama State Teachers Association.

Mr. Williams is expected to use this information as part of his annual report today to the ASTA convention which wind-ups its work this afternoon at Alabama State College, Montgomery.

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Of the eight new and annexed schools, Western High of which Prof. P. D. Jackson is principal has all 25 of its teachers on the voters' roll. Four teachers Sandusky is without a single qualified voter, not even the principal.

Mr. Williams' report reveals that here were 107 teachers who are registered to vote but would not pay their poll tax. Fourteen, his reports reveals, tried to register but were rejected. The report is silent on whether these teachers protested these refusals, or reported them to the Department of Justice, or asked the NAACP to challenge them. (Members of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars have said that they did not reject school teachers who apply for the registration).

An eight-point analysis of the survey is made by Mr. Williams who expressed gratitude to BNTA President W. J. Moore, City Schools Director C. W. Hayes and Parker Principal R. C. Johnson for their cooperation.

The survey presents comparative figures between the year of 1952 and 1953.

28 teacher Hudson School headed by Prof. Thomas J. Settles has only 10-7 percent of its teachers on the voters' roster. 42-teacher Lincoln piloted by Prof. S. W. Sullivan has only 18 of its teachers listed as voters.

Women, CIO, Young Demos Plot Death Of Poll Tax

Representatives of Alabama women's organizations, the CIO and Young Democrats yesterday continued to plot the downfall of the state's $1.50 a year poll tax.

Some 20 leaders have agreed to team up in an all-out effort to get the poll tax repealed by the legislature which convenes May 5.

Dr. Hallie Farmer, chairman of the state business and professional women's legislative committee, said the objective will be to get a constitutional amendment submitted to the people.

Because the poll tax is written into the state constitution, an amendment ratified by the voters would be necessary to knock it out.

Dr. Farmer, a faculty member at Alabama College in Montevallo, called the tax "just a nuisance" which has lost its stinger and has little or no value.

The legislature, she said, should be willing to submit an amendment to the people to see whether they still want the poll tax.

Groups at the meeting, Dr. Farmer added, are not interested in repealing the cumulative feature of the poll tax but want its outright abolition.

The levy is required of every citizen, with the exception of war veterans with honorable discharges, between the ages of 18 and 45. If not paid each year, the individual is required to pay all back poll taxes before voting.

Eugene Wells, secretary-treasurer of the Alabama CIO Council, said only about 25,000 Negroes are qualified to vote in Alabama according to best available information.

On the other hand, he said, there are over 66,000 Negro war veterans, he said, who are exempt from the tax by law.

Dr. Farmer and others pointed out that the poll tax actually has very little to do with the number of persons voting.

As to the argument that the poll tax revenue goes to schools, she pointed out that this is no longer important since the revenue is barely a factor in school financing.

She reminded, too, that it is possible to levy the tax without making it a qualification for voting.

The state president of the Alabama League of Women Voters, Mrs. Donald Pierce of Wetumpka, said other states that have repealed their poll taxes have had no "unhappy" experiences and no bloc voting.

Another spokesman for this group, Montgomery's Mrs. Florian Strassburger, said poll tax repeal would have nothing to do with the state's voter qualifications which are on the statute books.

Others attending the meeting were:

Mrs. Henry Altheimer, Montgomery, League of Women Voters of Alabama; Mrs. Thomas L. Hicks, Montgomery, Alabama Home Economics Association; Miss Katharene Walker, Florence Business and Professional Women's Club; Mrs. Lillian G. Meade, Birmingham Business and Professional Women's Club; Mrs. Roberta B. McNeal, Birmingham Business and Professional Women's Club;

Mrs. A. Pope Gordon, Montgomery League of Women Voters; Mrs. Hill Barnett, Montgomery League of Women Voters; Mrs. Lois Rainer Green, Montgomery League of Women Voters; Miss Ethel Ramage, president, Montgomery Business and Professional Women's Club.

Miss Margaret Sturgis, Montgomery, state legislative committee, Business and Professional Women; Miss Julia Clare Duffey, Montgomery, American Association of University Women; Miss Clara L. Verner, Tuscaloosa League of Women Voters, and Miss Nellie Glass, Montgomery, state legislative chairman, AAUW.

Poll Workers To Be Used In 4 Wards

Negroes will direct voters in using voting machines today in five precincts of four wards for the first time in the modern history of the city.

There will also be a Negro precinct manager in each of the precincts where Negroes will handle elections proceedings.

Negro poll workers were employed after the Atlanta Civic Action committee, composed of several young business and professional men, presented a petition to the City Executive Committee, asking that Negroes be employed in precincts where Negro voters are predominant.

TWO EXCEPTIONS

The group was granted its wish except in the case of precincts 3-A, (Walker Street School), and 3-E (English Avenue School.) The executive committee said that while these two precincts were predominantly Negro, a large percentage of white voters still cast their ballots at these two places.

The committee trained poll workers, however, for 3-B, (E. R. Carter School), 3-H, (University Homes), 4-H, (Washington High School), 5-H, (David T. Howard School), and 9-A, (Anderson Park School).

WORKERS LISTED

Included in the group of present workers are: Mrs. Vera Hector, Mrs. Gertrude Nelson, Mrs. W. W. Witherspoon, Mrs. Maggie Gaines, Mrs. Mattie Thrasher, Charles A. Seals, M. L. Harris, B. F. White, Mrs. Lillian Manuel, Mrs. Nina K. Calhoun, Dave Britton, Mrs. Geneva Chairs, Mrs. Anna Robinson, Mrs. Effie Ward, Mrs. Winfred Jones, A. N. May, Mrs. M. E. Coleman, Mrs Barbara Simon.

Voting Right Denied, Says Federal Suit

NEW ORLEANS — Two residents of Pointe Coupee parish, David Ashwood and John Meyers, filed suit last Thursday in federal district court alleging they were denied the right to register as voters.

The suit charged that the defendant, Kermit Pierce, registrar of voters for the parish, refused to register them on Aug. 15, 1952, although they had all the necessary qualifications.

Ashwood and Meyers claim that the refusal was based on their race and color and that the defendant refused to register colored citizens.

Youth Legislature Pass Bill To Lower Voting Age

By DON McKEE

A bill to lower Alabama's voting age to 18 was passed by the House of Representatives of the YMCA Youth Legislature here yesterday.

Bryant Mauk, of Montgomery, was originator of the bill.

The state's poll tax came through the House session but with a revision.

The House voted 76 to 21 in favor of a poll tax—to be paid only for the one year when a citizen votes, doing away with the cumulative part.

Much discussion pro and con made the air somewhat warm in the House chamber. A decision of the chair on a vote was appealed and members of the House cast votes to hold the debate open on the poll tax.

Segregation was insured for this state as far as the youth representatives are concerned.

A bill to give separate equal educational privileges and provide separate, equal facilities for Negroes was passed by the mock House.

Phil Heard and Jack Laws, Sigma Hi-Y. Columbus, Miss., drew up the bill.

Heard introduced a girl who had attended school where Negroes attended with the whites.

"It's miserable for everyone," she said, explaining that where no thought had been given to persecution and ill will before, hatred and bitterness were gendered on every hand between the faces.

"The South accepts the Negro as an individual," she said, "but the North accepts them as a race and not as individuals.

"The South is not ready for abolishing segrebation," she continued, "and neither is the North."

A vote of 91-7 carried the bill to give equal, separate educational facilities to the Negroes.

The Senate judiciary committee approved a proposed constitutional amendment knocking out the state's poll tax and a bill to do away with the death penalty.

The House education committee No. 2 approved a bill to put additional taxes on all motor vehicles to supplement education funds.

Pierce's Survey Lists 24,321 Alabama Voters

BY EMORY O. JACKSON
Editor, Birmingham World

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— A preliminary survey on Negro voting in Alabama, with 16 of the 67 counties yet to report, indicates a decline in voting due to the failure to pay poll tax.

Prof. J. E. Pierce of the Research Division of Alabama State College, here says that answers to inquiries made in 51 counties reveal that there are only 24,321 Negro voters in this state. He adds that there are over 521,000 Negroes 21 years old or over. (There are other estimates which say that there are over 800,000 Negroes of voting age in Alabama. Of these, over 100,000 are war veterans who do not have to pay poll tax.)

Pierce's study revealed that there are 7,200 Negro voters in Jefferson County and 3,560 in Mobile County. He says that "In both cases I feel it is rather high." Birmingham leaders estimate the Negro vote in Jefferson County around 5,000.

His report, Pierce asserts, shows that "There is one Negro of voting age in every 25." Yet less than 5 per cent of voting-age Negro citizens in Alabama is on the list of qualified voters.

In at least four Alabama counties, Wilcox, Lowndes, Marshall and Blount, no Negro citizens have been allowed to vote since the adoption of the 1901 state constitution. Charges of intimidation have been leveled against the Negro ballot blarkout in Wilcox and Lowndes which have more Negro than white citizens.

According to Pierce, school and civic leaders in these 16 counties have not yet returned the questionnaires sent them: Baldwin, Colbert, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Cullman, DeKalb; Escambia; Fayette; Franklin; Geneva, Lamar, Lauderdale, Limestone; Pickens and Sumter.

In his appeal to school leaders, Pierce suggested:

"I do not feel that the interest and leadership in these counties are any less than that of other counties. Therefore I am making this last appeal to you for cooperation in this undertaking."

In the meantime, Prof. Henry J Williams of Birmingham, chairman of the vote commission of the Alabama State Teachers Association announced that he was working on his annual report to be made at the association's annual convention here March 26-27. He has repeatedly said that he would ask for authority to set up nine district subchairmen who would work on a county-by-county basis with the teachers in the counties which make up the various Congressional Districts.

Voteless Ala. County Has Poor Schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) —Some $3,305,000 are needed to bring the colored schools and $70,000 the white schools of Wilcox County up to Approximate national standards in school plant facilities and construction, the Alabama state board board of eduation reported last week.

This means that the colored schools are about $3,235,000 behind the white schools within the framework of the separate but equal doctrine.

These estimates were contained in a federal-state school survey made of Wilcox County. About 80 percent of the poupulation is colored. Not since the adoption of the 1901 Alabama constitution has any colored person voted in this county.

The vote commission of the Alabama State Teachers Association has as its goal, increasing the voting power of the more than 8,000 colored school teachers in Alabama. Whether any effort has been made to break through the ballot blackout in Wilcox County it is not known. NAACP officials here were silent on these revelations.

More Negro Voters Listed

(Anniston Star)

Despite the incubus of poll taxes in five Southern states, including Alabama, there is heartening present evidence to indicate that voting lists in this part of the country rapidly are being expanded so as to allow for more accurate determination of the wishes and needs of all the people.

It has been established, for example, that the number of Negroes registered in 12 Southern states in the presidential election of 1952 was more than 1,110,000, representing an almost 100 per cent increase over the 1947 aggregate.

In Alabama the total is said to have advanced from 6000 to 50,000. Texas Negroes recorded the greatest numerical advance in registration—from 100,000 six years ago to 175,000 last year. The biggest percentage gain was in Louisiana—from 10,000 to 100,000.

Only in a few agricultural sections does it appear that petty obstacles still are being placed in the way of Negroes seeking to add their names to voting lists. Meantime, it's worth mentioning that Negro candidates have been elected to local offices in nine Southern cities in recent years.

Since enlightened community action depends upon full and wise use of the ballot, every individual capable of shouldering the responsibilities of citizenship should be welcomed at the polls, regardless of the color of his skin.

428 Negro City School Teachers Qualified Voters

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — A survey made public yesterday indicates that 428 of the 708 Negro teachers, or 60-4 percent, in the Birmingham Public School System are qualified voters. This represents 5.3 per cent increase over last year.

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Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must appear on the letter ★ But the name will be withheld on request at the Editor's discretion ★ Write legibly on one side of the paper only ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless the Editor knows who wrote it.

Why The Poll Tax Should Be Repealed

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — As you know many organizations in the state are on record as favoring the repeal of the poll tax as a qualification for voting. These include the League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Association of Women Lawyers, the League of Young Democrats, the CIO, the AFL, and the Federation of Women's Clubs. Other organizations are joining the campaign this month. Many of these organizations are composed of women because women have felt for many years that the poll tax has come to be a measure which discrimniates against them rather than any other group of voters. This is especially true since the constitution of Alabama has been amended to permit all veterans to vote without paying poll tax. Who is left to pay it but women?

We are aware, of course, of the arguments supporting the poll tax. In reply to them we would like to make the following points:

1. "Those who vote should be willing to pay the relatively small tax to reimburse the state for holding elections."

That people in a democracy should pay for the privilege of voting is questionable, to say the least. However, the chief objection to the poll tax is not that people who vote pay the poll tax, but that people who want office pay the poll tax as a cheap and easy way to buy votes. People who buy their way into office by paying poll taxes are not careful to pay them for competent voters. No minister, or teacher or lawyer is insulted by having offers to pay his poll tax. It is the people, who, according to supporters of poll tax, should not be allowed to vote at all who get their poll tax paid for them.

2. "Poll taxes are earmarked for schools."

This is true. Each county gets back the amount which it pays. We have investigated the importance of this money to the schools. In some counties poll tax receipts will pay for one-half day, in others for a day, in a few for as much as three days. Surely this pitifully small sum for the schools is not of enough value to warrant the burden placed upon Alabama voters.

3. "Poll taxes are not a major handicap to those who want to vote."

Why should any handicap, major or minor, be placed in the way of any citizen of a democracy? Democracy is a form of government which rests upon the principle that all citizens should have a voice in the government under which they live. Democracy is interested in removing handicaps, not keeping them. Communism and Nazism are the forms of government which are based upon limiting the participation of citizens in government. Let's stop imitating them.

4. "The cumulative feature of the tax acts as a deterrent to politicians who would round up masses of voters to cast their votes as the politicians dictate."

Not at all. The politicians do not allow the cumulative tax to get in their way. They pay for their votes before every primary. It is the hard-pressed family with children to feed, clothe and educate; it is the working woman who gets out of a job or who had dependents to support; or the families with sickness—who get behind with their poll tax. The people who are too decent to sell their votes are the people who are denied the right to vote.

5. "In South Alabama counties, the Negro population, most of whom do not now vote, could and probably would simply take over county government."

The answer to this statement must be speculative because no record of votes on basis of color is kept. However, there seemed to be little if any increase in Negro vote in Black Belt counties when the amendment permitting veterans to vote was passed. Negro veterans are now eligible to vote without paying poll tax. The repeal of the poll tax requirement has nothing to do with the registration law. Voters are still required to register. Repealing the poll tax is not removing a barrier to voting. It is getting rid of a nuisance.

Finally, I would like to point out that those of us who are advocating the repeal of the poll tax as a qualification for voting are not asking the state legislature to repeal the poll tax. We are asking the legislature to give the people of Alabama a chance to vote on this question. Surely where opinion is as deeply divided as it is on the question of the poll tax, the legislature ought not deny the people of Alabama the right to express themselves. Let us settle this question in the democratic way. The legislature assumes a grave responsibility if it refuses the people their democratic right to decide this question.

ETHEL RAMAGE,
President, Montgomery B&PW Club.
Montgomery.

Alabama Whittles Down the Poll Tax

THE twilight of the poll tax as the price of voting set in some time ago. Now the shadows deepen about it, giving sign that soon it may be blotted out entirely. In Alabama, one of the last five states holding to this ancient institution, the legislature moves toward letting go.

The Alabama poll tax law is especially restrictive. A voter must pay it from the time he is 21 to his 45th birthday. If he fails to do so, his debt accumulates. At $1.50 a year, he could be behind the tax collector as much as $36 to a small farmer, the net profit from one of his few bales of cotton; for a year. In hard times, the toll is burdensome to the poor of both races.

Now the Alabama House of Representatives approves, with votes to spare, a constitutional amendment limiting to two years the choice of paying up or going voteless. To be sure, this makes it easier on the unscrupulous candidate who would cough up the qualifying cash for voters—a custom not unknown in Alabama politics. But it also makes unknown would be better, but the little surer the voter's independence. Outright abolition would be brushed off. Taken with approval of letting the 18-year-olds vote, it was a good day's work.

Yes & No Check List For Tuesday Election

ON TUESDAY there will be an election in which Alabamians will either re-write or refuse to re-write certain sections of the Alabama Constitution.

The vote will undoubtedly be scandalously light, as is the folkway in constitutional elections. The antis will thus have an advantage.

Our belief is that some of these 10 amendments should be overwhelmingly adopted and others overwhelmingly rejected.

Amendment No. 1

Yes—This is the amendment to modify the antique cumulative provision of the poll tax law. It is one of the few tax reductions likely to be seen by living persons that is resisted by large numbers of people. Certainly it wouldn't do to entrust the sales tax or income tax to a referendum.

As the law stands, voters must pay $1.50 each year between the ages of 21 and 45 for the privilege of voting. If, say, a woman did not decide to vote until she was 35, she would have to pay the tax cumulatively from age 21—which would be $21. $21 is not a small item in the budgets of many.

If Amendment No. 1 is adopted Tuesday, the same woman would have to pay only $3.

The most unassailable, if not compelling, argument in favor of the amendment is that there is an inequity in the fact that some must pay $36 for the lifetime privilege of voting while a growing element of Alabamians are entirely exempt. Every war veteran is exempt from payment of any poll tax whatever and when it is considered how much of the population has veteran status, it is immediately recognized how large the exempt class is.

The hesitant citizen will find strong reassurance in the fact that only five states now have a poll tax, these being Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Virginia.

And of these five, Alabama is the only one with the burdensome back-payment provision.

The tax ought to be entirely abandoned, but the issue Tuesday is only modification.

A second fact that should offer reassurance to the hesitant is that every single candidate for governor, widely separated though they be in their political viewpoints on other matters, is for this amendment.

Amendment No. 2

Yes—This is designed to avert the needless expense of certain elections when there is only one candidate. It applies to legislators in special elections. Where only one candidate qualifies, what's the point in a hollow and expensive election? It applies only to legislators, but the point is illustrated by last week's election of City Commissioner Birmingham, who was unopposed.

Amendment No. 3

No—The hide of this amendment should be nailed to the barn door. It provides for the partial socialization of Franklin County. It would permit the use of public funds to finance new industries. It's wrong in principle, but even if it were not, this advantage in seeking new industries should not be conveyed to Franklin with competing counties excluded.

Amendment No. 4

No—This would permit Talladega County officials to raise school and road taxes without the bother of an election.

Amendment No. 5

No—This is a companion piece to Amendment No. 3 and should be repelled with a bang. It would yield to the City of Russellville the same socialization authority as the County of Franklin, in which it is located.

Amendment No. 6

Yes—This would allow school districts in Lawrence County to hold elections on special school taxes.

Amendment No. 7

Yes—This would allow Mobile County to raise taxes and go in debt for public approvements if authorized by the voters.

Amendment No. 8

Yes—A special election in Marshall County on school taxes.

Amendment No. 9

Yes—Same as No. 8, affecting Chambers County.

Amendment No. 10

No—This would set it up for the legislators of Chambers County to fix and regulate salaries and length of terms of county offices. This amendment is controversial and perhaps mischievous, and should be rejected.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

When a speaker at the eighth annual meeting of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches said, "Politically the Negro (in Alabama) is just about helpless," I became inquisitive. The speaker added, "He (the Negro citizen) is in a bad way."

In the discussions, the speaker quoted figures to show that Lowndes County which has approximately an 80 per cent Negro population (14,798) Negroes and 3,220 whites) has 1,456 white voters against a total of 1270 Negro voters for 11 Black Belt Counties. In other words. Lowndes County has 186 more white voters than Bullock (7); Choctaw (12); Dallas (112); Green (21); Hale (300); Lowndes (Zero); Macon (700); Marengo (27); Perry (63); Sumter (18) and Wilcox (Zero) have Negro voters combined. In these same 11 counties there are 96,607 Negro citizens who are 21 years of age or above. Which shows that only 1.3 percent of the Negro citizens of voting age are qualified to vote in this Black Belt area.



In two of these 11 counties namely Lowndes and Wilcox, there is not a single Negro voter although there is a combined total of 14,732 Negro citizens of voting age. Negro citizens have been prevented from registering to vote for 53 long years in Wilcox and Lowndes. Apparently there has been no sustained, determined, inspired effort to restore the political suffrage of Negro citizens in these two awful places. Four of the other eleven counties have less than 30 Negro voters each. They have a total Negro vote of 67 in contrast to 29,141 Negro citizens of voting age.

Racial disfranchisement depicts the kind of leadership a county has and the quality of democracy in it. It is obvious to anyone who cares to look at the figures, observe the conditions, inspect the obstacles that Negro citizens in the Black Belt encounter to realize that they are being held in political bondage. Seemingly they aren't even allowed to cry for help and are without friends who believe in decent democracy.

What can be done? Is there any answer to this problem? What leadership, in the language of Evangelist Billy Graham, may be asked to "Come Forward?" Do the readers of this column have any ideas or suggestions for cutting through the racial barb wire that has been erected around the ballot box in the Black Belt sector and a few other counties in Alabama?

Let me renew an idea which has been voiced by a number of persons, including Attorney Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, and Dr. Alfred D. Price, president of Alabama State College for Negroes at Montgomery. Probably the FBI could be induced to serve as a watchdog of

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these undertaking.

A. M. E. Bishop I. H. Bonner, who was born in Wilcox, taught school there, pastored in Wilcox, could give unique assistance. He could help to bolster the spirit of the people give them the feeling of cosmic backing and throw the full weight of the church forces into this ballot liberation fight. Twenty century missionaries are needed for the journey of political suffrage. The ballot is to democracy what the Bible is to Christanity.

Since the white Baptist in their state convention held in Montgomery passed a resolution urging every Baptist to register and vote, Negro Baptists should call on their white denominational brothers in Wilcox County, it seems to me, and ask them to assist, support and work with them in this campaign to restore political suffrage on the basis of democratic and ethical standards. Baptists claim they are the heart-throb of freedom,of which the ballot is the finest symbol.

The ASTA could conduct schools for voter-registration.

NEGRO VOTING STATUS IN THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Counties	Voting Age	Voters
Bibb	2,797	65
Chilton	2.029	300
Greene	6.624	21
Hale	7.038	300
Perry	6.349	83
Shelby	3.362	20
Sumter	8.698	18
Tuscaloosa	14.145	2,500

The figures above are taken from "The Report on Voting in Alabama" made by Prof. J. E. Pierce of Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala. It appears that Tuscaloosa County has approximately three times more Negro voters than the combined totals in the other seven counties of the Sixth Congressional District. In other words, while Tuscaloosa County has an estimated 2,500 Negro voters, the other seven counties have a combined total of 807. Tuscaloosa on the other hand has only 8 percent of the Negro citizens 21 years of age are above in the district. Yet about 6 per cent of the voting age Negro citizens are on the voters' list

Sponsors Of State Poll Tax Amendment Move Into High Gear For Tuesday's Vote

By GEOFFREY BIRT

Sponsors of Amendment No. 1 —to limit the back payment feature of the poll tax to two years —are moving their campaign into high gear.

Voters go to the polls on this issue next Tuesday.

In this area, 12 speakers have appeared before 17 clubs and other organizations during the past several days, urging passage of the amendment. More speeches are scheduled in the next few days, including one by Mrs. George Dean, of the Montgomery League of Women Voters, before the local Lions Club, on Friday.

Yesterday, The Advertiser's assistant publisher, Richard F. Hudson Jr., told the Montgomery Junior Chamber of Commerce that the present law was "unitive." He urged that the Jaycees vote "Yes" on Amendment No. 1 next Tuesday.

Opponents to the measure have also been active.

A Jefferson County committee headed by Atty. Victor Smith has circulated an appeal for defeat of the amendment.

Smith, a leader of the Dixiecrat movement, was an attorney for the States' righters in the Third District ballot contest in 1950 over the election of four Democrats to the state Democratic Committee, at recounts in Elba, Opelika and Phenix City.

Former Gov. Frank Dixon, Birmingham, who favored the provisions of this amendment when he campaigned for governor, has recently told the UDC that he has since changed his mind and is now opposed to the reform. He now contends that the change might open the way for too many unqualified persons being allowed to vote.

The Bullock County Democratic Executive Committee has also unanimously passed a resolution opposing passage of Amendment No. 1.

A Russell County political leader, who did not wish his name to be identified with any statement on this issue, predicted that the amendment might have keen opposition in both Russell and Lee counties.

But former State Sen. J. Bruce Henderson, Wilcox County, has endorsed the amendment.

League Is Active

The League of Women Voters has been one of the most active organizations among those favoring the amendment's passage because the present poll tax law has, they point out, disfranchised a large number of women voters who have become delinquent in their poll taxes while their children were growing up.

In all recent speeches around Montgomery, spokesmen have pointed out that payment of the poll tax does not, by itself, qualify persons to vote. They are pointing out in these speeches that a resident must first qualify to vote before his county board of registrars before he is able to pay his poll tax.

It is also being pointed out that every year hundreds of more veterans are being added to the state's population as men end their tours of duties in the armed services. Today there are already 400,000 veterans in Alabama. No veteran is required to pay any poll tax. However, many of these veterans still do not vote since they have failed to qualify before their local boards of registrars.

Spokesmen for the amendment are also pointing out that most Southern states have entirely abolished the poll tax, including Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina, whereas this amendment retains the poll tax and only curtails its back payment feature.

Gov. Gordon Persons campaigned for this curtailment of the back-payment feature of the poll tax. And in a recent statement appealed for a heavy turnout of voters, next Tuesday, to vote their beliefs on the issue.

Republicans Urged To Vote

Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee Claude Vardaman has urged all Republicans to vote "Yes" on the amendment,saying "Every Republican I know who has expressed himself, is in favor of the amendment. And I just think voting is a right of every citizen."

Chairman of the Democratic Committee Ben Ray, however, took no sides on the issue, merely urging all to vote on the amendment.

On Dec. 3, Alabama Atty. Gen. Si Garrett said he always believed that the poll tax "should not be a prerequisite for voting" and added that he thought "the proposed amendment is a step in the right direction."

Here in Montgomery, the City Cab Company has told the local League of Women Voters they are neutral on the issue, but will help get out the vote by carrying voters to the polls free of charge, it is announced.

Under the present law, already registered voters must pay a $1.50 a year poll tax before they can vote, between the ages of 21 through 45. Delinquent taxes are added together, and delinquents have to pay for all years missed before they can vote.

Amendment Proposals

The amendment proposes that delinquent poll taxes should never be computed beyond two years, or a maximum payment of $3.

Meanwhile, opponents to the measure, insist that the protective structure around ballot boxes of Alabama may be weakened by passage of this amendment despite experiences to the contrary, so far, in Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee and other states.

Therefore, behind the scenes by letter and telephone, they are waging a campaign against the amendment.

Most political observers believe that a small vote will react in favor of opponents to the amendment.

Agreeing with this sentiment, sponsors of the amendment are expected to develop a get-out-the-vote campaign this weekend, and next Monday.

Negro still election "white hope", says Walter White

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Previous indications to the contrary, the Negro voter remains an important "balance-of-power factor" and will return to that role in the congressional elections next year and in the presidential election of 1956, Walter White, executive secretary of the Naacp, predicted last last week in an address to a statewide Naacp meeting.

"There were many critics who pointed out gleefully in 1952 that the Negro vote was not a balance of power in that landslide election," White said. "The Eisenhower triumph was of such proportions that no single group could lay any valid claim to being the decisive factor. However, it is worth noting that the Negro vote in Arkansas, South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina and West Virginia was a vital factor in determining the electoral votes of those states in 1952.

In reasonably close elections, White asserted, the Negro holds the balance of power in 17 northern and western states. "With the steady expansion of the vote in the South, the Negro is becoming an increasingly important factor in this region. In view of the present trend, it is certainly too soon to count the Negro out as a balance of power factor," the Naacp head stated.

34e 1953

Tampa and Pensacola

The Negro Vote in Florida

By JOHN L. CLARK, Courier Political Analyst

(Continued from last week)

TAMPA, Fla.—Tampa has been plagued with public officials who will not keep promises and a citizenry that will not accept practical political advice.

Two-thirds of 8,000 Negro voters "went down the line" for Mayor Charles Hixson in 1947.

As a candidate for Tampa's highest office, Mr. Hixson is reported to have promised a swimming pool for Negroes, paved streets in rundown sections, more Negro police and a recreation park.

C. Blythe Andrews, president and editor of the Florida Sentinel, managed the Negro phase of Hixson's campaign and handled finances for its successful operation.

The Mayor is charged with ignoring all promises after he was elected.

One year later the Tampa Progressive Voters League, with Mr. Andrews as president, got behind Fuller Warren for Governor of Florida.

A state-wide "Warren" organization was formed with Harry Moore, executive secretary and Andrews as vice president.

The two campaign groups collaborated.

Mr. Warren is quoted as asking what Negroes wanted for their support.

He was told they were interested in good-paying, white-collar jobs.



Mr. Clark

In the pre-election talks, Negro leaders understood Mr. Warren to promise appointment of a Negro to the Embalmers Control Board, Barbers Control Board and Inspectors on Beverage and Beauty Culture Boards.

Leaders say that when Warren became Governor he reiterated some of his promises, particularly appointment of a Negro mortician to the Control Board.

Nothing happened during the entire four-year term of Governor Warren.

In the 1948 elections, Negroes cast 39,000 votes for Warren, and he won by 22,000 majority.

It was freely admitted that Negroes swung the election.

About eight months after Warren became Governor his campaign manager told a representative Negro delegation that "the time was not ripe to give white collar jobs to Negroes."

In 1951 Mayor Hixson was up for re-election to another four-year term.

THE TAMPA Progressive Voters League reminded Negro voters that the Mayor had not kept his promises and was not entitled to their support.

Mr. Andrews joined the league in exposing broken promises through news and editorial columns of his newspaper.

But a new force entered the contest.

This group was described as Negroes seeking racket and special privileges.

They spent their own money, rang doorbells, spoke on street corners and succeeded in electing Hixson over two opponents.

Decent Negroes lost nothing by opposing Hixson because they gained nothing for their support four years before.

But the racket boys are not enjoying "a holiday."

Crime has just about been eliminated through crusading news stories and hard-hitting editorials in the Morning Tribune and Tampa Daily News, cooperating with the Hillsborough Crime Commission.

RACKETS CONSISTED of numbers, moonshine whisky, gambling and limited prostitution and traffic in narcotics.

Tampa has six Negro police (1946), two detectives (1951) and three deputy sheriffs (1953).

Unless and until the working class of Negroes awake, place one of their own race in public office, and defeat candidates who lie to them, white office-seekers will continue to break promises.

The re-election of Mayor Hixson with heavy Negro voting appears to be proof that it is good policy in Tampa to promise what one does not intend to give.

* * *

WHAT WAS regarded as a sturdy, political framework in Pensacola a few years ago is now a disjointed, tumbledown wreck.

Back in 1945 the Pensacola Improvement Association was formed with the Rev. James A. Clausell as president.

Its aim was to protect and advance the Negro in politics.

Dissatisfaction arose, the Improvement Association split and one faction set up the Pensacola Progressive Voters League.

John Ross, a craftsman in masonry, became president of the new group.

But nothing has been accomplished in a political way.

The membership numbers around two hundred and individuals are assessed for political drives.

* * *

NEGROES ARE not appointed to any boards or commissions in Pensacola, no Negroes are on the police force, but the county employs two deputy sheriffs.

Whites control all election machinery, although Pensacola has two wards with large Negro populations.

White and colored work separately for the same candidates but vote together at the polling places.

Nick Williams, a contractor and Dr. J. R. Polkinghorne, pharmacist, qualified for City Council at one time, but both withdrew before the general elections were held.

The 1952 report shows 38,154 white Democrats and 5,639 Negro Democrats were registered in Escambria County.

Less than 500 Negroes live outside Pensacola, leaving a sizeable 5,000 in the city.

White candidates realize the importance of the potential and actual Negro voting strength, attend meetings and rallies staged by Negroes during campaigns.

* * *

ANOTHER ORGANIZATION looked up as substantial and representative is the Pensacola Negro Chamber of Commerce.

Membership is estimated at 150. Officers are Dr. H. D. Goode, president; John Ross, first vice president, and C. J. Devalt, secretary.

The Chamber is planning a survey of industrial organizations and will submit the full statistical report to the people.

No amount of prodding or pleading brought the answer to why the Progressive Voters League and Chamber of Commerce could not win the goodwill and support of rank and file Negroes.

Most surprising was a charge against Dempsey Smith, president of the Longshoremen's Union in Pensacola.

Mr. Smith is accused of refusing to join up with the league and chamber politically.

All other AFL unions are similarly accused.

* * *

ELKS AND MASONS are not recorded as active in politics with the Voters League, Chamber of Commerce or as representatives of their own lodges.

With plans for billions to be spent on new industries in the near future, Pensacola is sadly in need of fresh, vigorous, intelligent political leadership and a program to educate Negroes in the value and responsibilities of citizenship.

Perhaps it would not be unwise to disband the Voters League and the Chamber of Commerce and start all over again—from scratch.

Miami Is Hot Spot

The Negro Vote in Florida!

Clark Sees Bloc Voting as Salvation

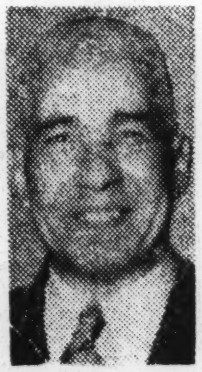
By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

MIAMI—Florida has been proclaimed as one Southern state where Negroes would be liberated from political bondage . . . and the two-party system established.

Facts do not support these speculations or hopes.

Although Florida went Republican in last year's Presidential voting, this was not accomplished because a majority of voters enrolled as Republicans.

As for the Negro receiving broader consideration in politics, he is at present a mere voter, controls no election machinery on the precinct level and is still barred from membership on city, county, and state committees of the Democratic party.



Mr. Clark

These levels determine party policy and approve candidates.

Florida was in the national spotlight during the Senatorial campaign of 1950.

A registration drive started early in the year and lasted until the legal deadline for enrollment.

All types of liberal and labor organizations and newspapers participated, and by election time a new record of qualified voters had been set.

EXPENSES FOR this 1950 drive were paid, directly or indirectly, by Senator Claude Pepper and George D. Smathers, opponents in the Senate race.

Rushing frantically to the offices of registrars and polling places was not the ambitious will of Negro voters, far-seeing plan of Negro leaders or induced by a change in the Southern practice of the Democratic party.

No similar registration drive has been launched since, and neither organizations, newspapers or leaders have told voters why this voting enthusiasm has not been whipped up every year.

There have been no stiff battles on the national front or white man's money available since 1950.

That is the answer.

Negro leadership in Florida is too insincere, uninformed, lazy and "dollar-minded" to see future benefits from increased registrations every year.

* * *

THE VOTE for President last year rules out early possibilities of a two-party system in Florida politics.

Eisenhower, the Republican, received 544,036 votes, and Stevenson, the Democrat, 444,950.

Prior to November 4, 1952, there were 80,191 registered white Republicans and 1,006,493 white Democrats.



On Miami Scene—These three men figure in Miami politics. Left to right: John A. Diaz, Courier's Florida editor, who staged a losing battle in 1951 City Commissioner race; City Judge L. E. Thomas, who presides over Miami's all-Negro court, and Dr. Ira P. Davis, who helped unseat Senator Pepper.

It is plainly seen that Florida Democrats supplied four times more votes than did Republicans for their own candidate.

Negroes represent over 20 per cent of the total population in Florida.

With 112,868 Negro Democrats and 8,045 Negro Republicans, better than one-third of the potential Negro voters are registered.

The Negro percentage could easily be increased 50 per cent all over Florida and become deciding election factors in many small and large communities.

* * *

BUT NEGRO leadership, as such, has lost sight of this opportunity.

It has even failed to enlighten voters on periodic voting list purges, which take place in every state where accuracy is required.

If Florida Negroes realize they are in political shackles, they must make the first move towards escape to freedom.

Whether they make new demands on present leaders or select new ones is for voters to decide for themselves.

In either action they take, it must be emphasized and remembered that they must provide their own money for all meetings, clerical help, campaign workers and election expenses.

* * *

PATRONAGE REWARDS or political independence cannot be secured with the white man paying his money for Negro votes.

As for a strong Republican party in Florida, the following information should be examined: the state has a Democratic Governor; all principal cities have Democratic mayors.

In the State Legislature, thirty-seven Democrats and one Republican make up the State Senate and the House is composed of ninety-five Democrats and five Republicans.

Two Democratic Senators and eight Democrats in the House represent Florida in the United States Congress.

This line-up shows no trend away from the Democratic party.

Miami voters will have an opportunity, on Nov. 3, to accept or reject a Negro candidate.

C. E. Graves, an able attorney, will be in the race for City Commissioner. He is the third Negro aspirant to public office since 1949.

Attorney Graves expects to get some support from the Brown Buddies, Dade County Democratic Association, Ministerial Alliance, longshoremen, painters, trowel workers and intelligent white and colored voters who believe in political advancement.

* * *

MR. GRAVES has compiled an impressive record as a trial lawyer since migrating from his native Washington, D. C., in 1946 to practice in Miami.

In a mandamus suit, filed with Attorney Johson, against the city of Miami, demanding privileges of Negroes to play on the only municipally owned golf course, Attorney Graves scored his "big first."

Denied in the state courts, the suit was carried to the United States Supreme Court, resulting in Negroes using the course one day a week since 1948.

A similar suit in Daytona Beach demanded permission from the city for Negroes to use the Daytona Beach Auditorium.

Graves won that one.

* * *

RECENTLY, IN behalf of the plumbing trade, Mr. Graves went to court, demanding the right of Negroes to work on jobs as apprentices.

This, also, was against the city of Miami and resulted in Negroes working on the same jobs with whites at the same pay.

Other candidates for Miami's Board of Commissioners were the Rev. O. L. Nickerson in 1949 and John A. Diaz in 1951.

The Rev. Mr. Nickerson attracted little attention and faded from public notice after his defeat.

Diaz, editor of the Courier Florida edition, finished sixteenth in a field of twenty-four. Five were to be elected.

* * *

HE POLLED a good vote in Negro precincts, carried the sev-



ATTY. G. E. GRAVES
... his power felt

enth (all white) but quit campaigning two weeks before election day.

He was opposed by a few insincere ministers, one of whom Diaz accused of being a Communist, and the "fast buck" element, also denounced by the candidate.

Diaz revealed that he could have stayed in the race and probably won if he had bowed to racketeers and accepted their money.

He had no radio time, bought one small ad in a daily newspaper, costing $24, yet polled 19,000 votes while the top winner received 30,000.

Supported by the Dade County Democratic Association, the Diaz campaign aroused wide interest and set the stage for an overwhelming vote on slum clearance.

* * *

DIAZ STATED he could spot no support from organized labor, majority of ministers or lodges.

As a demonstrated enemy of segregation and discrimination, Mr. Graves is expected to get maximum strength from the following precincts: 52, 48, 49, 47, 46, 18A, 18B, 76, 77, 79, all heavily populated by Negroes and representing around 12,000 voters.

Although the Southern practice prevails, limiting the selection of clerks and judges at polling places, the Negro vote has attracted the attention of politicians.

On a referendum in June, this year, to merge Miami with Dade County, the count was 2,135 for and 3,335 against.

Negroes accounted 1,200 votes which decided the issue.

It was pointed out that supporters of the referendum made no appeal to Negroes for help.

AN ARDENT admirer of former United States Senator Claude Pepper sees virtues in the Miami Democratic administration, although Negroes hold no elective offices or appointments to boards or commissions.

He says the city bosses started changes in 1950 with paved streets and more policemen.

Previously, J. E. Thomas had been appointed judge in the Police Court.

At present, Miami has fifty-two Negro police (two mounted), two deputy sheriffs, with more to be added.

He made no mention that Negroes had to be high school and college graduates to qualify for the police force and that these educational requirements did not apply to whites.

* * *

THIS RECORD, as enumerated, can stand a great deal of improvement.

Attorney Graves thinks Negroes should be in the law-making body of Miami as well as in the enforcement department.

Negroes have not rallied behind the leadership of any single member of their own race in any one of the many political battles.

But they have been startled by at least two incidents not of the common variety — both were exhibitions of rare courage.

Older natives will recall how race barriers were broken down at Virginia Beach.

This dramatic idea was conceived by Charles A. Lockhart, vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

According to those who were close to the plan, Mr. Lockhart and a group of ministers agreed to round up several bus loads of Negroes at an appointed time and drive to the beach.

All details had been discussed and agreed on.

WHEN THE appointed time arrived, the ministers didn't.

They made no apologies nor sent representatives.

Not to be defeated in his plan Lockhart "commandeered" longshoremen from their homes pool rooms and taverns, loaded three standard-size buses and drove to Virginia Beach.

Arriving there, most of the men undressed, donned bathing suits and plunged into the water.

Not a white person protested or quit bathing.

Observing how unconcerned whites were about this new and unexpected situation, Lockhart phoned Sheriff Jimmy Sullivan, news reporters and cameramen.

Negroes have been swimming at Virginia Beach ever since.

* * *

THE SECOND incident was politically unorthodox and took place in 1950.

Dr. Ira P. Davis campaigned all over Florida for George D. Smathers, who opposed the re-election of Claude Pepper to the United States Senate.

That was a cardinal sin charged against Davis by Negroes who had been taught to accept Pepper as an outstanding liberal and friend of the Negro.

Sat. 10-31-53

But Dr. Davis advanced his reasons for opposing Pepper.

Principal cause was "the Senator's part in preventing Negroes from becoming members of the Florida State Democratic Committee.

"Pepper talked liberal in the North and East but never gave anything to Florida Negroes."

Davis never agreed with Negro leaders who promised votes they could not deliver.

Or those who gave voters the impression that they would be rewarded with Federal jobs for supporting certain candidates.

* * *

THE DOCTOR admits that he was paid by Smathers for political services.

He disputes the charge that he "sold the Negroes down the river," because he never represented Smathers as a liberal or a friend of the Negro.

Nor did he say that Smathers would give anything they never received from Pepper.

George Smathers defeated Pepper in a rough, demagogic campaign.

Smathers accused Pepper of being a Communist, FEPC advocate and a "nigger lover."

Dr. Davis says all Southern politicians in this day and time adopt that style of campaigning if they expect to win the rural sections.

If results make the decision, Dr. Davis was right in 1950, and thousands of other people were wrong.

Of the new Senator from Florida, Davis admits "Smathers won without promising Negroes anything.

"I believe I could get a small favor from him, not a job for myself or anybody else.

"As I said in the 1950 campaign, I was paid for services I gave, with no future political consideration whatever."

(Continued Next Week)

Jacksonville and Orlando

The Negro Vote In Florida!

By JOHN L. CLARK

(Continued from Last Week)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The city of Jacksonville has a combination of related assets that could start a forward-moving leadership of Negroes in politics.

With friendly Democratic administrations in Jacksonville and Duval County, Negro candidates for public office are not discouraged by these powers, nor are citizens intimidated or coerced by registrars.

But the Democratic party "plays it safe" by proposing its very best material for office, and this shrewd practice always provides winning advantages in all elections.



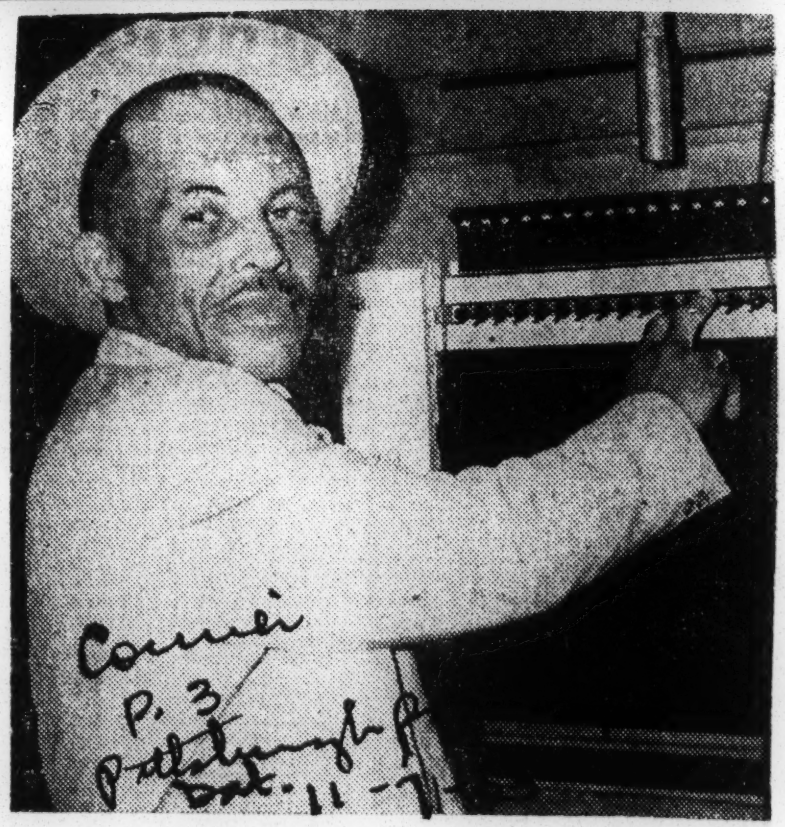
Mr. Clark

Reviewing the campaigns of the young printer, Elcee R. Lucas, and the seasoned aggressive publisher, Porcher L. Taylor, in 1951, a favorable political situation is revealed.

* * *

BOTH MEN were candidates for places on the nine-member City Council in a city-wide election.

Mr. Lucas aspired to represent the Third Ward and Mr. Taylor was a Fifth Ward candidate—two of the city's largest Negro voting divisions.



PORTIA L. TAYLOR

. . . Jacksonville publisher ran good race

Both men spoke to white and colored audiences, were well received and proposed similar programs: "Perpetuate Democratic ideals, with Negroes sharing equally in responsibilities, improvements and benefits."

Lucas and Taylor received surprisingly high votes in wards where no Negroes lived and both were entered in the run-off elections.

Lucas was defeated by a former Criminal Court judge (No 1 in the primaries), who had been severe on Negroes on the bench.

* * *

HE WAS a smart, experienced politician and well known to the electorate.

Taylor lost to Joe Doney, ex-county patrolman in the Duval County Sheriff's office.

Mr. Doney was also well known to voters of both races in Jacksonville.

Lucas and Taylor had endorsements of the Jacksonville Civic League, Duval County Democratic Alliance and the AAA Community League of the Third Ward.

The AF of L gave mild support and neither candidate reported assistance from the ministry and only slender help from businessmen.

Elks and Masons might have endorsed by "resolution" but neither fraternal order did any "stumping."

* * *

UNLIKE MOST cities of the South, Negroes are not abused by the city administration or county authorities.

They do not, however, control election machinery.

This is due more to no effort or failure to understand the importance of manning the polling places, than to opposition from the Democratic party.

Appraising the administrations in Jacksonville and Duval County, Lucas and Taylor are complimentary in the following statements:

"Present Mayor Hayden Burns is the best in a generation."—Lucas.

"He has stopped police brutality."—Lucas.

"Six police officers appointed, six more by Labor Day."—Lucas.

"New swimming pool for Negroes."—Lucas.

"Developing a recreation park for Negroes."—Lucas.

"The city and county administrations are friendly and fair."—Taylor.

"They include Mayor Hayden Burns, Sheriff Rex Sweat, Criminal Court Judge William T. (Happy) Harvey, Municipal Court Judge Bryan Simpson."—Taylor.

"They have ordered police to assist the FBI in raids on white hotels in reply to complaints of the nearby. Naval Base."—Taylor.

"City Detective Rand sparks the drive on narcotics and has slowed shipment of marihuana in egg crates from Texas."—Taylor.

All of this has happened without parades, demonstrations, demands, where Negro leadership is divided and much of it springing up at election time—for money only.

* * *

LUCAS BELIEVES he lost many customers of his printing plant because he denounced phoney leadership in campaign speeches.

Taylor took the same stand and followed through in his newspaper, the Florida Tattler.

It is claimed that the city administration adopted a liberal policy after the primary elections in 1947.



ELCEE R. LUCAS

. . . made impression

Wilson Armstrong, a candidate for City Council that year, was defeated in the run-off.

Observers say he could have won if Negros had voted solidly for him.

* * *

THESE SAME observers say the divided and slight vote was caused by several people, including Ed Coleman and Irtha White, who "disavowed" Armstrong because he was a hod-carrier.

The candidate lost his union card because he would not withdraw from the race.

JACKSONVILLE HIGHLIGHTS

Negroes started to vote in 1945 atfer the Rev. Dallas Graham sued for that right. Atty. S. K. L. McIlrath, a white Republican, won the Rev. Mr. Graham's case in Circuit Court.

Businessmen have not advanced. Establishments set up by older people were left to youngsters who have failed or sold out.

Most prosperous business in Jacksonville is Afro-American Life Insurance. James H. Lewis is fourth president since the company was formed in 1901.

Taylor's campaign started A. and P., other stores to hiring Negro clerks.

Negro Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1938, now functioning on small scale. The organization is chartered under Florida State laws and has been instrumental in getting Negro military police, shore patrols, and banning of switch-blade knives.

Jacksonville in need of first class hotel, restaurant, chain grocery store, department store and YMCA.

Plan being studied to get bus drivers in Negro sections.

Jacksonville has the people and favorable surroundings. With alert spirit to organize, it should not be difficult for Negroes to advance in politics.

* * *

NEGROES IN ORLANDO seem to have the feeling that "well enough is well enough, so why bother about a change."

Almost 14,000 Negroes in a population of around 39,000 are maries. Up to then, the Demo- criticism in his position as liai- satisfied with four policemen cratic administration said they son between the two races.

and no representation on any and vote, but applied no **He has been a member of** of the various boards and com- couldn't violence **the Chamber for seven years,** missions of the city. or tolerated **served as president, and is** pressure them. **now in his third term as ex-**

to stop them. **ecutive secretary.**

Relations is admitted- **He told the Courier that the**

races ly good. **Chamber of Commerce empha-**

* * * **sizes civic betterment and rec-**

THE NEGRO Chamber of ommends full-fledged citizen-

Commerce gets credit for this. ship by increased registration

Its executive secretary, Z. L. and voting.

Riley, is the man who has steer- The Chamber has adopted an

After a court fight in 1949, ed the Chamber away from con- troversies and accepts praise or

Negroes in Orlando voted for the first time in Democratic pri-

educational program in line with these recommendations, but takes no sides in elections.

Orlando's good race relations is a practical proposition.

The city pays salaries to the Chamber's executive secretary, two clerks, one secretary and rent for offices and meeting place in the Riley Building at 571 West Church Street.

* * *

MEMBERSHIP IN the Negro Chamber of Commerce is reported to be eighty-eight colored and thirty-two white associate firms—not individuals.

No Negro has ever been a candidate for public office.

Churches, professional groups and lodges manifest no interest in politics and also appear to share the conviction that "well enough is well enough."

Organized labor displays little interest in Orlando politics.

The little town has its rackets, believed by some to be protected by an arm of the administration.

A directory of Orlando, published by the Negro Chamber of Commerce in 1953, fills fifty two pages and cover, six by nine inches in measurement.

It carries congratulatory messages from the Mayor and Orange County officials.

Listed, are three attorneys, James C. Collins, Paul C. Perkins and William Holland.

In the medical profession, the directory carries three dentists, G. L. Speights, John T. Brunsen, L. A. Braboy and four physicians, G. P. Schanck, I. S. Hankins, J. R. Smith and W. M. Wells.

Twenty-two churches of difference denominations and sixteen taverns are registered.

All ages and activities are represented by thirty clubs.

* * *

JOSEPH STEVENS, retired garage operator, is among those who do not sing praises for the Chamber of Commerce.

Stevens is a Republican, has been voting in Orlando since 1925, and has been committeeman in the Seventeenth Precinct since 1947.

Stevens says it was Republicans who gave timely help to open the Democratic primaries to Negroes.

But, he sees the Negro Chamber of Commerce as an organization that must accept and carry out good and bad policies of the city administration, because all expenses of the Chamber are paid by the city government.

Stevens recalls one election when Republicans proposed a candidate for Mayor.

The winning Democrat was so surprised and frightened at this challenge that Negroes received better treatment after the Mayor took office.

Joseph Stevens is planning a change.

Using his own money, as he states he has always done, Stevens will start a registration drive in Orlando and extend it to the rural districts of Orange County.

Through this program, Stevens expects to establish new, honest, forceful leadership in politics and convince Negroes that greater gains can be secured.

It must not be overlooked, however, that the Negro Chamber of Commerce has the blessings of the city and county politicians, who ask for and get the Negro vote.

But the Republican plan should serve to find out whether Orlando Negroes want political representation in the city government or still are satisfied with "well enough" under the Chamber of Commerce program.

Southern Poll-Tax Reform

The most significant fact about the new anti-poll-tax resolution is its Southern origin. Senator Holland of Florida and nine other Southern Democrats are sponsoring the measure. With that much backing from the South, the proposed constitutional amendment should easily win a two-thirds vote in Congress, and it would then have an excellent chance of being ratified by three-fourths of the States.

It is true, of course, that the States are gradually wiping out poll taxes by internal action. The two Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida have repealed poll-tax laws, and Tennessee has nullified its tax pending amendment of the State constitution. But Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia still lay a price upon voting, and it may be many years before some of these barriers to democracy can be removed by local action. Many legislators believe that Congress could wipe the slate clean of poll taxes by statute, but the constitutionality of such a measure is in grave doubt, and, in any event, every effort of this sort in the past has been frustrated by a filibuster in the Senate.

With the present Southern backing for the Holland resolution, there is not much chance of it running into a talkathon, and if it should there would be ample votes to limit the debate. Enactment of this resolution would also have the positive virtue of forbidding the States to substitute other property qualifications for existing poll taxes in order to curb voting. In our opinion, the Federal Government has a solemn obligation to prevent the disfranchisement of citizens by the taxing method, and this obligation can best be fulfilled by writing the proposed restraint upon the States into the Constitution.

Dixie Solons Seek To Kill Off Poll-Tax

WASHINGTON— (INS) — Ten Southern Senators have offered a resolution for a constitutional amendment outlawing the poll-tax as a requirement for voting in national elections.

Sen. Holland (D) Fla., spokesman for the Southern group, predicted that if it clears Congress, the amendment would be quickly ratified by the required three-fourths of the states.

At the same time, Holland told method is the only legal way to the Senate that the amendment bring about the reform.

The proposed amendment would provide that the right to vote for President, vice president and members of Congress may not be abridged by failure to pay poll-taxes.

It carries a proviso that nothing in the amendment shall affect state laws denying the right to vote to paupers or others supported at public expense or in charitable institutions.

Holland stated that only five states require poll tax payments for voting and that it creates only a "slight economic obstacle" to exercising the ballot.

Because the poll-tax issue has been so emphasized and regarded as a handicap to Negroes, Holland said, this group believes it would be "in the interest of good public policy and sounder Democratic government to bring a complete end" to the practice.

Holland are Sen. Smathers, Fla.; Backing the amendment besides George, Ga.; Hoey, and Smith, N. C.; Robertson, Va.; Ellender and Long, La.; and McClellan and Fulbright, Ark.

GOT A 'GUN,' WON'T USE IT:

Colored Voters In South Fail To Realize, Exercise Voting Power, Says SRC

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Colored citizens in the South are failing to realize and utilize the power of the ballot, the Southern Regional Council reported last week in its current edition of New South.

The apathy of colored voters and petty discrimination by whites towards colored voters in rural areas are the South's greatest ballot problems, the progress report stated.

As a result of these factors, the report said, colored voters do not wield the political stick whites have feared they would if they voted. The colored vote, itself, is only half as effective as the white vote, the report said.

The increase in colored suffrage during the past decade has been disappointing, the SRC concluded.

As a result of this survey, the SRC issued this challenge to colored voters:

"Twenty years ago, the great roadblocks to southern democracy were poverty and official denial of constitutional rights. Economic growth and sweeping court decisions have put us well on the way to surmounting both.

"The challenge now is to build a common citizenship which will make our state and local governments truly responsive to the wishes and needs of all the people. That can be achieved only by informed community action and the fullest and wisest use of the ballot."

Apathy on the part of colored voters, the SRC said, has caused whites to ignore their wants even more during the past few years. The report commented:

Only Selves To Blame

"Far from being a threat to white political control, as the demagogues warned, southern colored people have not voted in sufficient numbers to assure themselves of impartial treatment.

"Hence, it is still possible for unscrupulous politicians to use race prejudice as a campaign weapon, even in some areas where colored can vote without hindrance."

Because of the light Colored vote, the report continued, demagogues have been able to use the "bloc vote" fear to gain more ballots than they will lose from the few colored who cast ballots.

The South still uses the poll tax and other forms of intimidation to keep colored citizens from voting, according to the report. Poll taxes are effective in five states, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

Tennessee has an almost meaningless poll tax.

9 Franchise Barriers Cited

Greater weapons to keep colored from the polls are nine actions in registration as cited by the report:

1. Requiring colored applicants to produce one or more white character witnesses.

2. Severe property tax qualifications with only the colored voters showing property tax receipts.

3. Enforcing of literacy tests against colored registrants.

4. Unreasonable questions on the constitution to colored persons.

5. Rejection of colored applicants on so-called "technical" mistakes in filling out registration blanks.

Fraudulent Subterfuge

6. Requiring colored persons to fill out their own blanks while officials fill out those for whites.

7. Forcing colored citizens to wait a long time before getting service.

8. Evasion — telling colored registration cards have run out or all board members are not present or it is closing time or applicant will be "notified in due course."

9. Deliberate insults or threats by officials or hangers-on.

The official white primary, long used to keep colored from voting, is virtually dead, the SRC stated. Colored citizens, however, still must face threats of physical violence when they try to vote, particularly in rural areas.

There is not much opposition to their voting in larger cities, however.

Increase Disappointing

The increase of colored voters during the past five years in 12 southern states has been disappointing, the SRC aid. It commented:

"Although the five-year increase is substantial for some states, the overall gain is disappointing."

In 1947, a total of 645,000 colored persons registered to vote. In 1952, the total was 1,100,000. Colored registration (estimated) increased as follows in the 12 states:

Alabama, from 6,000 in 1947 to 50,000 in 1952; Arkansas, 47,000 to 65,000; Florida, 49,000 to 125,000; Georgia, 125,000 to 145,000; Louisiana, 10,000 to 100,000; Mississippi, 5,000 to 20,000; North Carolina, 75,000 to 100,00; Oklahoma, 50,000 to 85,000; South Carolina, 50,000 to 115,000; Tennessee, 80,000 to 85,000; Texas, 100,000 to 175,000, and Virginia, 48,000 to 70,000.

1,110,000 Registered In South

Discrimination Is Still Unfavorable Factor In Situation

ATLANTA, Ga. — Reporting on Negro suffrage, the Southern Regional Council last week said discrimination in rural areas and Negro apathy are the South's most serious voting problems. And it added that they will have to be solved mainly in the community instead of the courts.

The report, in the council's publication New South, held that voting discrimination by

law has been largely replaced by "petty evasions, delays and 'errors' of courthouse officials; disapproving frowns and veiled threats; routine, but highly selective, purges of registration lists."

"THIS 'COLD WAR' of the ballot," continued the report, "is now found chiefly in the old plantation areas or 'black belt' of the South where Negroes make up a large part of the population." It pointed out, however, that economic charges "are moving the South steadily away from these outmoded conditions toward a more modern society."

The council called the increase in Negro voting in the last five years "disappointing."

It said: "Far from becoming a mass threat to white political control, as the demagogues warned, Southern Negroes have not voted in sufficient numbers to assure themselves of impartial treatme ...To generalize for the whole region, registering among Negro citizens of voting age is only about half as widespread among white citizens."

* * *

THE COUNCIL estimated total Negro registration in the South a 1,110,000, with the following state by-state breakdown: Alabama 50 000, Arkansas 65,000, Florida 125, 000, Georgia 145,000, Louisiana 100,000, Mississippi 20,000, North Carolina 100,000, Oklahome, 600,-000; So. Carolina 115,000, Tennessee, 85,000, Texas 175,000, Virginia 70,000.

The Southern Regional Council, with headquarters in Atlanta, is an organization of educational, business, church, labor and professional people of both races in 13 states.

Ten Dixie Senators Ask Poll Tax Amendment Of U.S. Constitution

WASHINGTON — Ten Southern Democratic senators last week proposed a constitutional amendment to outlaw the poll tax as a requirement for voting for federal officials.

The amendment, introduced by Sen. Spessard L. Holland of Florida, aims to smooth the way for "moderate and clearly legal" solutions to other vexing civil rights issues.

Co-sponsoring the bill with Sen. Holland (all Senators) George A. Smathers of Florida, Clyde R. Hoey and Willis Smith of North Carolina, A. Willis Robertson of Virginia, Allen J. Ellender, sr., and John L. McClellan and J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas.

Declaring that federal legislation to outlaw the poll tax is a violation of the constitution, these southerners claim that "the only legal way to deal with this question, other than through action by the states themselves, is by federal constitutional amendment." Such action would require a two-thirds vote by members of the Senate and ratification by three-fourths of the states of the Union.

The poll tax requirement is now limited to five states. Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. This law has been repealed in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida. Tennessee has nullified its tax pending amendment of the state constitution.

southern politicians will have a different attitude toward civil rights legislation."

Also addressing the meeting was Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of the branches.

Supreme Court Refuses To Act On "Poll Tax Jury"

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The United States Supreme Court last week refused to decide whether the state of Mississippi is violating the constitution of the United States in its method of selecting jurors.

The high court was asked to review a decision granted by the Supreme court of Mississippi in March, 1953 upholding the validity of provisions of the constitution of Mississippi in excluding from service on grand and petit juries, persons who failed to pay poll tax.

The appellant contends that it is a violation of the due process clause of the 14th amendment for payment of poll tax to be a prerequisite for service on a jury.

The state felt, however, that persons otherwise qualified for service as a juror cannot meet the Mississipi requirements if they fail to pay a poll tax.

The high court refused to intervene in this state dispute.

The Bosses Mourn at the Poll Tax Bier

ONLY five Southern states still cling to the discredited device of the poll tax. Now it is only in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia that a citizen is forced to pay a special levy before he can cast a ballot.

Tennessee dropped off the list for good on November 2 of this year. Tennesseans amended their constitution to kill the poll tax and give it no chance of coming back to life. There were few mourners at the funeral. The only people who were seen to shed a tear were certain ward bosses who had long made a practice of buying up blocks of poll tax receipts, passing them to ignorant voters, and herding the captive voters into the polls to vote for the machine candidate.

It has been a long fight. There were once 11 Southern states that made people pay a poll tax before they could vote for any office from President to dog catcher (Kentucky was never on the list). North Carolina broke the spell by repealing the tax in 1920. Louisiana, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina followed in later years.

There were those who argued that poor whites and Negroes failed to vote just because they lacked interest in the democratic process. The nonsense of that theory was demonstrated when repeal brought a quick voting increase of 90 per cent in Louisiana, 148 per cent in Florida. Negro voting took a sharp upward turn, but so did white voting. There was no grasping for power by Negroes in counties with a dark majority, as alarmists had foretold.

The scorn of Northern liberals only made Southerners bow their necks on the poll tax. A demagogue such as the late Senator BILBO of Mississippi was able to shriek "We do not have the great herd of voters like they have in New York, where anything and everybody can vote, so you see none but the informed, educated, cultured, refined people can vote in Mississippi; therefore Mississippi has the cream of the crop as her representatives in Congress." Mr. BILBO was the living refutation of his own argument, but he could always fan up the dying embers of sectional prejudice.

Action by Congress could have knocked out the poll tax in federal elections. There has been no doubt for years that a majority in Congress favored poll tax repeal, so the poll taxers had to prevent a vote. The filibuster was their weapon. Southern orators, whose lungs have always been powerfully developed, undertook on several occasions to talk poll tax repeal to death. Congress, unable to get on with the rest of the nation's business, had to surrender.

The job has had to be done by the slower process of education. Intelligent Southerners have learned how the poll tax is used against us all over the world by our enemies. They have heard how Communist propagandists cite the poll tax as "proof" that America is not really the land of the free. In one Southern state after another, home sentiment has forced the poll tax off the statute books.

It is better for the South itself to kill this albatross. Much further delay, however, is really more than Americans should be asked to bear. The nation is waiting on Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

'Must Increase Vote To Hold Gains', Says White

Bluefield, W. Va.—Speaking at the closing mass meeting of the annual meeting of the West Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches here, Walter White, executive secretary, warned, in an address prepared for delivery today, that the Negro must "greatly increase his voting strength if he is to maintain and extend the gains made in recent years."

The NAACP leader cited the association's drive to expand the Negro vote in the South in 1952 and assured the delegates that this drive would be continued. "By 1956," he said, "we hope to have 3,000,000 Negro voters in the South. Once we have achieved this goal you may be sure that

The Negro Vote In The South

The growing importance and the future possibilities of the Negro vote in the South was brought home in a recent newspaper analysis of the election of Republican Charles R. Jonas over the incumbent Democratic Congressman Hamilton C. Jones in the 10th congressional district of North Carolina. Here is the meat of the analysis for the Negro vote in that election.

For many years the Negroes in the large city of Charlotte 'were voted' by their ward-heelers and paid precinct managers. In the last two years, however, the NAACP through a local Political Action program have accomplished a remarkable job of political education, which appears to have resulted in a new political force in Charlotte, and through its influence, in the State as a whole. Of 18,000 Negroes over 21 years of age, close to 12,000 registered for the November 4th elections; 40 per cent more than a previous high established when a Negro had been a candidate for a local office. (There is no poll tax in North Carolina). The vote was cast overwhelmingly, seven and eight to one for the Democrat Stevenson for President and for the Republican Jonas for Congress. What is even more interesting about the vote is that Republican Jonas made no special appeal to the Negro voters, nor did he make any promises whatsoever. As a matter of fact he had absolutely written off the Negro vote and confidentially regarded it as the one obstacle to his possible election. That the Negro vote turned out to be his margin of victory in Charlotte, was as great a surprise to him as it was to Congressman Jones and the Democratic stalwarts. What actually happened was that the NAACP people had conducted political institutes in their precincts for several months prior to the election. They issued no press releases and printed no literature. They merely emphasized (on blackboards) the record of Congressman Jones in the 80th, 81st, and 82nd Congress. The argument at these political institutes was not that Congressman Jones has voted against all the civil rights measures. The Negro teachers were realistic enough to know that as far as the record went, it followed the minimum pattern, and they had no assurance that the Republican candidate would not follow the same course. What angered them about the Jones record was that he had supported a bill introduced by Representative Rankin of Mississippi, which called for the segregation of Negro veterans in Government hospitals."

While there might be some difference of opinion on the details of this account, still the fact stands out like a sore thumb that the Negro vote was a vital factor in this election in the 10th congressional district of North Carolina, and it portends that the Negro vote will be an important factor in many elections in the future all over the South. Of special significance, also, is the added consideration that in this congressional election the Negro vote was an independent and thoughtful vote, while at the same time being a bloc vote. It shows that a bloc vote can be an intelligent vote. It does not have to be a blind vote.

Adlai Polled 98% In Georgia Districts

Ike Received 347,600 Total In 21 States, NAACP Report Shows

NEW YORK — An NAACP survey of the colored vote in 47 cities in 21 states at the November, 1952 presidential election shows:

Stevenson, 956,535;
Eisenhower, 347,600.

The percentage is:
Stevenson, 73 per cent;
Eisenhower, 27 per cent.

The highest Stevenson vote in any colored district was 98 per cent in Georgia. Highest Eisenhower vote in any colored district was 49 per cent in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Entire Report

The whole report is as follows:

ALABAMA—Tuskegee Institute, 2 precincts;
Ste.—558 Eis.—237

COLORADO—Denver, 12 predominantly colored precincts;
Ste.—3,827 Eis.—898;
9 colored-Mexican precincts;
Ste.—6,375 Eis.—4,444

CONNECTICUT — New Haven, 1 predominantly colored ward;
Ste.—1,709 Eis.—732

FLORIDA—Miami, 15 prec. about 50 per cent colored;
Ste.—12,146 Eis.—6,699
Dade County, Fla., (Miami), in which colored voters gave Stevenson a plurality of 6,000, gave Eisenhower a plurality of more than 24,000.

GEORGIA — Atlanta, 7 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—4,764 Eis.—1,594
In Atlanta's Ward 3-B, the predominantly colored ward accused of "bloc voting" by Gov. Talmadge, the vote was 1,333 against the county unit amendment and 37 for it.
Gainesville, 1 predom. colored box;
Ste.—425 Eis.—7
In the predominantly colored ward in Gainesville, the vote on the county unit amendment was 430 against and none for.
At all colored voting places in Macon, supporters of both Eisenshow and Stevenson were giving out circulars explaining how to vote for their candidates. At one place, both Eisenhower and Stevenson supporters were giving out sheets telling how to vote against the county unit amendment.
A total of 144,828 colored voters registered in Georgia; 11 per cent of the state's total registered voters. In one county there were more colored voters than white; in two others there were almost as many colored voters as white.

ILLINOIS — Chicago, 6 predom colored wards;
Ste.—146,975 Eis.—62,937
Springfield—6 pre. about 50 per cent colored;
Ste.—1,173 Eis.—921.

INDIANA—South Bend, 6 predom colored prec.;
Ste.—3,390 Eis.—886;
St. Joseph County, Indiana elected three state representatives friendly to the NAACP; also prosecutor and coroner.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans, 21 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—10,148 Eis.—2,575;
Of 232,115 registered voters in New Orleans, 28,005 were colored voters. Since Stevenson carried New Orleans by about 6,000 votes and the state by 31,000, the colored vote was undoubtedly of great importance. In a poll at Dillard university, the students and faculty voted 326 for Stevenson and 14 for Eisenhower.

MARYLAND — Baltimore, 23 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—61,253 Eis.—30,776

MICHIGAN—Detroit, 9 prec. with machines;
Ste.—3,681 Eis.—366
In Detroit, colored voted 91 per cent for Stevenson as compared with his city-wide total of 61 per cent. In one slum area, the vote ran 21 to 1 for Stevenson. In the more prosperous Arden rd. area, it was 5 to 1 for Stevenson. Governor Williams and Senator Moody ran ahead of Stevenson in all of these precincts.

MISSOURI — Kansas City, 3 predom. colored wards;
Ste.—21,535 Eis.—7,344;
The three colored incumbents for the Missouri General Assembly were all returned to their seats.
St. Louis, 4 predom. colored wards;
Ste.—36,388 Eis.—9,794

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City, 13 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—3,829 Eis.—1,233;
Belleville, 2 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—5,621 Eis.—3,800
Jersey City, 2 predom. colored wards;
Ste.—17,186 Eis.—13,518
Montclair, 7 predom. colored dist.;
Ste.—2,775 Eis.—1,695;
Montclair's fourth ward, 80 per cent colored, was the only ward in the city that went for Stevenson—the others were all overwhelmingly for Eisenhower.
Newark, 3 predom. colored wards;
Ste.—14,942 Eis.—5,561;
In Newark, the Democratic senatorial candidate ran about 200 votes ahead of Stevenson in each of the predominantly colored wards. ....

NEW YORK—New York City, 8 predom. colored assembly districts;
Ste.—241,987 Eis.—62,043;
Hallinan recieved 9,519 votes in these NYC districts, 4 per cent of the total vote.
Rochester, 3 predom. colored wards;
Ste.—5,751 Eis.—4,629

NORTH CAROLINA — Durham, 3 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—3,562 Eis.—498
Greensboro, 2 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—3,037 Eis.—475
Raleigh, 3 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—2,177 Eis.—310;
Wilmington, 2 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—961 Eis.—84.

OHIO—Akron, 35 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—9,948 Eis.—2,865
Canton, 10 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—3,133 Eis.—598;
Cleveland, 6 wards with heavy colored vote;
Ste.—43,845 Eis.—17,438
Cleveland, 4 wards with moderate concentration of colored;
Ste.—31,837 Eis.—19,264
Columbus, 12 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—2,834 Eis.—1,261
Toledo, 34 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—9,561 Eis.—2,730;
Youngstown, 2 predom. colored wards;
Ste.—10,375 Eis.—3,322.

PENNSYLVANIA — Philadelphia, 10 predom. colored wards;
Ste.—114,980 Eis.—42,055;
Pittsburgh, 3 predom. colored wards;
Ste.—19,969 Eis.—5,719

SOUTH CAROLINA—Columbia, 1 predom. colored ward;
Ste.—1,250 Eis.—109;
The Columbis, S.C. Record, editorialized: "Except for the colored vote, the entire state would have gone for Eisenhower . . . Obviously the colored vote was decisive in S.C. The colored voters held the balance of power as they predicted they would."
Darlington, 1 colored ward;
Ste.—509 Eis.—5.

TENNESSEE — Chattanooga, 4 predom. colored wards and 3 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—2,969 Eis.—769;
2 prec. about 50 percent colored
Ste.—946 Eis.—906.
Knoxville, 8 predom. colored wards;
Ste.—2,955 Eis.—1,254;
Memphis, 50 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—26,020 Eis.—12,173;
In Memphis, S. A. Owen, a colored minister running for delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, polled about 17,000 votes—too few for election but the highest number received by a colored person here in recent history.

TEXAS—Corpus Christi, 7 wards—mostly colored and Mexican;
Ste.—3,340 Eis.—369;
Dallas, 5 predom colored prec. 18 other prec. with large colored pop.;
Ste.—6,242 Eis.—1,234;
Every section of Dallas except South Dallas and West Dallas went for Eisenhower; these went 85 per cent for Stevenson.
Fort Worth, 10 predom colored prec.;
Ste.—3,445 Eis.—728;
Houston, 20 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—21,128 Eis.—1,618;
San Antonio, 9 predom colored wards;
Ste.—7,840 Eis.—2,491.

VIRGINIA—Newport News, 3 predom. colored prec.;
Ste.—1,371 Eis.—253;
Norfolk, 6 predom. colored wards;
Ste.—1,451 Eis.—240;
Richmond, 21 predom colored prec.;
Ste.—8,269 Eis.—4,253.

WISCONSIN — Milwaukee, 1 ward about 50 per cent colored;
Ste.—6,143 Eis.—1,890;

TOTALS Ste.—956,535 Eis.—347,600

Removing Racial Suffrage Barriers

When the silver-haired, sixty-six-year-old Judge Allen V. Hundley sitting on the bench in the Ninth Judicial District Court, Alexandria, Louisiana, handed down a decision a few days ago against registration officials who made it "more difficult for Negroes to register" to vote than whites, he set an excellent pattern for state judges all over the South.

This was the first time that Negro citizens in Louisiana had resorted to the state courts in filing action against unfair registration rejections and tactics. This judge who has spent more than half of his time in public office as a clerk of the circuit court and as a district judge handed down both a declaratory judgment and a permanent injunction.

Many of the charges brought by rejected Negro voters in this case are similar to those made by Negro applicants in Macon County, Alabama and some others in this state. The Rapides parish registrar of voters allegedly forced Negroes to answer "trick" questions outside of the registration office in the corridor while whites were permitted to register without difficulty in the registrar's office. Nemire Cooper and Fred Hill were the plaintiffs in the case.

This decision by Judge Huntley is on the same healthy and far-reaching plane as that by U. S. Judges J. Waites Waring of South Carolina, now retired, in the club-style "white only primary" case. It reflects a growing sentiment favorable to fair voting opportunities in Louisiana.

Credits should go to those two plaintiffs who thought enough of voting to sue when they were rejected solely because of their race and color. Yet in Blount, Marshall, Wilcox and Lowndes counties, Alabama, Negro citizens, including school teachers, have been refused the privilege of voting for over 52 long years. One must assume that a person qualified to hold a teaching certificate in Alabama is also qualified to hold a voting certificate. Hence denial of the ballot to a Negro teacher could be easily and clearly shown to be based upon hostile discrimination which the law, tough as it maybe, forbids.

Here is what Judge Hundley said, in part, in his memorable decision against unfair voter-registration practices:

"It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the rule be absolute, and that a permanent injunction issued in favor of Nemire Cooper and Fred Hill, plaintiffs in the rule, and against Octave G. Beauregard, registrar of voters of Rapides parish and defendant in rule; enjoining, restraining and prohibiting him, his agents and deputies from setting up, maintaining and operating a segregated system of registering voters, based simply and solely on race and color;

" . . . and from persisting in a custom, policy, practice and usage of making it harder and more difficult for Negroes to register than is made for white applicants; and from subjecting Negroes to tests, questions and conditions which are not required of, or administered to white persons; and to restrain and enjoin him and his deputies and agents from making any distinction, whatsoever, based on race and color, in registering citizens to vote in Rapides parish.

"It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the policy, custom, practice and usage of providing inferior registration facilities for Negroes simply and solely because of race and color is in violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and that the policy, custom, practice and usage, by the registrar of voters and his deputies, of making it harder and more difficult for Negroes to register and vote, simply and solely because of their race and color, violates the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal Constitution.

"It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the policy, custom, practice and usage of making distinction because of race or color in registering citizens, by the registrar and his deputies, violates the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal Constitution."

Goal Not Attained

The result of a survey on voting in 12 southern states has just been made public by the Southern Regional Council.

Figures show that the number of colored voters in these states increased five-fold between 1940 and 1952, when an estimated 1,110,000 cast their ballots in the Presidential election.

Encouraging as this appears on the surface, there is no cause for rejoicing, the council report insists.

The full power of political strength in these states is far from being attained.

Two things stand as barriers to this goal. One is continued southern opposition to a free ballot. The other is the apathy and indifference of colored voters themselves.

It is largely in the rural south where roadblocks are tossed in the path of colored voters. Chief of these is discriminatory registration requirements.

Colored voters are compelled to pass literacy tests, or must produce white character witnesses, or are forced to wait long periods in line, or threatened with physical violence, or deliberately refused the right to register.

These illegal practices are all too common in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, particularly in those counties where colored citizens outnumber the white.

Here, then is a wide-open field for Herbert Brownell, the new U.S. attorney-general to move in. No new federal laws are needed for his assistant in charge of civil rights prosecutions to act.

All that is needed is real determination to bring to justice those officials who have with impunity violated their oaths to uphold the Constitution.

The apathy and indifference of our people in those urban areas where there exists no hindrance to their voting forms a real challenge to the leaders in those communities.

It is a challenge which the Southern Regional Council wisely concludes can be met only by informed community action building a common citizenship.

Such a citizenship will make state and local governments truly responsive to the wishes and needs of all the people.

Voter seen vital factor in 1954.

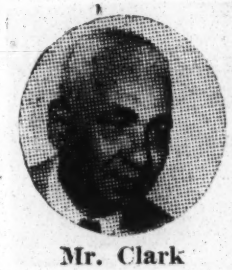
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.. The colored voter will return as an important balance-of-power factor in the congressional elections next year and in the presidential election of 1956, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, predicted last week in an address to a statewide NAACP meeting here.

"There were many critics who pointed out gleefully in 1952 that the colored vote was not a balance of power in that landslide election," Mr. White said. However, it is worth noting that the colored vote here in Arkansas and South Carolina and North Carolina and West Virginia was vital factor in determining the electoral votes of those states in 1952.

In reasonably close elections, Mr. White pointed out, the colored votes hold the balance of power in 17 northern and western states. "With the steady expansion of the vote in the South, the colored voter is becoming an increasingly important factor in this region.

The Negro Is Growing Up Politically in the South

Vote Tests, Not Poll Tax, Big Bottleneck in Dixie



Mr. Clark

This is the first of a series of articles written by the Courier's John L. Clark following his exhaustive ten-week tour through the South . . . NEXT WEEK: The Durham (North Carolina) Pattern.

By JOHN L. CLARK

(Courier Political Analyst)

WITH a startling demonstration of continued courage, resolute perseverance and indomitable courage, Negroes in the South are appearing as potential political factors in many towns and cities.

Here and there, they have followed sincere and aggressive leadership provided by members of their own race, in the wake of burned homes, destroyed families, floggings, murder by mobs and presently existing intimidations, threats of violence, arrests and convictions on trumped-up charges of criminal violations not related in any manner to voting.

The poll tax has been the culprit in the thinking of those who have not examined Southern politics critically.

But the poll tax alone, whether it produces money for school purposes or a general fund of the state, should not, and is not the reason for retarding and preventing registration of Negroes—or whites, for that matter. In states where the poll tax has been repealed, registration has not increased to any alarming amount.

What keeps the Negro out of the voting booths are the complicated literacy tests required to qualify in registering, type of officials who give these tests, and the arbitrary power they have to approve applicants who are wanted, and to reject those not wanted.

Negroes are severely punished by the latter decision and prevented from voting by artificial rules applied only to Negroes.

The foul registration system springs from the Democratic party in the South, political stooges in small and large localities and callous-minded whites, whose hatred of Negroes is a fanatical religion.

The cumbersome registration machinery and discriminating administration practice, make up the device which keeps the number of qualified voters, white and black, in small numbers and easy to control.

Alabama and Mississippi have the most involved tax requirements and literacy tests.

(At press time, Alabama was scheduled to vote on a constitutional amendment in September revising the poll tax and changing literacy tests.

In the 1952 general elections, Alabama had only 24.9 per cent of 1,709,000 people who were potential voters on the registration books.

Thirty-five per cent of all registered voters in Alabama marked ballots for President of the United States and only 5.4 per cent of this same group bothered to vote for State Representatives.

Mississippi had 24.6 per cent of its 1,176,000 voter potential registered, and 39.6 per cent of this group voted for President while only 2.5 per cent showed interest in State Representatives.

The 1950 census shows that 516,245 non-whites of voting age (mostly Negroes) lived in Alabama, and 497,354 were eligible to vote in Mississippi.

Less than six out of one hundred of the eligible Negroes in both states were registered and otherwise qualified to vote.

And the few who did vote followed the pattern of whites and were more interested in electing a President than law-makers for their own states.

In Alabama, a Negro has four ways to be turned down on the literacy test by the registrar, even if he has paid the cumulative poll tax of $1.50 a year.

The registrar may rule that writing any part of the United States Constitution is not legible, reading of same is incoherent, understanding of the Constitution is vague, labored, unsatisfactory and explanation is fantastic.

The registrar is sole judge and jury in these tests and can discourage and eliminate Negro registrations by his rulings.

Of all the cumbersome and confusing regisration procedures, Mississippi has the best—or worst.

First, an applicant for registration must pay the $2 annual poll tax two years in succession before being qualified to register.

One who expects to vote for the first time in 1954 must show poll tax receipts for 1952, 1953 and 1954.

Making qualifications still harder, the month of January is the only period for registration, with Feb. 1 as a day of grace—totalling thirty-two days of the whole year.

The literacy test consists of reading any section of the State Constitution. Or, if unable to do so, understand same when read, or give reasonable interpretation.

Once more, the registrar is the judge of reading and interpretation and may rule according to whims, instructions from county officers, or the "white supremacy" administration which pays him.

Literacy tests are used in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New York, Oregon and Washington.

But in this group of states, the tests are employed to determine how far the applicant is advanced in knowledge of his own state government and that of the United States.

It is not a means to deny suffrage on an educational basis to Negro men and women who have been denied educational services.

Florida and Tennessee have no poll tax or literacy tests. These two states top the South, with 50 and 46 per cent of their voting potential on the registration books. Texas and Arkansas impose poll taxes of $1.75 and $1, respectively. Neither state tests the literacy of voters.

Virginia imposes a poll tax of $1.50 a year, but no literacy test is required. Although United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd is accused of bossing the state and being unfriendly to Negroes, Virginia had, in 1952, 31.3 per cent of its voting potential registered—a higher proportion than Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia.

Negroes are discouraged from registering in some sections of Virginia, but this policy is not directed or endorsed by the Byrd organization.

Neither Louisiana or Georgia exact poll taxes. But literacy tests in both of these states are discriminating concoctions. In Louisiana, applicants for registering are required to read any part of the Constitution of Louisiana or of the United States.

This would be a reasonable test if educational advantages had been available and fair to Negroes throughout the years since slavery was abolished. Unfortunately, it has been only in the past ten years that these advantages opened up to any appreciable extent. This unfair and un-American condition made it impossible for a majority of Negroes to read newspapers and the Bible, or count the money they earned and spent, until a few years ago.

* * *

A reasonable interpretation of the State or Federal Constitution is out of the range of three-generations back, and even today, only graduates of high schools and colleges of ten years ago can give speedy and resonable interpretations of State and United States Constitutions.

The unseen hazards to reading and interpreting these documents are the registrars, who pass judgement on the tests. As political appointees, they can rule arbitrarily that interpretations are unreasonable, unsatisfactory or totally wrong, although the same replies would be accepted in any institution of higher learning.

Georgia requires applicants to answer ten out of thirty questions from a standard list of thirty questions. This would not be difficult or unfair if the standard list of questions was available for study to Negro political organizations, the churches, press, and failing examinations were made public.

With only the tax collectior or Registration Commissioner in possession of answers, successful applicants can be turned into failures and the process stopped with the registrar's decision, unless rejected applicants can pay lawyers and the costs of going to court.

Even court judges are not always trusted to render decisions contrary to registrars.

South Carolina's test is easy for graduates of the elementary schools. It calls for reading any section of the State Constitution without being required to interpret. Even this moderate test is waived in all cases where applicants can show that they own and have paid taxes on property in the state assessed at $300 or more.

North Carolina has a "joker" that draws a sneer instead of a laugh. Long recognized as the most liberal of the Southern group of states, North Carolina has no poll tax, but the literacy test calls for reading of any section of the State Constitution in English before the registrar.

Qualifying requirements discriminate in favor of the white race. No male may be denied the right to vote for failure to meet this test whose ancestors voted in 1867, and provided the applicant (a lineal descendant) was registered to vote before 1908.

* * *

Tracing this exemption to the effective date, we find that President Abraham Lincoln issued his famous Emancipation Proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863, freeing about 3,120,000 slaves and holding 830,000 to bondage in certain states (Tennessee, parts of Louisiana and West Virginia).

The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the several states in 1865 and passed by the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress on Feb. 1, 1865, and ratified by twenty-seven of the thirty-six states on Dec. 18, 1865.

This was the amendment which declared that . . . "Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

One years later, 1866, the Fourteenth Amendment, defining privilages and rights of citizens, was proposed to the several states. This amendment gave liberated Negroes the right to vote in the following language: "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

Negroes voted in 1866, although it was not until July 21, 1868, that three-fourths of the several states had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment.

In the same year the Fourteenth Amendment was proposed (1866) and Negroes voted, the Ku Klux Klan formed secretly in the South to terrorize, burn and otherwise murder Negroes because these "one-time slaves" had voted.

It seems "purely accidental" that one year after the Kluxers had slaughtered Negroes, set fire to their homes, chased and flogged them to the banks of rivers and creeks, and by these Confederate tactics frightened Negroes away from polling places, all remaining whites became citizens with special privileges in politics.

So, today, North Carolina, with its publicised record of liberalism, waives the literacy test for whites who can't read, write or explain rudimentary Americanism or good fellowship solely because their ancestors voted in 1867, and condoned or joined Klansmen who killed Negroes for exercising their constitutional suffrage rights.

* * *

The North Carolina waiver is loyal to the creed of white supremacy. It permits a grace period of thirty-one years (1867 to 1908) to descendants of the abolished slave period to register, vote and be fully qualified citizens without passing the required literacy tests.

Many whites could not read or write any section of the State Constitution in 1908 and a goodly number would fail in that same moderate test today.

In late years, the Southern Negro has come to know that restrictions in qualifying requirements were enacted by the states in that section of the United States to make it difficult or impossible for Negroes to vote. As this realization peered through the dawn like a lazy sun, Negroes became more determined to face the risk of insults, loss of jobs, homes and life, to participate in the government under which they lived.

Floodgates to polling places have not been forced wide open But, more and more, people are reading, listening, talking and showing interest in politics.

They have been heartened by reports of victories and defeats accomplished by groups of Negroes voting solidly for what and whom they want, and against issues and candidates detrimental to their progressive interests.

If the present aspiring spirit is bolstered by programs of year-round education in politics, the Negro can develop into a factor that will remove the Southern shackles which have kept him in political bondage.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Alabama and Mississippi rank at the bottom of the list of Southern states in the number and ratio of Negro voters.

This poor showing is not wholly due to the $36 poll tax. Registration officials in some instances hold it down. Indifference by Negro citizens is part of it. Blame too rests upon the backs of the leaders who indulge more in talk than they engage in work to stimulate and motivate interest in voting, it seems to me.



Barbour County has 716 Negro war veterans yet only 63 qualified Negro voters. Blount County with 50 Negro war veterans hasn't a single Negro voter. Geneva County with 227 Negro war veterans has just 21 Negro voters. Those who are good enough enough to fight for their country certainly should be worthy of voting in their country. Those who have gone through the fire of battle should be interested in the fruits of the ballot.

Next year in Alabama there are to be elected a governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, state auditor, secretary of state, commissioner of agriculture and industry, state superintendent of education, 106 members of the State House of Representatives and 35 members of the State Senate, nine U. S. representatives, circuit judges, circuit solicitors and other officials. Lives of us all are to some degree affected by some of these officials. The ballot is one of the tools by which one helps to build his future in a democracy.

At their recent Montgomery convention the usually conservative Alabama (White) Baptist adopted a resolution, among others, calling for "registration of all Baptist for voting and paying poll tax." However, this part was deleted in some of the news stories which reported the adopted resolutions. The Alabama Baptist State Convention headed by Dr. D. V. Jemsion, Sr., of Selma, Ala. is winding up its annual session today in Huntsville, Alabama.

Jemsion-led Baptists claim a strength of approximately 300,000 members in Alabama. Baptists are strong numerically speaking in the Black Belt. How then do you account for the total blackout of Negro voting in Wilcox, Lowndes, and Monroe counties? Where church leaders have interested themselves in political suffrage among their group it can be reflected in the county voting lists.

Voting for the citizen is a civic duty. Good citizenship and good Christianity go hand in hand. The ballot is one of the certificates of citizenship. Voting is one of the methods by which the individual participates in his government. Good government in a democracy depends upon voting by good people.

There are 34 Negro-led posts of the American Legion, the powerful Prince Hall Masons, the Alabama Teachers Association, the Alabama Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, to name a few organizations, which could furnish the backing, the devoted leadership, the determination to restore fully the Negro vote in this state.

Take for instance the Second Congressional District where there are 73,487 Negro citizens of voting age but only approximately 1,932 for the nine counties. Apparently no one has even applied for the ballot in Lowndes County which has completely disfranchised the Negro for 52 long years. Only those can be held down in a democracy who lack the will to rise.

Here is the story of Negro voting in the second congressional:

County	Voting Age	Qual. Voters
Baldwin	4,473	Unknown
Butler	6,119	250
Conecuh	4,427	32
Covington	3,155	100
Crenshaw	2,799	Unknown
Escambia	5,072	200
Lowndes	6,514	000
Montgomery	34,065	1,300
Pike	6,863	30
TOTAL	73,487	1,932

The figures above are taken from the vote survey made by Prof. J. E. Pierce, professor of political science at Alabama State College Baldwin and Crenshaw counties sent no reports. However Walker J. Carroll, a former president of the Alabama State Teachers Association is principal of the Baldwin County Training School. Under Mr. Carroll's administration the ASTA vote commission was given encouragement by him. Yet according to the Pierce study there was not report made in response to a request, not necessarily of Mr. Walker, for information on Negro voters in that county.

DAWSON SAYS VOTING IS NEGROES ONLY TRUE SALVATION

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16—Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago, last week told delegates to the 53rd convention of the National Negro Business League that increased registration and voting is the salvation of the Negroes.

Declaring that "a voteless people gets kicked around," he emphasized that the "polling place is the most equalizing place in America."

Dawson blamed political indifference on Negroes, fear and teaching that politics is dangerous. He said the ballot is the only real ticket to progress in democratic America.

He also warned against any lean-

Negro Wields Influence In Dixie

Sees Negro Vote As Strong Factor In '54 Elections

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The Negro voter will return as an important balance-of-power factor in the congressional elections next year and in the presidential election of 1956, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, predicted Friday in an address to a state-wide NAACP meeting here.

"There were many critics who pointed out gleefully in 1952 that the Negro vote was not a balance of power in that landslide election" Mr. White said. "The Eisenhower triumph was of such proportions that no single group could lay any valid claim to being the decisive factor.

"However, it is worth noting that the Negro vote here in Arkansas, and in South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina and West Virginia was a vital factor in determining the electoral votes of those states in 1952.

"Recent elections in Wisconsin, New Jersey and New York," Mr. White asserted, "indicate a swing away from the Republican peak of 1953. Within a year's time, two congressional districts which had always been Republican elected Democrats, cutting the majority party's slim lead in the House of Representatives to the narrow margin of three."

In reasonably close elections, Mr. White pointed out, the Negro holds the balance of power in 17 northern and western states. "With the steady expansion of the vote in the South, the Negro is becoming an increasingly important factor in this region. In view of the present trend, it is certainly too soon to count the Negro out as a balance of power factor. We may confidently look forward to his return to that role."

Problems in Full Citizenship

Editor Chester Franklin, of the Kansas City Call, in a recent editorial challenges the club women in his community to take an interest in voting. The Missouri editor points out that club women spend most of their time with teas, dances and frivolous functions having little to do with the substantial building of society. In his article the editor points out the meager and almost inconsequential voting strength of the Kansas City black man, and urges that some type of organization do something about the sorry suffrage plight of Kansas Cityans.

This is similar to the urge the Black Dispatch has been making here in recent articles, and especially when we pointed out less than 6,000 Negroes voted in Oklahoma City in a very important election having to do with schools, roads and flood control. While great emphasis was placed on the school issue we are quite sure during the past few weeks, if sufficient emphasis had been placed upon the improvement in living conditions of Negroes around Oklahoma City, residing in the flooded area of the North Canadian, as it relates to health, sanitation and the inflation of property values in that section, more Negroes would have voted, not alone for the school bonds, but for the river straightening bonds.

The same would have held true respecting the urban highways. People should be intelligently instructed in the science of city building. Quite recently an example of what happens when we are not properly advised when public improvements are in the formative state, developed when the Negroes in Edwards Addition became incensed upon discovery an urban highway was coming through that residential area. We all should know that traffic arteries must run somewhere down on terra firma, and we should also know that continuously and all the time citizens should have an awareness about such situations when matters of this sort are in the planning state. This is one of the advantages that will come when integration is fully a part of American life.

The truth is most Negroes, in their fraternities, clubs and other social, political and economic units, have been so far removed from functioning society, they in actuality have employed their time with such inconsequential things as noted by Editor Franklin in Kansas City as a sort of rationalization for the actual vacuum existing in substantial living. With integration on the wings of the morning, the time has come for re-studying organizational approach to citizenship and every-day life problems.

Take, for instance, the League of Women Voters, composed of white women in this state. Last year when the YWCA launched a political institute, white members of that organization became instantly interested, while a noticeable inertia existed among Negro women. Not only in Oklahoma but all over the Southland, some effort should be launched among Negro women to not alone teach the mechanics of voting, which is sadly needed, but to teach the science of government. Integration demands this. The NAACP has done something along this line, but surely, when all our economy in living, having to do with food, clothing and shelter, is tightly wrapped up in political manipulation, the women of the home should have vital interest. This is a type of vision that must come to black women as they become integrated into American life.

Not once, but almost every week we have had to point out in this column, since the Ada Lois Sipuel case, the sad disparity existing between the Negro and white schools of the South. The actual delinquencies of the jim crow school attended by Negro girls and boys were not disclosed until we attempted to fit high school students from the separate schools into the white colleges, where the courts have admitted us, since the NAACP legal victories.

Instantly we discovered Negro high schools were sadly deficient in many fields, and to the extent the Negro high school graduate could not pass entrance examinations at Oklahoma university and at the A. & M. college. Here again we have a challenging situation that comes before the Negro woman. Of course, if the courts outlaw separate schools, which appears likely sometime early in the coming year, we will immediately enjoy and benefit from the adequate courses offered in white schools. Even if the courts tie a string to the order of integration, which grants a five or ten-year period, we are sure the order will carry a demand that every school of given levels carry identical curriculums and this will help until full integration comes, but the bare fact that the schools we have, and may have for sometime to come, do not measure up to the white schools, is a very challenging situation to Negroes, and especially to the Negro club woman

It should of course be kept in mind that this failure to adopt honest-to-God worthwhile study programs is not something incident wholly to the Negro club women. The same disparity between what is and what ought to be can be discovered in the program of our fraternities, sororities, business leagues and political organizations. One of the rationalizations we must rid ourselves of the idea the moment a black man gets two jumps away from a hamburger he must assume the outlook of the rich. Few Negroes do any middle class thinking. That is why slight attention is given by our business organization to such matters as FEPC, housing, health, and taxation. It is a matter of record that the Negro's earning power jumped annually from four billion to fourteen billion, following the Roosevelt-Truman hike of wages, and the upgrading of blacks through FEPC legislation and executive orders. Following this, Negro business has had its greatest spurt of prosperity.

We discovered some years ago when we tried to get the steering committee of the National Negro Business League to issue a statement to the nation demanding that social security and minimum wage scales be extended to incompass "outside workers, agriculturists and domestics," there was almost total indifference among this group. Here was a group of black leaders turning their backs upon an annual ten billion dollars in order to appease white leadership in the South, which was opposed to minimum wage scales for black people.

The same thing is true in the realm of education. The old order that thought it was all right to accept a dictated course of study for Negro youth must be ousted from leadership. Equality in an integrated program of living demands that all of the fundamentals of American society be accessible tools of all citizens irrespective of color or kind. Perhaps we have rationalized too long in the realm of second class citizenship. Most all our organizations would do well to start kindergarten classes calculated to prepare Negroes for first class citizenship.

Negroes To Be Poll Workers In May Primary

Negroes will be employed as poll workers in the May 13 city primary election it was indicated here yesterday by leaders of a civic club that last month began efforts toward that end.

The club group, known as the Atlanta Civic Action Committee (ACAC) composed of several young business and professional men, last month sent three of its members, Attorney S. S. Robinson, Atty. Arthur Combs, and Lerone Bennett, Jr., to present a petition before the City Executive Committee asking for Negro workers.

Robinson the spokesman, told the Executive Committee that Negroes were "entitled to jobs and to be represented in all phases of community life,' and requested that Negro workers be employed at voting precincts that were predominately Negro precincts, namely, A, B, C and H in the Third Ward; precinct H in the Fifth Ward, precinct H in Ward IV, and A in Ward IX.

Without taking action on the request as a group, the City Executive Committee referred the request to individual committeemen to act. Following the session, the ACAC designated one of its members, Atty. Donald Hollowell to contact individual committeemen on the question.

C. W. Greenlea, president of the ACAC, announced Saturday that some committeemen have agreed to use workers and names have been presented to them by a committee of the organization.

The workers selected will be notified soon and will be asked to attend a meeting prior to the election, for one night only, at which they will be schooled in the proper procedure. They will be paid at the rate of $10 each for their services on election day.

It is expected that, at least for this election, all managers will be white inasmuch as managers must have had experience in polling duties. Also, it is expected that there will be some few experienced white workers at each polling place to help orient and aid in supervising the new workers.

Executive Committee Seeks Stay Of Judge Hendrix' Ruling

Attorney Frank Grizzard said yesterday that he will file an appeal today and ask Judge Walter C. Hendrix to stay his decision which ordered the City Executive Committee to participate in the May 13 primary.

At the same time the Active Voters issued a statement which pointed out that the "only protection Atlanta voters now have against the majority of the committee is to sue for monetary damages."

Three members of the organizations said that committee members could be sued for damages for depriving Atlantans of the "right to vote."

Grizzard had announced that he would appeal the decision after a conference with N. T. Chambers, secretary of the committee. He told the Atlanta Daily World that the press of business prevented him from filing the appeal Wednesday and said the bill of exceptions would probably be filed today.

Political observers pointed out that if the judge stays the effect of his order a Supreme Court decision will hardly be forthcoming before the May 13 primary. If the judge does not hold his order in abeyance the election must be held while the decision is being appealed.

Members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce have already announced that they will enter the controversy as a "friend of the court" if the case is appealed. The Jaycees will ask the Supreme Court to hand down a quick decision.

Mrs. R. L. Turman, Dr. William R. Crowe and Col. R. W. Collins issued the statement for the Active Voters They pointed out that "each voter in Atlanta may sue each committee member whose stubborn conduct may prevent their voting."

The statement continued:

"Apparently some of the members of the executive committee expect to defy the orders of the court by delaying until the primary is over and the whole question of whether an election is to be held is moot."

"This action is an affront to the judiciary, an insult to the law and a defiance of the right to vote.

"The rights of Atlanta citizens as declared and upheld by the lower court cannot be tampered with by public officials who are sovereign to the people and not their masters."

Committee Race Spotlighted At Westside Voters Meeting

Latest developments that occurred last night at the meeting of the Westside Voters League regarding the contest for membership on the City Executive for position number one, future meetings of this group will be lively up to the May 13th Primary.

Following a brief talk by Miles Amos who qualified Wednesday in opposition to Rod Harris who had previously qualified as the league's endorsed candidate for the post, Mr. Harris spoke. Then the lively talk began.

Rev. A. Bell spoke in behalf of Harris and urged that the contest between the two be kept on a high plane. O. A. Scott also stated the contest should not get personal nor partisan. He related how Druggist Amos had refused to run for one of the positions under the sponsorship of the league but later entered in opposition to Harris. Scott charged that Amos was being sponsored under the auspices of Atty. Walden in an effort to defeat the league's candidate.

Walden later spoke and admitted the charge, declaring that the court had declared the committee was Democratic. He added that "more will be said about the matter at future meetings."

Rod Harris voluntarily resigned as chairman of the executive committee of league, stating that he did not think it proper for an official of a non-partisan organization to remain in office after qualifying for an official public office. The group accepted Mr. Harris' desire in the matter. Atty. E. E. Moore, vice-chairman of the committee succeeded to the chairmanship.

Candidates appearing at the meeting, in addition to Attorney Walden (unopposed), Harris, and Amos, were:

Hamilton Douglas, candidate aldermanic board second position, fifth ward; W. Fred Orr, candidate board of education, seventh ward; Mrs. Cliff Ragsdale, candidate board of education, eighth ward; James E. Jackson, candidate aldermanic board, position No. 1, first ward; Jimmy Vickers, candidate aldermanic board, second position, fifth ward; John T. Marler, candidate aldermanic board, first position, seventh ward; Douglas Wood, candidate, aldermanic board, first position fourth ward; E. E. "Buster" Cooper candidate, aldermanic board, seventh ward; and T. J. "Tom" Couch, candidate, aldermanic board, third ward.

Atty. E. E. Moore presided at the meeting and the Rev. W. L. Weems pastor of the church, made brief remarks.

The meeting was held at the Corinth Baptist Church.

CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

By Louis Lautier



Mr. Lautier

Dull Season Hits Capital

WITH PRESIDENT AND Mrs. Eisenhower vacationing in Colorado, the summer White House offices set up at Lowery Air Force Base (Colorado), the congress adjourned, and the Supreme Court recessed for the summer, Washington is having its dull season.

If an executive order is issued activating the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance it will be made public at Lowery Field.

Incidentally, the name of Hobson Reynolds, head of the Elks' civil liberties department, who missed out on appointment as ambassador to Liberia, is being mentioned for membership on this committee.

If Louis B. Toomer, the Savannah (Ga.) banker, is given a recess appointment as register of the treasury, it will be announced also at Lowery Field.

In fact, for the next three or four weeks all Presidential appointments, recess or direct, will be announced from Lowery Field.

None In South

The Georgia compromise — the decision of the Eisenhower administration to bow to the dictates of Senator Walter F. George (Dem., Ga.) and not appoint Toomer as collector of customs at Savannah because he would boss white women there, but to make him register of the treasury in Washington — poses the question of what the administration intends to do about appointing colored Republicans to federal office in the south.

The administration has dished out plums to southern white Republicans and Dixiecrats, but nothing has yet been given to colored Republicans below Mason and Dixon line.

According to the Secretary of State of Georgia, there were 144,835 colored voters registered in Georgia in 1952. The Republican party can write off this number of voters in Georgia, and similar numbers of colored voters in other southern states, but it won't win elections in the south by doing so.

Perry W. Howard, Republican national Committeeman, who gave Mississippi's votes in the Republican national convention on each of the three times Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, ran for the Republican nomination for president, attended the Taft funeral in Cincinnati by request of the Taft family.

John W. Carter, businessman, and Billy Woodson, ABC inspector, attended the funeral of George Gaines, funeral director and grand master of Pennsylvania Masons, in Pittsburgh the other Saturday.

New Lines Hike Number Of White Voters In 3rd Ward

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

In establishing a new Third Ward for the City Committee in the May 13 primary, two old Third ward precincts will be lost and three former Eighth Ward precincts added, N. T. Chambers secretary of the City Executive Committee said Tuesday.

The new ward will be effective January, 1954. It will extend the present predominantly Negro Third Ward to the Chattanhoochee River, and add many white voters.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, has qualified as a candidate for the city wide Board of Education contest, while Miles G. Amos, Atty. A. T. Walden and Roderick B. Harris, may now attempt to qualify for the executive committee race. The office will be open for qualifications from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday, Chamber said.

Precincts added to the Third Ward are:

1. Mt. Vernon School (old 8-D), Alma St., near Inman Yards.

2. Bolton School (old 8-E), Adams Dr., and old Marietta Road.

3. West Fulton High School (old 8-F), Bankhead Ave., N. W.

Precincts 3-C and 3 D will be moved in other wards. The old precincts remaining in the new Third Ward will be:

Walker Street School, E. R. Carter School, English Ave. School; J. F. Couch School, 360 McMillan St., S W.; J. W. Goldsmith School, 1202 West Marietta; and the University Homes Library. This group has been listed in following sequence as 3—A, 3—B, 3—E, 3—F, 3—G, and 3—H.

The new announcement came Monday night when the committee voted to abide by a Fulton Court decision which ordered the group to participate in the May 13 primary.

Second Suit Filed Against City Executive Committee

A second suit was filed against the City Executive Committee yesterday, charging the entire group with failure to carry out "public duties and responsibilities of holding a primary in the year 1953" for the City Executive Committee.

The petition, asking that a Mandamus be brought against committee members requiring them to show cause why the primary should not include all groups, was filed in the names of Atty. A. T. Walden and Dr. Miles G. Amos, who along with Roderick Harris are seeking qualification as candidates for City Executive Committee posts.

The petition was accepted and ordered filed by Superior Judge George P. Whitman, Sr.

Judge Whitman ordered the named defendants to appear before the non-jury division of Fulton County Superior Court April 6 at 9:30 a. m. to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued against it.

A similar suit was filed Monday afternoon by Roderick B. Harris, who had also sought to qualify for a City Executive Committee post. The three Negro applicants and one white aspirant for the post, were turned down because the committee said it was not open to election at this time.

The petition pointed out that both contestants are over twenty-one, and have been residents of the Third Ward for more than two years. The addresses of both plaintiffs were listed along with a declaration that each was a citizen and "duly registered and qualified voters of Fulton County." These statements apparently were entered to comply with requirements for qualifying in the executive committee race.

The petition also stated the particular post each candidate was seeking. Mr. Walden plans to attempt to succeed the incumbent Charles D. Woodward, while Amos planned to enter his name against incumbent J. Howard Monroe.

The plaintiffs further declared that the executive committee exists under a 1937 Act of the State General Assembly covering primaries in cities having a population of more than 200,000 persons.

The suit asserted that under this act "The City Democratic Executive Committee of the City of Atlanta is charged with the public duty and responsibility of holding a primary in the year 1953, prior to September 1, for the office of Mayor, Aldermen, members of the Atlanta and members of the City Board of Education of the City of Democratic Executive Committee."

Executive Committee Won't Appeal Judge Hendrix Order

An attorney for the City Executive Committee said yesterday that the group will not appeal Judge Walter C. Hendrix's order before Tuesday.

Earlier this week the committee announced that it would appeal the decision and ask Judge Hendrix to stay his decision which ordered the City Executive Committee to participate in the May 13 primary.

Attorney Frank Grizzard said yesterday, however, that there will be "no appeal before Tuesday." T. Elton Drake, chairman of the group, has called a meeting for Monday night.

Political observers immediately interpreted this to mean that the group will go along with the decision and hold the election as ordered.

When the committee met last Monday night no action was taken because a quorum was not present. Indignant citizens have charged that some members of the group intentionally stayed at home to avoid voting on the controversial issue.

Chairman Drake has announced that all members will be polled personally before the Monday night meeting.

Afraid of Negro 'Bloc Voting'

City officials walked out of a "Get Out the Vote" mass meeting attended by 1,500 Negro citizens in Albany, Ga., after the aggressive Dr. T. W. Brewer explained that "bloc voting" had benefitted Negroes in Columbus, Ga.

Next day, editor-publisher James H. Gray of the Albany Herald, daily paper in Albany, editorially criticized Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Albany State College, because he attended the meeting and introduced Atty. A. T. Walden of Atlanta who addressed the audience after Dr. Brewer concluded his speech.

Gray's picking on the innocent Dr. Brown won't frighten Negroes on election day. It'll encourage twice as many to go to the polls.

League Of Negro Women Voters Holds Interesting Panel On Everyday Life

The League of Negro Women Voters, Inc. held a panel discussion at the Y. W. C. A. Tuesday night.

Highlights of the program was centered around everyday life.

The first panel member, Atty Doris Blayton, represented women in business and law. She stated that there is a great demand for women in politics. Some of our financial giants in this country are women. The demand for women to serve in all types of businesses and industry is stronger than ever. There are four women lawyers in Georgia, of color and there are openings for more.

Mrs. Susie Flipper discussed Religion and Christianity. She stated "that some have said that religion meant only to visit orphans and widows, but Christianity means to walk in the ways of Christ. Education in religion was not meant to make our pleasures less; but to build character, broader life, intellectual and moral strength. Live so when you go out everyone ca see the good in you. Too many are afraid to stand up for what is right. Don't go with the crowd. Live your own outstanding life—a Christian life. We need to start a moral crusade to bring men and women back to Christ. Of all the people in the world today only one-fifth are Christians. Adults should not fail children; for you can get Christian training at home. Whatever you believe in live up to it. Don't forget your Creed. Send the children to Sunday School."

The moderator introduced Mrs Mabel Butts who is a graduate of the Unity Center and a great religious worker.

Miss Ludie Andrews discussed Nursing. She stated that nursing is one of the young professions among women, that nurses should be selected on the basis of character. In the beginning nurses went from home to home, but today through steady hard work, we have one of the strongest organizations in the country. Now we have nurses owning hospitals, managing, and teaching Health Education, also visiting nurses and as assistants in doctors' offices. Now nurses are the doctor's right arm, and recognized as such. Colored nurses had a hard way with many things to work against. One of their achievements now is that nurses can take State Board examinations and become registered nurses, which some time ago colored nurses could not do.

Now, all states except Georgia, accept colored nurses to the state organization. But we are in the American Nurses Association. Nursing is a field in which more college graduates could take as a life work. The Training School at Grady Hospital was organized by Miss Andrews. And is today an accerdited school. Mrs. A. R. Hill, the only Negro woman to head a accredited school.

Mrs. A. R. Hill, the only Negro woman to head a housing project in Atlanta, stated that we have one of the largest public housing projects. When families reach a certain income they graduate and find homes of their own. Public housing serves a vast need for our people. It is indeed satisfying to see and learn from the joy of living in Carver community. Mrs. Hill, a graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, served as an interviewer, management aid, acting manager and then manager of the Henry Grady Homes and is now manager of Carver Community.

Mrs. Gertrude Thompson who served five years overseas, as the first Negro supervisor abroad for the Red Cross, at present is professionally employed in the personel division for Scripto; which is another first for a Negro woman. Mrs. Thompson is the first Negro woman hired professionally in the South, to deal especially with Negro women employees. She praised Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, president of the League of Negro Women Voters, for pioneering the panel discussions.

Mrs. Honest Peek represented politics and voting. She asked that "all members cooperate and work hard for the registration of as many of our people as possible. We will not fail if we work together."

Mrs. Frances Fouch, reporter.

VOTE TODAY

Atlanta Negro Voters League Stresses Dr. Clement's Cause

BY LIN HOLLOWAY

The eyes of the world will be focused on Atlanta today when voters go to the polls to vote in the general election. Citizens of every state in this union and nations all over the globe look with askance at local voters to see if they will confirm the nomination of a Negro for public office.

While other contests being fought with ballots today are of great importance, the contest in which Dr. Rufus Clement seeks a post on the board of education, stands head and shoulders above them all in determining the consideration Atlantans will receive in global society as affects political advancement of the colored race.

When the Atlanta University president was nominated for the board of education position in the May primary, many local voters mistakenly believed their job was finished. The truth of the matter is, however, that neither Dr. Clement Mayor Hartsfield, nor any of the other nominees are actually "in" office until their nominations are confirmed by a majority vote at the polls today.

The Atlanta Negro Voters League has been pointing out this important truth in a series of "get out the vote meetings," the last of which was held at Big Bethel Baptist Church last night.

SUPPORT THE SLATE

During that meeting, the general attendance concurred on the advisability of voting the entire slate of primary nominees, despite pleas for consideration of independent candidates.

The attendance, spurred by the observations of the Revs. M. L. King, and Barnette, Clayton R Yates an others, indicated a desire to live up to the obligations made by the city's voters when they nominated the slate to be confirmed today.

"IT'S OUR JOB"

Mr. Yates, treasurer of the Voters League, noted the responsibility of Atlanta Negro citizens to themselves and the nation to confirm Dr. Clement's nomination. Attorney A. T. Walden, League chairman declared, "We can't afford to stay at home. We have too much at stake. We have the first chance since Reconstruction to confirm nomination of and elect ..a member of our group to a public position in Atlanta.

Similar observations were made by the Rev. Mr. King and Barnette during last night's sessions.

UNIFIED BACKING

Civic, fraternal, religious and political leaders have concurred in the premise that today's election presents a distinct challenge to the political potential of the race in the city. Regardless of their factional, partisan and other differences, local leaders have unified in their backing of Dr. Clement's quest for public office, and—in a major sense—the quests of other primary nominees.

Local leaders, Democrat and Republican, Baptist, Methodist and otherwise, Elk, Mason, Pythian—and what have you, have asked this newspaper to convey to the voters of the city the importance of a record turnout at the polls today. The intimation that "the job is just begun" was injected into many of the pleas from these dignitaries.

NOW HEAR THIS!

Certain features of today's balloting of which the voter should be cognizant are these:

1—The polls will be open from 7 a. m. this morning until 8 p. m. this evening.

2—The voting machines will be located at the same places they were during the May primary voting.

3—Attendants will be on hand at each polling place to correct any mechanical defects which may occur. If a voter finds that he is unable to use the machine according to instructions on display at each polling place, he is asked to call for an attendant. The attendant is obligated to show the voter to another machine which has no defect and to allow him or her the use of the flawless machine.

4—It is possible for a voter to vote in today's general election even though he may have failed to vote in the May Primary. The voters, however must have been qualified for the primary balloting.

5.—Most local employers cooperate with the spirit of franchise and allow reasonable time in which to vote if the voter must utilize on-the-job time to vote.

6—The process for voting the full nominee slate (and assure Dr. Clement's confirmation) is to pull the lever at the left (marked nominees) toward one's self with a slight downward motion. The names of the nominees, only, fall when this nominee level is pulled.

7—Persons wishing to vote for independent must also pull the nominee lever to open the machine. Explanations of how to vote against the nominee is to be found in the booth.

8—The full process of voting is not completed until the voter pulls the lever which will let him out of the booth.

An observation: regardless of the outcome of today's election—if you don't vote, don't grumble!

Important Voters' Meeting Set At Big Bethel Church Tonight

The final in its series of three important "get out the vote" meetings will be staged by the Atlanta Negro Voters League at Big Bethel Church, Auburn Avenue at Butler Street at 8 P. M. tonight. This meeting, like others in the series, is being called to emphasize the importance of a record turnout in the general elections to be held Wednesday. Tonight's meet is the last possible prior to the balloting.

A meeting in the series was held at West Hunter Baptist Church last night with the Voters League reiterating its support of the candidacy of Dr. Rufus Clement, Atlanta University president, for the local board of education. Dr. Clement, who was nominated for the post in the primary last May, was in attendance at the meeting and urged a record turnout Wednesday in 'finishing the job already begun by Atlanta voters.'

A spokesman for the local ministerial union, the Rev. A. Bell, announced during last night's meeting that local ministers voted in their sessions last week to endorse the efforts of R. E. Lee Field, an independent, who is seeking election to the aldermanic board from the second ward as opposition to primary nominee Joe Allen. Dodgers urging support of Mr. Fields were distributed during the meet.

Mechanics of the voting machines which will be located—with few exceptions—at the same sites utilized in May—were explained Atty. A. T. Walden, chairman of the Voters League and member of the City Executive Committee, presided over the meeting and explained the setup of the machines.

At tonight's meeting at Big Bethel, voters will be able to obtain information on all matters pertaining to Wednesday's voting. All are urged to attend.

In Savannah, Ga.

Negroes Losing Vote Strength

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Negroes in Savannah blazed a new political trail in the South seven years ago, then gave way to indifference when their dynamic leader was not replaced.

The first Negro policemen were appointed in 1946. Under the administration of Mayor Kennedy, all promises made during his campaign were kept.

Negroes were named to the City Recreation Commission and Advisory Commission to the Mayor.

A Negro Health Inspector was also appointed.

* * *

MAYOR KENNEDY gave recognition to so many Negroes that "hell-bent" rebels called his term in office a "Negro Administration."

Mrs. Bessie Adams, orginally a Republican, worked with the Citizens Progressive League early in 1946, when it was organized.

In conjunction with the Chatham County Democratic Club, she assisted in a registration drive that accounted for over 20,000 qualified Negro voters who played a prominent part in electing Mayor Kennedy.

Individual members of the Citizens Progressive League mentioned most often as responsible for arousing interest in the registration drive of 1946, were: John McLaughlin, president; the Rev. Mark Gilbert and Mrs. Ophelia McIver.

PRESTIGE OF the Savannah political organization was reduced and its power lost in 1950, during a purge of Georgia voters who had not qualified under the new permanent registration law.

The NAACP teamed with the Citizens Registration Committee of the Negro Democratic Club of requalify Negro voters.

The Rev. Ulysses Ellery was president of the club at the time.

He was succeeded by Joseph Wilson.

The 1950 registration effort attracted around 10,000 requalified voters.

* * *

THE CITIZENS Progressive League lost its inspiring leader when the Rev. Mr. Gilbert became involved in a church controversy, according to members of the Citizens organization, and moved to Detroit.

At the time of the Courier visit, noboby with leadership assets to match those of the popular minister had appeared in Savannah.

Block-to-block registration drives were conducted by the Citizens Progressive League in 1951 and 1952, but results were disgustingly poor.

* * *

FREE TRANSPORTATION in both directions to home and registration offices failed to attract an appreciable number of voteless Negroes.

Responsibility for the gradual decline of interest in politics is divided between Governor Talmadge's success in influencing whites against Negroes and a racket group that took part in the 1950 elections.

This latter group was rewarded with bolita once a



L. B. TOOMER
. . . Eisenhower appointee

week, probably the privilege of writing daily numbers.



MRS. BESSIE K. ADAMS
. . . Savannah civic worker

BUT NUMBERS and all other rackets are controlled by whites with Negroes out in front—for a little money—subject to arrest and imprisonment.

This situation nullifies the forward strides of Savannah Negroes in 1946.

It is charged that churches do not cooperate with voting organizations.

Many preachers contend that "the church has no place in politics."

But reports are general that most preachers will speak in favor of candidates and political parties paying the highest price.

Not all preachers are qualified voters, according to church people who vote.

* * *

BUSINESSMEN take no part in politics. Masons and Elks are never heard from in registration drives or election campaigns.

Conditions under the present administration of Mayor Olin F. Fulmer have reversed so drastically that a Negro policeman was fired for raiding and securing evidence.

The policeman, whose name is withheld, was recommended by the Citizens Progressive League.

A new organization, named the "Hub" has been formed and plans inquiries, investigations and reports on all conditions—including vice.

Officers and members of the "Hub" believe corrections can be made with the help of organized labor, League of Women Voters and heavy registration of Negroes.

* * *

IT IS ESTIMATED that Savannah has 45,000 Negroes and 65,000 whites and about 30,000 of the total population are registered.

One of the four city districts is heavily populated with Negroes, others are mixed.

In the congested sections Negroes and whites do not vote at the same polling places. They vote together in smaller districts.

Tough Fight!

Race Vote Packs Punch in Georaia

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

ATLANTA—Georgia's political system is a tyrannical abuse of sovereign rights extended to individual states by the Constitution of the United States.

For obvious purposes of political control, the state is divided into 159 counties.

Citizens seeking to register prove that they have "good sense" by reading and writing a section of the Constitution of Georgia or of the United States.

If the applicant can neither read nor write, the authorized registrar reads and the applicant must explain the meaning to the satisfaction of the registrar.

That is called the "literacy test," and the applicant receives no prior enlightenment on which sections or which Constitutions are to be read, written, or understood.

The second class of applicant claims to be literate and wants to be qualified on the basis of "good character and understanding of the duties under a Republican form of government."

Tests for this class are answers to ten of thirty questions on a standard list, available before the test is taken.



Mr. Clark

Correct answers appear on the list held by the registrar, and the chances of unfairly eliminating qualified persons is reduced.

Before being queried by any registrar, all applicants must take a "voter's oath," then swear that all information given has been correct.

THIS PROCESS takes place in all of Georgia's 159 counties and it resembles a "screening" for intelligence service in the armed forces more than qualifications to take part in electing public officials.

The Georgia Voter's Registration Act was passed Feb. 25, 1949, and established permanent registration effective in 1950. Georgia's political subdivisions are made compact and easy to control by the way the 159 counties are established.

Only one county, Fulton, with Atlanta as the county seat, has a population over 200,000.

Five have 100,000 or more.

None is in the 75,000 class.

Two counties have 50,000 or more; twenty have 25,000 or more; fifty-three have 5,000 or more, and ten have 5,000 and less.

HERE IS the "Empire State of the South," broken into 159 parts with only one county having population the size of a second-class city by conventional standards.

Seven of these counties have populations that rate third-class cities, fifty-three would be average-size boroughs, and another fifty-three are not as large as many big city wards, and ten do not have the population of many senior colleges.

Set up as counties, they have autonomy with courts, fiscal officers, registers of documents, sheriffs and all other outlets that make jobs for lily-white apostles.

Costs of this shrewdly devised political tyranny is borne by taxpayers, a greater percentage of whom have no voice in any elections.

The system is so devised that Democrats control every county and Republicans are discouraged from seeking office and even registering in that party.

* * *

BEFORE REPORTING how this system was defended in 1952, another interesting phase of Georgia's 159 counties should be examined.

Its population of 3,444,578 allots around 21,712 people to a county.

Occupying 58,876 square miles of land, a fraction more than fifty-eight persons live in each square mile.

The 1950 census showed that 1,062,755 Negroes lived in Georgia, which allots around 6,684 to each of the 159 counties.

The state government would be more efficient if mass consolidation reduced the units to fifty or seventy-five counties.

The Georgia Registration Law passed in 1949 makes no reference to race, and apparently Negroes and whites must meet the same requirements to qualify as voters.

But it doesn't work that way and was never intended to work that way.

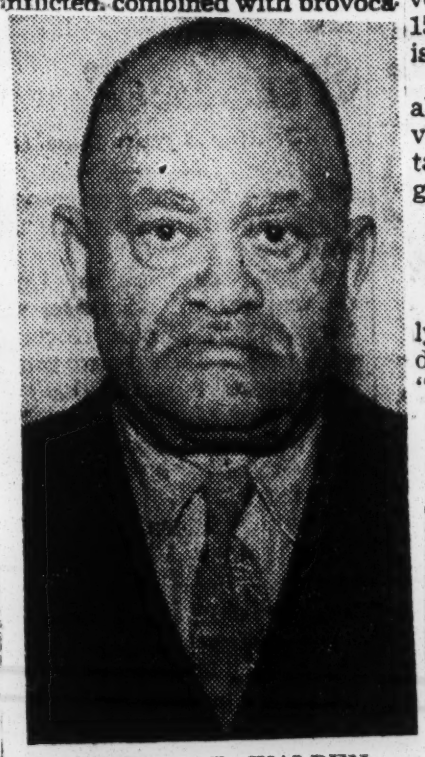
When the "White Primary" was outlawed in 1946 and Negroes permitted to vote in local and state elections, threats were made in every one of Georgia's 159 counties, fights took place in many, blood was shed and lives impaired or lost, according to observers who tried to vote that year.

* * *

UNDER POWERS granted by law, registrars are appointed by Superior Court judges in each county of 200,000 or more (Fulton is the only one affected by this language) and the tax collector or tax commissioner of each county plus two deputies constitute the full registration board.

The system of appointing registrars and managers of elections follows an all-white policy and Negroes are not considered for posts in either phase of voting operations.

This discrimination, purposely inflicted, combined with provoca-



ATTY. A. T. WALDEN
. . . big wheel politically in state of Georgia

tive tests to qualify for voting, adds up to cumbersome and slow action in the exercise of the franchise rights.

That is the results expected from the system.

In 1952, Georgia had 2,114,000 potential voters, but only 655,803 went to the polls. This number represented 31 per cent of the voter potential.

* * *

OF THE 1,062,755 Negroes in Georgia in 1952, 622,703 were of voting age and an estimated 150,000, or 24 per cent, are registered.

Georgia's actual voter total of all races is only 31 per cent, revealing only a 7 per cent advantage among whites over Negroes.

These comparisons create the impression that Negro voters are no problem in Georgia.

That impression fades dismally with a review of propaganda distributed last year in the "Unit Vote" campaign, which was defeated, largely by the Negro vote in Atlanta.



DR. RUFUS CLEMENT
. . . won seat on Atlanta School Board

A folder, designed to influence "white supremacists," bears the name of Herman Talmadge as sponsor of the printed contents.

It warns on the front page: "A vote for amendment No. 1 is a vote against (1) mixed schools and colleges; (2) boss rule; (3) organized crime, and (4) county consolidation."

* * *

AS EXPLAINED, the amendment " . . . further provides that all political parties desiring to nominate candidates which are elected state-wide must select them in a state primary held on a county unit basis."

This procedure is identical to that being followed by the Democratic party of Georgia today.

"This provision applies only to those officials who are nominated in a state-wide primary election. It absolutely does not affect Congressmen, judges of Superior Court, Solicitors General, county or any other local officials.

"This requirement prevents the hand-picking of party nominees for state-wide offices. It guarantees the people all over the state an effective voice in their selection. It removes the temptation which bloc voting candidates now have, who are defeated in the primary, to dodge the results by offering in the general election where the county unit system does not prevail."

As stated before, the amendment was defeated.

After giving the history of Georgia's original county unit no one in Georgia was opposed to the county unit system until the Federal courts outlawed our Democratic white primary in 1946. Now, the whole fight against the unit plan is led by a handful of pro-civil rights,' anti-segregation agitators who want to further their ends by concentrating all power in the state into the hands of 100,000 bloc voters in the Atlanta metropolitan area."

"The truth of the matter is, has been upheld States Supreme r pinpoints ene- roposed amend- oes, or whites with Negroes, in l programs, in atements: itical and eco- oday make her political destiny of the Southland.

"Georgia's political and economic position today is the key to the politi-

Names of anti-amendment organizations are listed and then individuals are named and "classified."

". . . The scheming and planning of this handful of reformers constitutes a menace, not only to the people of Atlanta, but to all of the rest of the state as well. Many people are now waking up to the threat which confronts them," the folder continues.

The folder concludes with this warning query: "What will happen in Georgia if this crowd is successful?"

And the answer:

"Mixed schools. The county unit system and Gov. Herman Talmadge are the only bulwarks protecting us against Federal Court-enforced mixing of the races in our grade schools and colleges."

If the slightest doubt ever existed that Georgia had come of age and absorbed the enlightened thinking about Negroes and whites today, last year's vicious campaign propaganda literature should remove that doubt.

* * *

(Continued next week.)

On the Move

Talmadge Fears Negro Bloc Vote

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

ATLANTA, Ga.—Long known for its brutal chain gangs, rigged trials of Negroes accused of rape, second highest number of lynchings, 530 from 1882 to 1951, slum-type schools, inferior facilities and segregation in every normal activity, Georgia continues to embrace the traditions of a slave era abolished eighty-eight years ago.

The Empire State of the South opposed voting rights for Negroes as early as 1866 when it provided haven for the Ku Klux Klan and issued a charter to this group of Negro haters as late as 1915.

This national charter was revoked in 1947 during the "official" administration of Gov. Melvin E. Thompson.



Mr. Clark

Two years later, 1949, the Georgia State Legislature enacted a permanent registration law.

But the machinery in this law is precisely constructed to select officials on an appointive basis, thereby completely eliminating Negroes from these posts in an admittedly lily-white state.

The "Unit Amendment," voted down last year, would have compelled Republicans to enter their candidates in a Democratic primary, or forced the party to change from the state convention method. This is assumed through failure of the literature to specify that both parties could nominate in one primary and their candidates oppose each other in general elections.

Registration of Negroes might have been further complicated to the extent that they could have been discouraged from aligning with Republicans and ruthlessly prevented from registering at all if they insisted on enrolling that way.

The campaign literature was the most indiscreet thing ever attempted in Georgia, by Governor Talmadge or any other politician.

Negroes were labelled "Communists" because they were appealing to the high courts for rights and privileges granted to them by the same Constitution that gave Georgia sovereignty as a member of the United States.

* * *

THE LEAGUE of Women Voters was included in this "conspiracy" against white supremacy because they were serving information on election issues—not necessarily candidates.

The CIO Political Action Committee was "Communist" because this organization believes in the fundamental principles of Americanism, which includes equal rights for Negroes, integrated public schools and colleges and no segregation of opposite races at any level or under any circumstances.

James E. Cox, owner of Atlanta's Journal and Constitution, radio and TV stations, was an "arch conspirator against the best interests of the Southland."

Cox was guilty of being a native of Ohio, criticising, through his newspaper, radio and TV outlets, Georgia's senseless 159 counties, archaic registration system and segregation in its worst forms.

William S. Hartsfield was undesirable as Mayor of Atlanta because Negroes voted soidly for him at every election and on every issue he supported.

Members of the education system, even a segregated one, were despised because they opposed a Georgia "all-white policy" and were associated in one way or another with top "conspirators."

* * *

GOVERNOR TALMADGE and his advisors minimized the public appeal of the unrelenting enemy portrayed in the campaign folder.

Other persons and anti-amendment organizations were left with the simple duty of repeating what the Cox outlets had said, urging and helping Negroes to polling places on election day and advising them to vote against the future of a lily-white South.

Defeat of the "Unit Amendment" was not the only rebuff to Talmadge and his primitive followers. They were to hear of Negroes elected to posts in Waycross, Augusta, Macon, and the upset which took place in Atlanta this year.

The most startling demonstration of what can be accomplished under what white politicians regarded as hopeless handicaps has been accomplished by Negroes in Georgia.

They have gone about their duties as honest, peaceful, industrious American citizens, survived abuse, insults, sometimes loss of life by political tyrants.

* * *

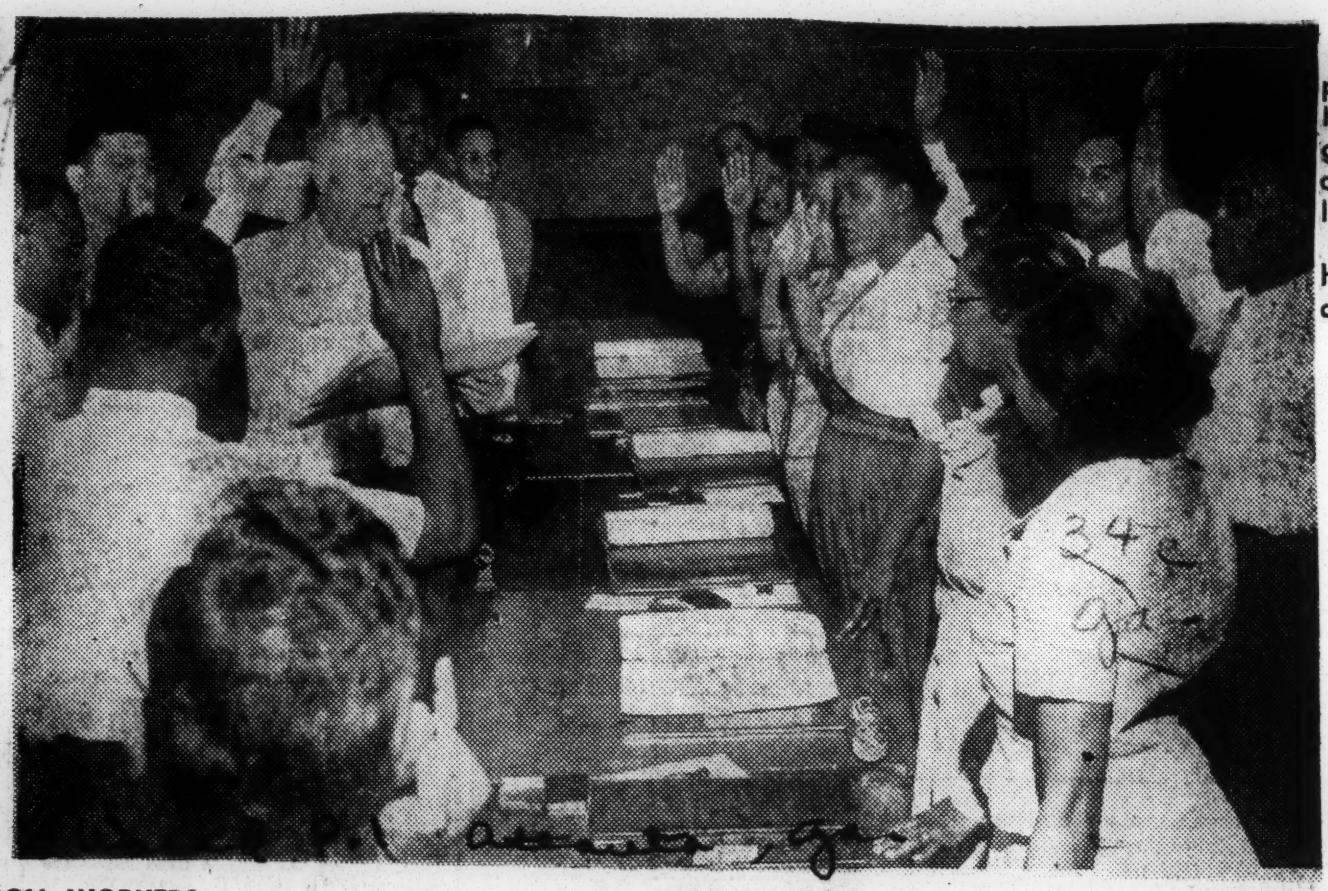
VERY UNDERSTANDING these difficult and patience-trying conditions, they have built up their numbers on the registration books and made their votes count by following intelligent political advice from leaders in their own race.

If Negres can be successful in the small, rural, "Confederate" counties of Georgia and register in proportion to their population numbers, many changes can be made in Georgia politics.

Governor Talmadge is reported to be eyeing a seat in the United States Senate (if Senator George decides not to run) in 1956.

The same Negro bloc-vote in Atlanta which is so reprehensible to Talmadge could appear in other parts of Georgia and decide his future in public life.

The political road in Georgia is steep, rough and rocky for Negroes, but they are on the move.



POLL WORKERS — M. Randy Dods, (fifth from left), precinct manager, administers the oath to poll workers at precinct 3B (E. R. Carter School) just before the polls were officially opened yesterday. This history-making event marked the first time Negroes have been employed in this capacity in Atlanta during City elections. — (Perry Photo)

Primus King Day

He seized the dragon iron bands
And smote them with his naked hands.

Down in Columbus, Georgia, a modest citizen plies the "even tenor of his way." He claims no special place on the golden lintels of fame and goes along as if unconscious of the massive victory he brought to his people; that his name is in law books and almost daily there are cases, civil cases in which learned lawyers all over the land refer to the "Primus King Decision."

Ever since the Emancipation, we have had great Georgians to come to the fore as brave and courageous leaders; those strong patriots and believers in our Constitution and Bill of Rights and who, in spite of wanton unjustices, insist upon fighting for what is justly due their people, within the framework of the Constitution.

We have had brave pioneers who bared their breasts in the face of violence and intimidation. We have not forgotten in our own time, one poor black colored boy, Caleb Hill, down in Montgomery County, who gave his life in exchange for his effort to vote. We will not call the roll, lest we drift from our mooring, meant to celebrate Primus King, an humble Baptist preacher who took the initiative in a fight to overthrow the so called "white primary law" that had proscribed against his people, rendering them voteless and otherwise reducing the state of Georgia to a veritable political one party desert in which officials were being elected at the general election almost going by default.

In another age, Primus King will be remembered for his daring deed that turned loose thousands on the polls, with candidates coming around to seek the wishes of his people and make amends for the great wrong done them, with promises of better civic justice and the fair distribution of what they are justly entitled to for the payment of their taxes, and otherwise bearing their "tote" of the burden of government.

Students should learn more of this simple God-fearing man; They should know his genesis, his achievements and the inburned motive that led him to rise up as Lincoln and Douglass did before him, to make the strike for a new emancipation — that of breaking the slave-chains that held his brethren in pawn for generations.

Therefore, in justice to him, our political present and our posterity, we should set aside a special day known as "Primus King Day" for a new era and a new education in a trend that gave us right here in Atlanta, three elected officials in the recent city primary, in which we would not have been allowed to even look into a voting booth, just a few short years ago.

Yes, let us go out strong and put over for the race state, humanity and the nation a big celebration on a special day set aside and to be known hence, as "Primus King Day."

Now, Let Us Help Finish The Job

On May the 13th the voters of Atlanta went to the polls to nominate a mayor, and other city officials. However, in four contests neither of the candidates concerned received a majority of the votes cast so a run-off election is scheduled for these four places on the Board of Aldermen.

But before we discuss the importance of the voters going back to the polls this coming Wednesday to help complete the job they started almost two weeks ago, we desire to express again our gratification over the big turn-out at that time. Out of the 17,891 eligible Negro voters in the city, we estimated 13,000 of them exercised their important right and duty to vote. This is a percentage of about 79, which is commendable when it is realized that on the average only about 55 to 60 per cent of those registered actually take the time to cast their vote. Being registered is one thing, but voting is another which is more important.

Let us keep high our percentage of voting and make it even higher. Then there is another good reason that we should vote. The law requires that unless a registrant actually votes at least once in two years, his name must be stricken from the list and he must reregister if he is to vote in the future. So we hope every possible voter will go to the polls in the run-over primary and take part in the selection of the remaining almost one-third of the Aldermanic Board.

Incidentally, we noticed the other day a report that over 3,500 registrants will be taken from the DeKalb County voters' list because of failure to vote once in the required two-year period.

We have never tried to exert undue influence as to how our readers should vote. The most important thing that has been our desire is that they vote.

Three public meetings are scheduled at which the remaining eight candidates are invited to appear so that the voters may intelligently choose between them. Two are on the Westside Monday night; the other is at Big Bethel Church Tuesday night. Attend at least one of these meetings.

Aldermanic positions still to be filled and the candidates concerned are:

FIRST WARD: Bracket One, James E. Jackson and Joe Salem.

FOURTH WARD: Bracket One, Douglas Wood and Lester Hardy.

FIFTH WARD: Bracket Two, Jimmy Vickers and Hamilton Douglas, Jr.

EIGHTH WARD: Bracket Two, Cobb C. Torrence and R. M. (Bob) Clark.

Be a good citizen and do your duty by voting at every possible opportunity.

Appeal Held Up Pending City Committee Session

Vote Monday To Decide Action On Court-Ordered Election

By HERMAN HANCOCK

An appeal from court orders to elect 18 members of the City Executive Committee in the May 13 primary was held up Friday pending outcome of a showdown battle at a committee session scheduled at 7:30 p. m. Monday at the City Hall.

Frank Grizzard, who along with Frank Bowers represented the committee in an unsucessful fight against mandamus action to force the election, Friday notified committee officials the lawyers will take no action in connection with an appeal until and unless they get written instructions from a majority of the committee.

N. T. Chambers, committee secretary, said he has contacted members of the committee and is convinced a quorum will be present at Monday's meeting. T. Elton Drake, chairman, attempted to thresh the issue out at a session last Monday night, but a majority of the group failed to attend and no action was taken.

SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

Watson Cary, former committee secretary, who led a successful battle to defer an election until the Legislature establishes ward boundaries paralleling the boundaries from which all other elective city officials are selected, predicted the whole matter will be settled at the Monday meeting.

Cary said his only idea was to defer the election until the "muddle" over wards was settled. The Legislature reduced wards from nine to eight, but in naming posts to be offered in elections in the new wards, failed to include executive committee members.

City Atty. Jack Savage ruled that while all other elective officials must be named from the eight new wards, executive committee members must be selected from the nine old wards.

Cary objected to that and forced his proposal deferring the election until the matter "is clarified." He said Friday he is confident the whole thing will be "straightened to the satisfaction of all concerned," adding "an election will be held before the end of the year and before the terms of present members expire."

"We never had any idea of attempting to hold office beyond our terms, but only until the ward boundary matter could be worked out," Cary said. "We just decided not to accept candidates for those positions pending clarification of the muddle."

When three Negroes were denied the right to qualify from the Third Ward and a group of white candidates were refused qualification from other wards they appealed to Fulton courts. The election then was ordered.

VOTING LINEUP

Meanwhile, W. M. (Bill) Teem, one of four candidates for the Eighth Ward board of education post, said he would ask the committee to rearrange voting machines for the primary so board candidates would have "equal" positions. He and his attorney, Ed White, told Chambers that aldermanic candidates are being placed in vertical positions on the machines while names of candidates for all other offices are arranged horizontally.

Chambers said Dr. Charles C. Rife, Second Ward candidate, and Fred Orr, running from the Seventh Ward, also filed objections. Chambers, however, said he does not think there is sufficient time to reset the machines and that instructions are clear.

Teems claimed candidates on the second line of the vertical listing will get fewer votes because voters will be confused. There is opposition in six of the eight board contests, and only those in the contested races have entered objections.

Getting Off The Ground

A people openly denied the ballot so long, and then rendered every imaginable privation, in an effort to qualify for suffrage, is to be commended upon the multi-response they made in registering in such large numbers. Not only in Atlanta, a college center, and the seat of great churches with many civic, business and fraternal organization to boost registration, but in the distant counties over the state, our people appeared in large numbers to qualify for the ballot. Many counties had a running competition of nearly even ties, while in one county the number of colored registrants exceeded the whites.

It will be remembered that in the last city election the number of colored persons voting was an encouraging percentage of the total registration. In Macon, Georgia, in a recent city election, some eighty percent of the colored registrants turned up at the election. The only regret, though in the Macon case, there were too few registered in comparison with the heavy population.

In our advocacy of a two party system, we are delighted to note that our people are lining up with both parties; that is as it should be.

Our struggle to implement the type of government designed under a Democratic form, must have a system of checks and balances and we have no thrift for those in favor of minority rule, bent on killing off any opposition party.

While we are well "off the ground" we must not let up in our efforts to see to it that every eligible person is registered and VOTED.

NEGRO RESIDENTS SUE TO REGISTER

File Action Against Plaquemines Registrar

Five Negro residents of Plaquemines parish Tuesday filed in federal district court against Frank Giordano, registrar of voters of Plaquemines parish. They alleged that they have been deprived of the right to register because of their race and color.

The suit was filed on behalf of Victor Ragas, Douglas Williamson, Edward Parker, Louis James and Osgood Williamson by two attorneys, Louis Berry, 2107 Dryades, and Earl J. Amedee, 315 S. Rampart.

Alleging that they meet the requirements and qualifications for registering under the law, plaintiffs charged that Giordano maintains no central registration office, but registers citizens at his home in Buras and in "various and sundry" parts of the parish.

They charged that on numerous occasions and "particularly on the 25th day of May, 1953," Douglas Williamson, Ragas and Parker presented themselves for registration at Giordano's home, but that he refused to register them or to test their qualifications and that his refusal to do so "was due solely to their race and color."

They alleged that on or about June 30, 1953, a mimeographed circular was posted in the post office at Potash, notifying the public that registration would be held at the personnel office of Port Sulphur from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. on July 1 through 3; that Parker and Douglas Williamson visited the office on July 1 and Ragas and Osgood Williamson visited it on July 2 and all four were told that Giordano was not in.

Record Negro Vote Is Big Factor In Savannah Election

SAVANNAH —(SNS)— The record voting of local Negro citizens is being viewed as one of the "important factors" in last Wednesday's local election in which the candidate of an "upstart" political group won a landslide victory over the candidate of the locally established group in a special legislative post race.

An estimated 5500 Negro voters went to the polls Wednesday when Frank S. Cheatham, Jr., 29-year-old Citizens Committee candidate, defeated H. Sol Clark, candidate for the established Chatham County Democratic Committee, by a 2-to-1 majority.

The successful candidate had 17,256 votes to his opponents' 8,696 in the voting in which nearly 26,000 people participated.

The defeat of the CCDC candidate marks the first time that a person seeking office with this group's backing has been defeated in an election since 1946.

The new group, inspired by last week's victory, reveals that it plans to offer a complete slate of legislative candidates, including a state senator in the September, 1954 elections.

Negro Voter Rally Stresses Dec. 2 Ballot

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Three mass meetings are planned by the Negro Voters' League in preparation for the city's general election on Dec. 2, according to Austin T. Walden, chairman of the Negro Voters' League.

The first meeting was held Tuesday in the Bethlehem Baptist Church on Fraser Street for residents of the Summerhill section. The next meeting is scheduled for 8 p.m., Nov. 30, at the West Hunter Baptist Church for residents of the West Side; and the third will be held at 8 p.m., Dec. 1, at the Big Bethel AME Church for the Auburn Avenue area.

Walden said that the league must inform voters of the importance of the general election since contests have developed for several posts.

In the meantime, the Women Voters' League is holding panel discussions on voters' duties, according to Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, president.

Deplore Lack Of N Voting In Southland

ATLANTA — "We just ain't registerin' colored people and that's all there is to it," is the way southern white politicians explained the situation in his district.

Information such as the above is reported to be coming from several parts of the South to the Southern Regional Council, an interracial group composed of liberal white southerners and Negroes, interested in the welfare of the entire South.

A report of this council revealed that the South's most serious discrimination problem may be found in rural areas and places like Laurel, Miss., where the registration bar report came from, and the lack of interest still predominant among many Negro citizens in the countryside.

Officials of the council say that even though there has been an increase in Negro voting in the South, their aggregate number is still far below that point where they could be a threat to those in political control.

According to the council's survey about 1,100,000 out of an estimated 9,000,000 vote in the South. Negroes registered in various states are: Alabama, 50,000; Arkansas, 65,000; Florida, 125,000; Georgia, 145,000; Louisiana, 100,000; Texas, 175,000; Virginia, 70,000; Mississippi, 20,000; North Carolina, 100,000; Oklahoma, 60,000; South Carolina, 115,000 and Tennessee, 85,000.

NEGROES FAILED TO WIELD POLITICAL POWER IN LAST ELECTION PREDICTED BY POLLS

Rural Areas Still Visit Terrorism Upon Blacks Who Seek to Exercise Ballot Rights

MISSISSIPPI MAKES POOREST SHOWING

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Negroes in the South are failing to realize and utilize the power of the ballot, the Southern Regional Council reported last week in its current edition of New South.

The apathy of colored voters and petty discrimination by whites towards colored voters in rural areas are the South's greatest ballot problems, the progress report stated.

As a result of these factors the report said, Negroes do not wield the political stick whites have feared they would if they voted. The Negro vote today is only half as effective as the white vote, the report said. The increase in Negro suffrage during the past decade has been disappointing, the SRC concluded.

As a result of this survey, the SRC issued this challenge to colored voters:

"Twenty years ago, the great roadblocks to southern democracy were poverty and official denial of constitutional rights. Economic growth and sweeping court decisions have put us well on the way to surmounting both.

"The challenge now is to build a common citizenship which will make our state and local governments truly responsive to the wishes and needs of all the people. That can be achieved only by informed community action and the fullest and wisest use of the ballot."

Apathy on the part of Negro voters, the SRC said, has caused whites to ignore their wants even more during the past few years. The report commented:

"Far from being a threat to white political control, as the demagogues warned, southern Negroes have not voted in sufficient numbers to assure them selves of impartial treatment. Hence, it is still possible for unscrupulous politicians to use race prejudice as a campaign weapon, even in some areas where Negroes can vote without hindrance."

Because of the light Negro vote, the report continued, demagogues have been able to use the "bloc vote" fear to gain more ballots than they will lose from the new colored who cast ballots.

The South still uses the poll tax and other forms of intimidation to keep Negroes from voting, according to the report. Poll taxes are effective in five states, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. Tennessee has an almost meaningless poll tax.

Greater weapons to keep colored from the polls are nine actions in registration as cited by the report:

1. Requiring Negro applicants to produce one or more white character witnesses. 2. Severe property tax qualifications with only the colored voters showing property tax receipts.

3. Enforcing of literacy tests aaginst Negroes. 4. Rejection of colored applicants on so-called "technical" mistakes in filling out registration blanks.

6. Requiring Negroes to fill out their own blanks while officials fill out these for whites.

7. Forcing Negroes to wait a long time before getting service.

Evasion—telling Negroes registration cards have run out or all board members are not present or it is closing time or applicant will be "notified in due course."

9. Deliberate insults or threats by officials or hangers-on.

The official white primary, long used to keep Negroes from voting is virtually dead, the SRC stated. Negroes, however, still must face threats of physical violence when they try to vote, particularly in rural areas. There is not much opposition to their voting in larger cities, however.

The increase of Negro voters during the past five years in 12 southern states has been disappointing, the SRC said. It commented:

Although the five year increase is substantial for some states the overall gain is disappointing."

In 1947, a total of 645,000 Negroes registered to vote. In 1952, the total was 1,100,000. Negro registration (estimated) increased as follows in the 12 states:

Alabama, from 6,000 in 1947 to 50,000 in 1952; Arkansas, 67,000 to 65,000; Florida, 49,000 to 125,000 to 145,000; Louisiana 10,000 to 100,000; Mississippi, 5,000 to 20,000; North Carolina, 75,000 to 100,000;

Oklahoma, 50,000 to 60,000; South Carolina, 50,000 to 115,000; Tennessee, 80,000 to 85,000; Texas, 100,000 to 175,000, and Virginia, 48,000 to 70,000.

This Should Be Nipped In The Bud

Debate and controversy is helpful in political matters when important questions of principles are at stake but it is harmful and petty when it could be avoided. In other words, we should not waste our time and energy unnecessarily.

Now, we shall come to the point. We know from authoritative sources that a disagreement and controversy is in the making between the Atlanta Negro Voters League and the West-side Voters League over the question of which organization should have priority of right in entering candidates for a Ward office. The question has not come up in until this year because previously both organizations thought it not desirable to enter candidates for public office. But now the time has come when both groups feel candidates should be entered. And for this year's primary both have announced candidates.

There is no dispute between the two organizations on an issue or candidates except those for the posts of city Committeemen from the Third Ward.

The Westside group takes the position that on purely ward matters it should have priority right to name the candidates but it concedes that the Atlanta Negro Voters League should have the final right of approval of candidates to be run for positions to be decided on a city-wide basis.

As a paper we are not interested in this matter and would not take editorial note of it unless the city-wide organization was involved.

This developing controversy could be serious so we hope it will be resolved with a compromise. We suggest this solution. Since each of the two organizations have announced a candidate for one of the two places on the committee, why not let each group endorse the other's candidate and stop the matter there. According to a statement by an official of the Atlanta Negro Voters League in Sunday's paper there was under consideration the offering of another candidate to oppose the candidate offered by the Westsiders. This would be a mistake and we hope it will not be attempted.

Broadly looking at the situation, any qualified citizen has the right to run for office just on his own. But at this stage of our political development we should try to work in organizational harmony on the candidacy issue.

In the meantime, the officials of the Atlanta Negro Voters League should meet as soon as possible and decide on this important question of policy as far as it is concerned in a purely ward issue.

Move Afoot To Force City Committee Vote

The West Side Voters League, a Negro organization, voted Tuesday night to press for legal action to force election of 18 members to the City Executive Committee in the May 13 primary.

Deploring the committee's decision not to qualify any committee candidates in the primary, the league appointed attorneys Cassandra Bernie and E. E. Moore as representatives to confer with the Atlanta Negro Voters' League and formulate plans for a mandamus action.

John Wesley Dobbs said he and Austin T. Walden, cochairmen of the Atlanta Negro Voters' League, had been authorized by the league's executive committee "to take whatever steps necessary to enter Negro candidates" in the primary.

2 CANDIDATES

Walden, an attorney, and Roderick Harris, Negro automobile salesman, recently announced as candidates for two committee posts from the predominantly Negro Third Ward.

The City Executive Committee Monday night voted not to qualify any committee candidates in the primary, thus ignoring legal advice offered by Assistant City Atty. J. Charlie Murphy, who stated that such an election must be held under existing law. The committee's action is an attempt to allow committeemen to hold office as de facto committeemen until Jan. 1, 1958.

J. C. Long, president of West Side Voters League, barred a Constitution reporter from Tuesday night's meeting after C. A. Scott, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, a Negro newspaper, declared "it would be best to release to the press what we want them to have." Scott explained that he was attending the meeting as "a citizen, not as a newspaperman."

DECISION RELEASED

Scott later released to The Constitution the league's decision to bring mandamus action to force an election.

Before the meeting, Harris told the reporter that there is a move under way to increase the Negro voting registration in Atlanta from 18,000 to 50,000. Harris indicated the move is designed primarily to elect Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, and announced candidate for the Board of Education in city-wide voting.

Walden said a meeting of the Atlanta Negro Voters League and the Fulton County Citizens Democratic Club is set for Wednesday to determine future action on the executive committee question.

Several outstanding lawyers expressed belief that a mandamus action probably would compel the committee to hold the election. The question at issue would hinge on whether state laws are specific in ordering the election.

SOUTH ATLANTA COMMUNITY MOBILIZES FOR REGISTRATION

Citizens of South Atlanta in a mass meeting Friday night a South Atlanta Methodist Church planned an all-out effort to get the residents of the area registered on hundred per cent.

The drive will also embrace Carver Community, High Point and Joy Land Park. R. L. Andrews president of the South Atlanta Community Club, stated that comprehensive planning is underway to reach every household in the area.

Assisting in the leadership of the drive are: Mrs. A. R. Hill, manager of Carver Community, and Clyde McCory, director of Bethlehem Community Center.

Mrs. Hattie Goodman is chairman of the transportation committee which is to see that anyone who wishes to register will get a free ride to the courthouse. This project is possible through the cooperation of the South Atlanta Cab Co.

All South Atlanta churches and their pastors are cooperating in the campaign.

OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY

In the general, city-wide effort, activity has been going busily since the inception of the drive. On Monday, the "Free Ride to Register" project got underway with local taxi companies and some private individuals furnishing the transportation.

The schools and colleges have also aided the project. Students have registered en masse at the Courthouse; they have served as guides at the Courthouse and, in some cases, have canvassed various Atlanta communities in the behalf of registration.

Coordinating the activity of the students at Howard High School is H. B. Furlow; at Turner, B. S. Burch and at Washington, Mrs Cleo Love. The Turner High School group was transported to the registration office through the cooperation of Fred Cox of the Dixie Hill Bus Company.

COLLEGE WORKERS

At Morris Brown College, Prof. Prince Wilson has organized the fraternities and sorority groups which are canvassing neighborhoods and distributing pamphlets. At Morehouse, Dr. Robert Brisbane is directing a group of students in similar activity.

Prof. A. B. Wright at Clark College has spear-headed the movement among his students while C A Bacote is functioning at Atlanta University and Spelman.

Mr. Wilson is also chairman of the committee's speakers' bureau which furnished speakers far various group meetings. Among the successful in this area is Heman M. Sweatt, a student at Atlanta University, who spoke to a gathering in the Center Hill Community and at present is completing plans to obtain representative registration in that area.

The drive will officially close on April 13 until after the May 13 election. Aiding the All-Citizens Registration Committee to a great extent is the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is currently conducting its own campaign.

City Executive Committee Uses Stay-At-Home Tactics

City Committee members were accused yesterday of using "stay-at-home" tactics to avoid carrying out a court decision to offer themselves for election in the May 13 primary.

At the same time, T. Elton Drake, chairman of the group, called another meeting for 7:30 p.m. next Monday night. The committee adjourned Monday night without taking action on the election controversy when a jorum failed to attend the meeting.

Mrs. Margaret MacDougall who opposed the original move to bar candidacies for the committee charged that most of the members stayed away to black action on Judge Walter C. Hendrix's order. She said:

"It grieves me to see the majority of our committee betraying the trust placed in them by the citizens who elected them."

Drake said all members of the committee would be canvassed personally to see if they are going to attend the next meeting.

The committee voted not to participate in the May 13 primary after three Negro candidates announced that they would run. Watson Cary, author of the original motion, has denied that he aimed at Attorney A. T. Walden. R. B. (Red Harris) and Miles Amos who have announced that they will run for positions on the committee.

At the Monday night meeting, a resolution was tendered which called on H. T. Chambers, secretary of the committee, to qualify any and all persons who "may desire to become candidates for the office of City Executive Committee in the primary, provided such persons comply with the rules and regulations of the City Executive Committee governing qualifications of candidates." No action was taken on this resolution since a quorum was not present.

Voting List Purged

Registered Voters Drop Here

Fewer Atlantans are qualified to vote for 72 candidates in the May 13 city wide primary than were eligible in the genera election last November, the Fulton Registration office revealed Wednesday.

Figures released by voting registrar Howard Mashburn showed that Negro registration declined along with the whites, although new registration has been fairly heavy. There was a drop of 9,302 voters.

The total voting strength of Atlanta now stands at 110,481. Of this total 17,891 are Negroes while 78,518 are white. A further breakdown shows that 97,409 are Fulton County voters and 13,702 are DeKalb County voters.

Figures released by voting registrar Howard Mashburn showed that Negro registration declined along with the whites, although new registration has been fairly heavy. There was a drop of 9,302 voters.

The decline, however, was said to be due to removal of several names from registration lists because they had not cast a single ballot in the past two years.

The total voting strength of Atlanta now stands at 110,481. Of this total 17,891 are Negroes while 78,518 are white. A further breakdown shows that 97,409 are Fulton County voters and 13,702 are DeKalb County voters.

Registration officials said that the reduction in voting strength came because of a legal requirement to purge non-voting registrants every two years.

Thus it became apparent that a large number of Atlantans have taken the time out to register to vote and then failed to cast a ballot over a two year period in which presidents, governors, senators and those running for smaller offices were elected and defeated.

A breakdown shows 12,859 white voters to 216 Negro voters in the DeKalb County.

Mount Moriah Meet Slated Monday; 2 Rallies Tuesday

Interest in the forthcoming city primary zoomed to an all-time high here yesterday as various political factions mapped strategy for the "last mile" of the historic campaign which will end Tuesday night. Three mammoth mass meetings are slated for Atlanta Monday and Tuesday nights.

The Atlanta Negro Voters League and the Westside Voters League are holding a joint rally Monday night at the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, the Rev. R. Julian Smith, pastor. Close political observers predict that this will be one of the liveliest meetings of the campaign.

An overflow crowd is expected at the final political rally of the campaign Tuesday night at the Wheat Street Baptist Church. This meeting is sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Voters League.

DOBBS RESIGNS

John Wesley Dobbs, who resigned from the Voters League last week, will speak at another political rally Tuesday night at the Big Bethel AME Church. Dobbs injected additional interest in the campaign last week when he announced his support for Charlie Brown.

The mayoralty race continued in the spotlight, although the Third Ward contest between Rod Harris and Miles Amos attracted attention at the rallies last week. Of considerable interest to Atlanta voters is the struggle campaign of Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, who is running for a spot on the City Board of Education.

CLEMENT'S CAMPAIGN

Dr. Clement who is receiving additional support daily is expected to receive the largest number of votes ever received by a Negro candidate. He is competing in a citywide campaign.

The most colorful sidebar of the campaign is the nightly debates between proponents of Mayor Hartsfield, the incumbent, and Charlie Brown, his opponent. Dobbs, well-known political leader, returned from a vacation to take the stump for Charlie Brown.

Dobbs said Mayor Hartsfield did not make good on promises to erect a Negro fire station and to upgrade Negro police.

KING AND ALEXANDER

The Rev. M. L. King and T. M. Alexander, local businessman, took issue with these charges and set up that the mayor has added Negro policewomen and cooperated with local and national conventions that met in Atlanta. Mr. Alexander said that the mayor has provided a good housing program for Atlanta.

Both sides are expected to take up the issues anew at the mass meetings next week.

THIRD WARD

Rod Harris and Miles Amos who are competing for the Third Ward Committee spot have also been in the spotlight. Both men have assured voters that they will conduct themselves in a creditable manner, if elected.

Mr. Harris has contended that his business experience and his former connections with a fraternal organization and a local college qualify him for the job. He has also reminded voters that he was the first person to oannounce for the positioon. Mr. Harris, a car salesman, is backed by the West Side Voters League.

Dr. Amos, on the other hand, maintains that he has lived in the Third Ward for "thirty years" and contends that his experience as owner of a drug store qualifies him for the job. He is backed by the Fulton County Citizens Democratic Club.

Attorney A. T. Walden is also running for a Third Ward Committee post. He is unopposed.

Hartsfield Defeats Brown For Top Spot

Approximately 60,000 Atlanta voters surged to the polls Wednesday in an historic primary election that saw Mayor William B. Hartsfield returned to office by a 6,000 vote majority over his opponent, Charlie Brown, former County Commissioner.

In one of their heaviest turnouts in local history, 13,000 Negro voters from a total of 18,500 registered, rejoiced as three race members won public offices.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, won election to the Atlanta Board of Education for the third ward seat now held by J. H. Lander. At the same time, Dr. Miles Amos, westside druggist, won a decision over Rod Harris, for a Third Ward seat on the City Executive Committee. Atty. A. T. Walden, who had qualified for the second Third Ward post on the City Executive had no opposition and was automatically elected. All returns were complete but unofficial.

Mayor Hartsfield held a lead in early returns and maintained it until the final results were known. The total was Hartsfield 31,970; Brown 25,598. Apparently disappointed over his defeat, Brown told a radio audience, "There was no reason for Negroes to vote solidly for Mr. Hartsfield; there was no race issue involved ..... I campaigned in the Negro community." He said it does not make for good Democratic government for the city to be controlled by a machine."

Mayor Hartsfield, thanking voters for his reelection, commented that Mr. Brown had some Negro support. He said that John Wesley Dobbs had supported Mr. Brown.

"What the people wanted was a mayor who is doing something good and that's what I'm trying to do."

Precinct 3-B, located at E. R. Carter school on Ashby Street, gave Hartsfield 1875 votes to 258 for Brown. A total of 3079 were eligible to cast ballots at the 3-B precinct, and 2108 actually voted. At precinct 5-H in the David T. Howard High School, Hartsfield received 1220 votes to Brown's 103. Of 2,007 voters eligible here, a total of 1323 went to the polls.

Dr. Clement, first Negro in modern times to make a serious bid for public office here, swamped his opponent, 23,000 to 14,000. Dr. Clement drew strong support from many all white precincts. In 3-H, all Negro precinct located in the University Homes Library, Clement received 951 to J. H. Landers' 27 votes. Dr. Clement had carried his campaign into white communities, speaking almost nightly at mass meetings with 73 candidates for various political offices.

Dr. Amos received a total of 2,630 votes from three third ward precincts that are predominantly Negro, while Rod Harris, local auto salesman, received 909 from the same three precincts. Their race marked the first time two Negroes had run against each other for public office in the South.

Atlantans went to the polls to choose 18 members of the board of aldermen and nine members of the Board of Education in addition to the Mayor's race.

Clement drew strong support in all-white wards. In many of these Wards he led his opponent by a sizeable majority.

Winners in aldermanic races were L. O. Moseley, Joe Allen, W. T. Knight, Collie Whittaker, Jack Summers, and Milton Farris. In five races where more than two contestants competed, no single person received a clear majority of votes over their opponent and a run-off election must be held two weeks hence for the two top contenders. In these undecided races, Joe Salem must run against Jim Jackson, Douglas Wood must run against Lester Hardy, Hamilton Douglas must run against Jimmy Vickers, and R. M. Clark must run against Cobb C. Torrence. In board of education races winners were: Neil Baldwin, Franklin Rodgers, Dr. Rufus Clement, J. A. Dilbeck, P. L. Bardin, and Mrs. Cliff Ragsdale.

Seven other members of the Board of Aldermen had no opposition and were automatically elected. These are John White, Ralph Huie, Wayne Blanchard, Ed Gilliam, Raleigh Drennon, and Lee Evans.

Every-Voter-To-The-Polls To Be Planned By JCPDC

Plans for an every-voter-to-the-polls campaign were expected to be adopted by the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council at a meeting held last night in Masonic Temple.

B. W. Wilson, Sr., chairman of the Voters' Planning Committee, presented a series of ideas for attracting "our full vote" to the polls Tuesday, June 2 in the four-candidate Democratic primary run-off. Other members of the committee are E. W. Priestly, A. F. Jordan, W. Harris and Emory O. Jackson.

Meantime similar get-out-the-vote discussions were planned for the various PDC units. The powerful Smithfield Unit headed by Lawson Tellis is scheduled to meet at 7:30 Monday night in the First Congressional Church pastored by the Rev. Milton Williams.

A meeting of the Tittusville Unit, another large-vote-community was expected to be held by the Tittusville Unit of which M. W. Pippen is chairman.

Candidates in the June 2 Democratic primary are Robert C. Arthur, Wade Bradley, R. E. Linbergh and J. T. Waggoner.

Westsiders Honor Primus King; Meet Slated Monday

In keeping with its progressive policy in promoting first class citizenship through a process of education and civic evangelism, The Westside Voters League will sponsor the event of the year at Bethlehem Church of God 858 Hunter Street, Bishop K. H. Burruss, Pastor, on Monday night, May 25th at 8 o'clock.

Just emerging from a city wide campaign, in which a majority of the registered voters participated, this organization will extend its appreciation to those who went all out in expressing their preference for those who spend our tax money and distribute opportunity.

Four of the aldermen are still to be selected in the run-off primary this Wednesday. This is necessary because no candidate for these positions received a majority of the votes cast in these contests.

Aldermanic positions still to be filled and the candidates concerned are:

FIRST WARD: Bracket One, James E. Jackson and Joe Salem.

FOURTH WARD: Brocket One, Douglas Wood and Lester Hardy.

FIFTH WARD: Bracket Two, Jimmy Vickers and Hamilton Douglas, Jr.

EIGHTH WARD: Bracket Two, Cobb C. Torrence and R. M. (Bob) Clark.

After hearing the candidates, the league will hear a special talk in honor of Primus King.

Several of the ministers in the area have stated they would urge their members to attend this meeting. Dr. D. T. Babcock, pastor of St. Mark AME Church, has stated he would attend the meeting and bring a good number of his congregation.

Being among the oldest civic organizations of this sort, the Westside League has been a medium between the voters and the best interest of that community; it has sought a wholesome service for our people and inquired into their needs and deservedness. It has been nonpartisan in its policy and has sought throughout its career the best interest of all the people.

In order to further stimulate the interest of our people in their civic rights and duties, to create a fuller expression on their part in government and to set up a worthy and imperishable ideal among the people, the League will study into the setting aside every year, with appropriate measures, whatw ill be styled as "Primas King Day."

While the ordinary laymen might not fully understand what makes the name stand out in our civic pride, let us briefly state that this name found its place in law books and in many instances identifies a certain decision, which at first was meant to show the un-constitutionality of the white primary, but is now seeing service in various other cases, even those touching corporation law.

Chicagoans growing in political power

Elect aldermen in three wards, hold majority to name 3 more

CHICAGO — The colored voter is rapidly becoming a dominant factor in Chicago politics, says Charles B. Cleveland in a special article in the Chicago Daily News.

Continuing, he declares:

Three of the city's 50 wards, the second, third and 20th, have colored aldermen and colored GOP and Democratic Committeemen and two others—the fourth and sixth have a majority of colored residents but have white aldermen.

On the basis of numbers, colored citizens could elect four of the state's 51 Senators and 10 of the 153 state representatives. Now they have only one senator and four representatives.

Company For Dawson

Some observers believe they may have enough votes to elect a colored U. S. representative from the Second (Hyde Park) district. At present only the first (near South Side) has a colored congressman (William L. Dawson, Democrat).

Colored citizens account for several thousand votes in nearly every South Side ward and the total is constantly growing. They probably are in the majority in at least one West Side ward and constitute a big share of voting strength in most others. Nobody, even politicians whose bread and butter often depends on an accurate nose count—knows exactly the present colored voting strength by wards. It is increasing constantly.

New Total Near 600,000

The city-wide total was 492,000, according to the 1950 census; now it is nearing 600,000. Here, according to the best information I can get, is the colored population by wards:

First—(Loop, near South and and southwest sides) upwards of 30,000 colored residents out of some 83,000 total.

Second — (near South Side) population of 108,000 (1950), almost completely colored.

Third — East of Wentworth between Pershing and 50th sts) 81,000 population, nearly all colored.

Twentieth — (south of the Third ward to 63d st.) 73,000 nearly 100 per cent colored.

Fourth — (east of Third ward from Cottage Grove to the lake) 81,000 population, possibly 60 per cent colored.

Fifth — (Hyde Park) 68,000 population, one of the most rapidly growing colored sections. Upward of 5,000 colored persons; could be as high as 15,000.

Sixth — 63rd and State to 73rd st. and Stony Island) Rapid colored growth here, probably constituting 60 per cent of the 75,000 population.

Need Additional Wards

This area on Chicago's South Side has increased so rapidly that some authorities on redistricting believe an even breakdown of population would require two additional colored wards be carved from this territory.

From this heart of the colored area, there has been a spillover into nearly every other South and Southwest side ward.

There are several thousand colored residents in the 11th, 14th and 17th wards where they have penetrated west of Wentworth, once a western boundary of the colored neighborhood

There are upwards of 3,500 colored residents in the Eighth ward. This ward, lying south and east from 73rd st. and Indiana, has no colored residents as recently as six years ago.

Committeeman Named

There are several thousand colored residents in the Ninth and 10th wards in far South Chicago; probably 5,000 in the 16th (Englewood) district; 10,000 in the Morgan Park area of the 19th ward.

As a sign of increasing strength of colored voters, Democrats recently named a colored fourth ward committeeman and are considering another as leader of the Sixth ward. Both wards previously have been under white leadership.

Equally important, but less publicized, has been the rapid growth of colored strength on West Side, traditional bulwark of the Democratic organization.

35,000 In 24th Ward

In the 24th (northwest of Ogden and Sacramento), the 1950 census showed 12,500 colored out of a population of 59,000; today it is at least 40 per cent colored and some estimate it as high as 50 per cent.

On the near North Side the 42nd ward is better than one third colored and estimated 25 000 to 30,000 out of a total population of 70,000.

Thus far, the colored citizen, despite his numerical strength, has not become a power on the West Side.

Politically, the colored vote has been Democratic. Before Roosevelt, and even through the 1932 election, the colored vote was Republican.

Even last November (1952), when other voting blocs went Ike, the colored voter remained with the Democrats.

Registration Clerk

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (ANP) —Charles Monger, Indianapolis politico, has been appointed chief assistant to the Democratic voters' registration clerk in the Marion County courthouse, the first time that a Negro Democrat has been promoted to this position.

Can't Register

Race Citizens Sue For Right to Vote

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—Five Negro citizens of Plaquemine's Parish filed suit Tuesday in the United States District Court here against Frank Giordane, register of voters for Plaquemines Parish, charging that he violated the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States by refusing to qualify them as voters solely on the ground of race and color.

The plaintiffs, represented by Attys. Louis Berry and Earl J. Amedee of New Orleans, are Victor Hagas, Douglas Williamson, Edward Parker, Louis James and Osgood Williamson.

The petition charges that the Plaquemines Registrar of Voters has no central office located within the parish for the registration of voters and that he registers citizens at his home in Buras, La., and various and sundry parts of the parish.

* * *

THE PLAINTIFFS allege that Douglas Williamson, Ragas, Parker and other qualified Negroes presented themselves to the registrar in his home, but he refused to test and register them.

His refusal, the plaintiffs allege, was due solely to their race and color.

The petition states that on June 30, 1953, a mimeographed circular was posted in the post office of Potash, La., notifying citizens that registration would be held July 1-3 in the personnel office, Port Sulphur, La.

Douglas Williamson, Parker and James, the petition states, went to the designated office July 1, but were told Registrar Giordano was not there. The next day, Osgood Williamson and Ragas sought to register, but were told the registrar had transferred his office elsewhere.

* * *

THE PLAINTIFFS contend that Giordano intentionally absented himself from the office and then transferred his operations to keep from registering Negroes.

When met accidentally by Negro citizens, the petition states, he tells them he does not have his registration books available.

Further, the defendant has never failed or refused to fairly test and register white persons as electors, the petition avers. There are no Negroes registered as voters in the entire parish.

The plaintiffs asked the court to enter a judgment declaring that the policy, custom, usage and practice of the defendant in denying them and other Negroes similarly situated the right to register and qualify in Plaquemines Parish solely on account of race and color, a denial of the equal protection guaranteed in the United States Constitution.

* * *

THEY ASKED further that the court issue a permanent injunction forever restraining and enjoining the defendant from denying and refusing to register eligible Negroes solely on account of their race and color.

Time To Realize The Simple Truth

FOR the first time in the history of Plaquemine Parish Negroes were registered to vote last week. This action was the indirect result of a suit against the registrar of voters of the parish. Oddly enough the five men who sued were registered with no difficulty whatsoever. Whether any other Negroes in the parish were likewise registered was not immediately ascertained.

The reason that the registering of the five Negroes to vote in the above mentioned parish makes big news is because Plaquemines Parish is one of two parishes that Leander Perez, staunch Dixiecrat boss and avowed white supremist, rules with a reputed iron hand. Up until recently few whites and no Negroes had the courage to challenge the Dixiecrat leader in his political baliwick. The legend of the parish has it that what Perez says goes and nobody asks any questions.

Fear of the tight little political machine which Perez allegedly bosses is supposedly responsible for the lack of political activity on the part of all eligible citizens. Legend has it the way democracy works in the two parishes Perez politically dominates, is only faintly recognizable.

Ironically enough, the same Perez is one of the legal counsel for LSU in fighting the admittance of Negro students to its undergraduate school. Foreign students of all colors are welcomed.

To the world at large that is trying to understand our democratic way of life, the fact that Negroes have to sue for the right to vote and the right to attend a state supported school in the land of professed democracy is undoubtedly confusing and puzzling. It is likewise puzzling and frustrating to many on the home front. Especially is this so in the light of the determined efforts to purge this country of Reds and fellow travelers whose main objective is the undermining and overthrow of the present form of government. Granted that it is quite important to flush out the Reds who threaten our way of life, it is equally important to flush out those who willfully and skillfully thwart the full realization of democracy for all people. The woods are full of them in the South and they need flushing out.

Negroes are primarily the victims who are denied full participation in our democratic form of government like other American citizens. The Negro community and the rest of the colored people in the world wonder why no congressional committee probes those native born like Leander Perez, Govs. Byrnes and Talmadge for instance, who continually attempt to thwart the democratic concept in favor of white supremacy. Negroes want no truck with either white or red supremacy. They are primarily interested in seeing democracy work the same way for all Americans regardless of creed or color. It's time the congressional and political leaders of the nation realize this simple truth.

Negroes Register In Plaquemines For First Time

The five citizens who two weeks ago filed suit against Frank Giordano, registrar of voters for Plaquemines parish, for denying them the right to become registered voters because of race and color were registered at their respective homes, it was learned this week.

The petition, which revealed repeated refusals to test and examine qualified Negroes, brought speedy results for Victor Ragas, Douglas Williamson, Edward Parker, Louis James and Osgood Williamson. However it was not learned whether the registrar had tested any of the many other qualified Negro citizens.

According to Attorney Louis Berry, who is one of the attorneys for the plaintiffs, the suit was a class action and by registering the five men does not make the question moot. Earl J. Amedee is the other attorney.

The 20 days that the registrar has before answering the petition has not expired. The action was filed with the United States District court for the Eastern division of Louisiana of the New Orleans division of the federal court.

Atty. Berry 'Explains' Alexandria Ruling On Segregated Registration

Alexandria — Published reports Friday indicated that an injunction against segregation of Negro and white registrants in the Rapides Parish registrar of voters' office has been thrown out by the second circuit court of appeals.

The report was made by Assistant District Attorney A. M. D'Angelo last Thursday that the injunction against former registrar O. G. Beauregard was dismissed by the appellate judges since Beauregard no longer is in office and the injunction therefore is "moot."

Judge Al V. Hundley granted the temporary injunction in Ninth District Civil Court on Feb. 27 as the result of a suit by Attorney Louis Berry on behalf of Nemire Cooper and Fred Hill.

Monday afternoon when contacted in his New Orleans office, Attorney Berry said the story which appeared on the matter was entirely different, and twisted.

He said, "It (the story) was a case of playing politics and trying to save 'face'. We won the case in the lower court, and asked that it be dismissed after Beauregard resigned."

According to the petition, "It is submitted that the petitioner sought and obtained a strictly in personnam judgment against Octave G. Beauregard, which judgment and the issues predicated thereon have become 'moot" since the respondent is no longer the registrar of voters for Rapides parish. This appeal should, therefore, be dismissed.

"It is an elementary principle that a court will not decide moot or abstract questions of law.

"In this case, an affirmation or reversal of the judgment would not have any practical effect, whatsoever, since the suit is against Octave G. Beauregard who is no longer the registrar of voters for Rapides parish.

"In conclusion, it is submitted that our democratic ideology is engaged in a mortal struggle with the forces of reaction, intolerance, and oppression throughout the world; and that the best antidote to communism is to make democracy work for all of the people regardless to race, color, or creed."

The charges stemmed from the practice of registering white voters inside the office and setting up a special booth for Negro voters in the hall.

The injunction granted by Judge Hundley would have ruled out the practice of registering Negro and white voters separately.

Registrar Under Fire

Sue for Right To Vote in La.

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

BATON ROUGE—Kermit M. Pinsonat, registrar of voters for Pointe Coupee Parish, New Roads, La., was made defendant in a suit filed Thursday in the Eastern District of the U. S. District Court here by David Ashwood and John Meyers who charged him with refusing to register qualified Negroes as voters.

Represented by Atty. Louis Berry, New Orleans, the plaintiffs charged that Pinsonat, Aug. 15, 1952, refused to test and register them and other qualified Negroes.

FURTHER, THEY quote him as saying he would not test and register them "unless they had a court order compelling him to do so."

This, the petition contends, was solely due to their race and color "in violtaion of the laws of the United States and more particularly the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

According to the petition, the defendant has persisted in a policy of denying and refusing to fairly test and qualify any Negroes in Pointe Coupee Parish as electors, simply and solely on account of their race and color.

* * *

THE PLAINTIFFS asked the Federal Court to advance the case on the docket and order a speedy hearing.

Right To Vote Upheld By U. S. District Court

Shreveport, La.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals last week affirmed the decision of the United States District Court in which it was held that Mrs. Mary K. Bruce, the registrar of Bossier parish, was guilty of discriminatory practices in regard to the registration of Negro voters.

The order was handed down by Chief Judge Hutcheson which declared that "a careful examination of the opinion of the court in the light of the record, convinces us that the district judge correctly appraised the evidence in the case and its effect in the law."

Last April 18, Judge Porterie rendered an opinion in favor of Negro plaintiffs seeking to exercise their right to vote as citizens.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs are Jesse N. Stone and Vanue P. Lacour.

Refuses To Fairly Test And Qualify Negro Registrants

Negro residents of Pointe Coupee parish last week filed a petition against Kermit M. Pinsonat, registrar of voters, in the United States District Court, alleging that the defendant, while acting as a state officer, refused to test and to register non-whites unless they had a court order compelling him to do so.

Atty. Louis Berry filed the action.

The petition stated that on Friday, August 15, 1952, the petitioners and other qualified Negroes presented themselves to the defendant for the purpose of qualifying and to have him register them.

Pinsonat, according to the petition, failed to register those Negroes who presented themselves to him for registration solely because of their race and color, which was in violation of the laws of the United States and more particularly the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

"The defendant has persisted in a policy, nying and refusing to fairly test and to qualify any Negroes in Pointe Coupee parish, as electors, simply and solely on account of their race and color.

"That on the other hand the defendant has never failed and or refused to fairly test and to register white persons as electors, upon due application."

The Negro plaintiffs pointed out further that they "are suffering irreparable injury and are threatened with irreparable injury in the future. They have no plain, adequate or complete remedy to redress the wrongs and illegal acts herein complained of other than this suit for a declaration of rights and an injunction, any other remedy to which plaintiffs and

Judge Hundley Issues History Making Decree In Alexandria Vote Suit

(By Staff Correspondent)

Alexandria.—A new chapter was written in race relations of the Deep South here Friday when a southern judge sitting on the bench in the Ninth Judicial District court, handed down a strongly worded opinion against Jim Crow registration practices and customs found in some parts of this state.

It was the first time that such an action had been filed in a state court seeking both a declaratory judgment and a permanent injunction.

The silver-haired 66-year-old Judge Allen V. Hundley who handed down the decision has spent more than half of his life in public office as a clerk of circuit court, as an assistant district attorney and as a district attorney.

The former Orleanian's precedent-making injunction was aimed against the Rapides parish registrar of voters, Octave G. Beauregard who was tried on charges of forcing Negroes to answer all sorts of questions outside of the registration office in the corridor while whites were permitted to register without difficulty in the registrar's office.

Atty. Louis Berry of this city and of New Orleans conducted the court action through the efforts and support of the Rapides Parish Voters League of which he is the president and legal counsel.

Nemire Cooper and Fred Hill acted as plaintiffs.

Judge Hundley ruled as follows:

"It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the rule be absolute, and that a permanent injunction issued in favor of Nemire Cooper and Fred Hill, plaintiffs in the rule, and against Octave G. Beauregard, registrar of voters of Rapides parish and defendant in rule; enjoining, restraining and prohibiting him, his agents and deputies from setting up, maintaining and operating a segregated system of registering voters, based simply and solely on race and color;

". . . and from persisting in a custom, policy, practice and usage of making it harder and more difficult for Negroes to register than is made for white applicants; and from subjecting Negroes to tests, questions and conditions which are not required of, or administered to white persons; and to restrain and enjoin him and his deputies and agents from making any distinction, whatsoever, based on race and color, in registering citizens to vote in Rapides parish.

"It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the policy, custom, practice and usage of providing inferior registration facilities for Negroes simply and solely because of race and color is in violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and that the policy, custom, practice and usage, by the registrar of voters and his deputies, of making it harder and more difficult for Negroes to register and vote, simply and solely because of their race and color, violates the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal Constitution.

"It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the policy, custom, practice and usage of making distinction because of race or color in registering citizens, by the registrar and his deputies, violates the 14th and 15th amendments to the federal Constitution."

The plaintiffs contended that Beauregard's system of setting aside a small room for prospective Negro registrants and denying them general use of the registration office was unconstitutional and was a means of depriving them of the ballot.

Louisiana Negroes Attack Jimcrow Register Set-Up

ALEXANDER, La., Feb. 16 — (Special) — Octave G. Beauregard, registrar of voters of Rapides Parish has been sued because of reportedly Jim Crow practices against Negroes in the operations of his office.

The action was filed here Saturday by Attorney Louis Berry, president of the Rapides Voters League and legal council of the body in the Ninth Judicial Court. The plaintiffs were Nemire Cooper and Fred Hill.

According to the petition, the plaintiffs seek an injunction against Beauregard, his agents and deputies who allegedly operates a Jim Crow system in their office.

File 2nd Suit Against Point Coupee Registrar

New Roads.—Kermit M. Pinsonat, registrar of voters of Pointe Coupee parish, has been sued for his alleged refusal to test and to qualify eligible Negroes as potential voters because of their color.

Signet Caufield, Leon Lafayette, Rev. Edward Davis, Solar Lafayette, O'Neal Pullet, Mmes. Beulah Pullet and Mamie Caufield were the plaintiffs.

They are seeking a permanent and action filed against this registrar injunction and a declaratory judg- within the past few weeks. ment. They contend that the registrar is violating the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Pending in the federal court is the suit.

The action represents the second Pinsonat.

Atty. Louis Berry of New Orleans and Alexandria and Vanue P. Lacour of Baton Rouge filed the suit.

Negroes Vote In Hammond Election First Time Since Reconstruction

Election Called Most Peaceful In Town's History

HAMMOND, La., April 13 — (Special) — Negroes in Hammond, Louisiana, voted for the first time since the days of reconstruction. They went to the polls on Tuesday in the Mayoralty election and helped to elect the incumbent Mayor Stire and Commissioner of Sts. Ellezy in the most peaceful election in the most peaceful election in many a day in the Strawberry center, according to Rovan Stanley, president of the Peoples Defense League Branch of Hammond, Louisiana.

From present returns there seems to be a run-off of the office for Commissioner of Finance with Candidate Vial opposing the incumbent.

Now that the test is over and Negroes have proven that they are ready to assume responsibilities with every privilege, I think that the going will be easy in the adjoining parishes. At present Negroes are not voting in Livingston parish. And attempts have been made to abuse, threaten and instill fear by threats and vicious rumors to prevent the few registered Negro voters of St. Helena Parish from going to the polls, said Ernest J. Wright, director of the League.

For three years Wright worked with the citizens of Tangipahoa parish, helping them to organize on a parish-wide basis. Among those who spearheaded the right to vote drive were Rovan Stanley, Alvin Varnado, T. R. Williams, J. W. Elliott, Robert A. Johnson, Elijah Brown, Mrs. Myrtle Gordon, Roland Walker, Ben McGary, James H. Crawford, Grady Mickins, Rev. E. M. Booker, Alvin Holden, parish president of the Peoples Defense League, Blanches Mitchell, Leonard Holden, and Robert E. Jackson.

The Mayor in a pre-election speech promised the Negro citizens of Hammond schools, playgrounds, better police protection and greater opportunities and more participation in local government.

"I solicit your support and vote. If you vote for me, I will give you a good city administration. I am not going to make any fantastic promises, but I will promise you a fair and square deal."

District Attorney elect Joseph Sims, candidate for Attorney General in the past gubernatorial election, in a pre-election speech said that his office would do everything to assure peace on election day. "Go to the polls early and do what you are going to do. No one will know how you voted but yourself and your God. You have nothing to fear but fear itself," Sims concluded.

Judge Orders Registration Of Negroes

BATON ROUGE, La. — Another breach has been made in the segregation wall by the ruling of a district judge here that the Pointe Coupee parish registrar of voters cannot refuse to register persons because of their color.

Judge J. Skelly Wright ordered Kermit M. Pinsonant to stop the practice of refusing to register Negroes on the grounds of race or color. Pinsonant is the parish registrar.

The ruling came as the result of a suit filed by John Meyer and David Ashbury of Pointe Coupee parish.

It was the third such suit filed in the parish since 1950. The first suit was filed against Registrar Rufus Bergeron, who resigned before the case could be heard.

The other suit was filed in 1952 at the same time that the Meyer-Ashbury case was filed.

Negroes in Pointe Coupee parish have organized a political group for the purpose of urging Negroes to register for the parish elections in June.

In handing down his ruling, Judge Wright stated that the policy, custom, usage, and practice of denying the plaintiffs and all Negroes permission to register and to qualify as electors on the basis of race and color was a denial of equal protection of the laws as granted by the 14th amendment to the constitution.

He also stated that it was a denial of the right to vote as prescribed in the 15th amendment.

Attorney for the plaintiffs was Louis Berry, of New Orleans.

Negroes Register For The First Time In Thirty Years

SHREVEPORT — A three-year legal battle by Negro citizens of Bossier parish was won Friday, as Mrs. Mary K. Bryce, registrar of voters, broke the 30-year ban against registering Negroes and qualified two Negroes as voters.

This action culminated a three-year legal fight thru the state supreme court. Attorneys Jesse N. Stone and Vance Lacour were attorneys for the Negroes.

First Order Of Business—Registration

NEW Orleans is getting ready for two very important elections that will definitely effect us as a group and yet we find that there are only about 20,000 Negroes registered in Orleans Parish.

Political groups throughout the city are beginning an all-out drive for the increased registration throughout the parish and state of Louisiana. Every native-born and naturalized Negro should be deeply interested in getting registered and voting.

We consider it their duty to work and help maintain good government as a means of safeguarding the future of the American way of life—the world's greatest democracy and this great country.

It just so happens that there are some Negroes who are not interested. They are the ones who complain about civic, economic and political injustice and are too lazy and disinterested to register in order to qualify themselves to vote in all elections in order that they might help to right some of the many wrongs of which they complain and secure their share of privileges and rights guaranteed under the constitution.

After many years of hard work, Negroes in New Orleans and other sections of Louisiana now have the ballot. But after going into the courts to obtain their inalienable rights, we find that there are thousands of eligible Negroes in the city and in the parishes who are not making any effort to do so.

We urge every social club, every church, every civic group, every lodge, every business to help eliminate the backwardness in the race by recruiting everyone within the community who is qualified to get his name on the registration books.

Use every available influence at your command to help overcome this obstacle. Make the Negro see that the rights of his people are fully attained by use of the ballot.

Negroes in New Orleans and of Louisiana need many opportunities for advancement.

These opportunities can be achieved by helping to elect competent and intelligent officials of the city, the state and the nation who are concerned about the well being of **all** people and not just a privileged class.

Make them see the point that they are sleeping on their rights.

Our fault is this. We wait until just a few weeks before the books are to close and then make a grand rush for the registration office and find it is too late. We

Midtown:

Voters In Key Role In Victory

By HOWARD B. WOODS
Argus City Editor

Negro voters played a key role in the 61,657 plurality given Democratic mayor-elect Raymond Tucker over his Republican opponent, Carl G. Stifel, and already there is speculation concerning the amount of consideration and representation the group will receive under the new administration.

Tucker ran heavily in the Negro populated Wards, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth. This represented a loyalty swing to the Democratic Party, despite this group's loss of Mark Eagleton in the primary.

ONE ALDERMAN

One Negro alderman was a winner in the aldermanic race. DeWitt T. Lawson, the Democratic incumbent, defeated his Republican opponent, Walter Lowe in the Nineteenth Ward. The Democrats gained three additional board positions.

Stifel lost favor with many Negro voters with his endorsement of the "Blue Ribbon" candidates for the St. Louis Board of Education, thereby dropping the lone Negro candidate, the Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson. Then, too, many Negroes were sensitive about the character of Stifel's campaign which many thought "talked down" to the group, inferring that Negro citizens preferred chaos and rather than a clean city.

NICHOLSON POLLS LARGEST

Although the Rev. Dr. Nicholson lost out in his campaign, he managed to poll the largest number of votes ever garnered by a Negro running for the post. During the final days of the campaign, colored voters carried on a whispering campaign that instructed voters to vote for Nicholson only, ignoring the other three posts to be filled on the board.

Failure of the Citizens' Committee, which picked the "Blue Ribbon" candidates for the board race, to include a Negro on its slate may have cost them two seats. The Committee won a victory for only two of its four candidates—Daniel Schlafly and Louis H. Antoine.

TRIED FOR VOTE

The "Blue Ribbon" slate had met with Negro leaders prior to their campaign seeking their support, but were questioned sharply by that group as to why the committee that selected them did not see fit to place a Negro in the quartet. Shortly after the meeting, a citizens' committee from the midtown area drafted the Rev. Dr. Nicholson for the race.

There were some rumblings in the community also in regard to the School Tax Levy of $1.15 on each $100 of assessed property valuation, which won out by a two to one vote. Negro citizens talked darkly of "disappointments" by the Board of Education in the administering of the last bond issue voted for schools and possible resistance to it.

"We are faced with being obstructionists to achieve our goals for our children or go along with the what is right to help the entire educational system," one citizen commented.

A Job For Negro Women

Ever since last week's elections, politicians have been busy analyzing results and noting trends. "Off year" elections are studied carefully as they give an indication of the "way the wind is blowing." Political experts don't relax between presidential elections. They study every local political contest, no matter how small and insignificant the office might be, for the small election in 1953 may be a key to the major one in 1956.

Negroes can and should take a lesson from the politicians. We are prone to forget about politics for the most part except during a national election year. We neglect to build up our political fences during the off years and, as a result, we too often miss the boat when it comes to making our votes count for all they are worth.

During each presidential election campaign, we become enthusiastic and excited, but once the ballots are cast and counted, we turn our thoughts and energies to other matters. Out here in the Middle West, particularly, we have not used our vote to the best advantage. Too many of us fail to register. Others stay at home on election day.

What can we do about it and why do we bring the subject up at this time?

We bring it up now because if our group is to be politically effective in 1956 and in subsequent elections, we must begin NOW to build up our voting strenght. Before we go further, we want to make it clear that we are not speaking in terms of partisan politice. We are not interested in how you vote, but we want to be sure that you vote.

What the Negro needs to become strong politically is a group of missionaries who will go out and talk about the importance of getting every qualified person to register and vote.

We can think of no better group of persons to do such a job than our women who are already organized into clubs of one sort or another over these United States. Club women meet periodically and spend their time playing cards, sewing, or just chatting. A lot of valuable time and energy is spent on non-essential activity while a job which is vital to the Negro's future goes begging.

We are calling this week upon our club women to volunteer for service in a campaign to get Negroes registered and prepared to vote. Just as the League of Women Voters has awakened women to the power that lies in the ballot and makes them intelligent voters by keeping them abreast of current issues, the Negro needs a team of vigilantes who will bestir Negro voters from their apathy and inspire them to use their right of franchise.

Club women alone could do the job in every community.

The CALL will give front page prominence to the first club in the Middlel West which offers to spend some of its time in promoting the "every Negro registered, every Negro voting" idea.

Uncle Sam Cracks Whip; Now Negroes Can Vote!

party registration law of 1950 which became the basis of a long court fight between the white Republican faction of this state known as the "lily whites" and the Howard faction known as the "black and tans" because of its predominant Negro membership.

NAACP Paves Way for Negro Vote in Mississippi

NEW YORK—"How many bubbles to a bar of soap?"

"What is the due process of law?"

These and similar questions would be asked of a Negro who tried to register to vote in Forrest County, Mississippi.

But the Department of Justice has said there will be no more such questions asked of Negroes or anybody else, hereafter.

That is, the Justice Department has advised the NAACP that the election officials of Hattiesburg, Forrest County, Miss., have agreed to abide by the law of the land and not ask such questions again.

In a letter to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, in answer to a complaint filed by the NAACP in behalf of nine qualified persons who were refused registration privileges, Warren Olney III, assistant attorney—general, replied:

"Following the completion of our investigation in the matter, we have been assured by the Registrar of Voters that he will henceforth follow the law in considering applications for voting registration. Under the circumstances, therefore, we shall withhold further action unless complaints are received indicating that the alleged discriminatory practice is being maintained. If you should receive any such complaints, we should appreciate your advising us of them."

No More 'Soap Bubbles' Questions For Negro Voters In Mississippi

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The complaints were filed with James M. McInerney, then Assistant Attorney General, April 30, 1952, after the nine persons, three women and six men, had been refused the right to register to vote on April 11. They asserted that they "possessed all the qualifications as prescribed by the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, have tried to register from time to time" and have been asked such questions as "How many bubbles in a bar of soap?" and "What is the due process of law?"

The complaints also charged that they were denied registration rights by two white women, employees of the registrar of voters and reported to be deputy registrars, who told the nine they were not authorized to register them. The Negroes would have to return when the registrar of the county was there. However, the two ladies continued to register white voters.

In the complaints to Assistant Attorney General McInerney, Marshall pointed out that the action of the registrar and his deputies was in violation of the constitution of the State of Mississippi and the 14th and 15th amendments of the United States. The NAACP special counsel then asked for an immediate investigation "of these complaints and the necessary definitive action to insure the protection of the right of qualified Negro electors to register and vote."

NEGRO CITIZENS VOTE FOR FIRST TIME IN STATE'S HISTORY

TUPELO, Miss., May 12 — (DSN)—Negro citizens of Tupelo, the county site of Lee County, which was organized in 1826, and one of the important towns in the Northeast section of the state voted for the first time in the election here today.

According to estimates some forty or more Negro citizens cast their ballots in the election in which the local voters were making their choice of a Mayor, Aldermen and a full slate of City officials.

No incident of any kind towards Negro voters was reported at the polling places located for the most part in the town's business section and in predominately white neighborhoods.

Local Negro leaders were elated over the voting and said that today marked the beginning of a new era in inter-racial goodwill, and in the towns growth and progress.

Mississippi Negro Files Vote Law Suit

JACKSON, Miss., May 21 (AP) —Perry Howard, Negro Republican leader of Jackson and Washington, D. C., filed suit in U. S. District Court today seeking a permanent injunction against enforcement of a Mississippi law that denied his faction the right to appear on the state ballot under the GOP banner.

The long contemplated action, attacks the Mississippi political

Negro Vote Potential Alarms

Study Shows That It Could Easily Become Balance Of Power In Mississippi

By KENNETH TOLER

JACKSON, Miss., June 6. — Mississippi's potential voting strength on a "free and 21" qualifying prerequisite basis would be 1,075,000.

Slightly less than half that number, or an estimated 525,000, is now qualified in all respects to vote. Of that number, 117,000 did not bother to participate in the all-important 1951 statewide election when offices from Governor to constables in the 410 beats in the 82 counties were filed.

Negroes are said to make up about 20,000 of the state's total eligible voters as of now. Fewer than half were estimated to have voted in the 1951 primaries.



Mr. Toler

However, with United States supreme court nullification of what have been strictly "all white" primaries, a larger than ever registration of Negroes is forecast by the time the 1955 election for Governor rolls around. That decision, rendered in 1944, has already been felt in Mississippi registration lists, once almost "all white," and it has in a measure minimized the stringent qualification prerequisities set down in the constitution of 1890.

Those potent observations are contained in a recent study of "The Mississippi Electorate" by William Buchanan of the Social Science Research Center of Mississippi State College.

In a challenging approach to the situation, Mr. Buchanan's study points out that "a decade ago it would have been possible to analyze the Mississippi electorate with no reference to Negro voting beyond a statement of the fact that it was so minimal that it could not change any statistic by as much as one percentage point."

Negro Vote's Importance Grows

"Today, however," the report states, "the Negro vote, while yet of marginal statistical significance, is one of the potential factors in Mississippi politics which deserves the benefit of the little light that available figures shed on it."

"It may be obvious on the surface, at least, that the 'cause' of low Negro voting is the carry-over from the 'white primary,' an institution which was held unconstitutional in 1944," the study relates. "It is equally obvious, from another point of view, that the 'cause' of the high Negro vote, in comparison to previous years, is this supreme court decision."

Indicative of the rise in Negro-voter qualifying, the Buchanan study shows that in 1947 slightly more than one per cent of that race's adult population was registered in Mississippi against four per cent as of now. Using the increase in Louisiana as a base since Negro voting there was slowest to develop, the report said if the trend here is the same, "the best projection for the 1955 gubernatorial campaign would be around 10 per cent, or 50,000, and for the 1956 presidential campaign about 12 per cent, or 60,000."

"Considering either rates or percentages, a total of 40,000 to 50,000 registered Negroes in the next gubernatorial primary and around 50,000 to 60,000 for the next presidential election is a conservative estimate for Mississippi," Mr. Buchanan said. "Should only half these newly registered voters actually cast a ballot, this would mean an increase in gubernatorial turnout by some 10 per cent of the 1952 figure."

Could Swing Election

A large Negro vote could be the "balance of power" in the sharply divided factional lines in primaries. In the 1951 runoff for Governor, when 393,188 voted, the winner won by 9,256 votes. Counties with heavy Negro population—and their ultimate qualification as electors — could possibly witness the potency of this asserted "balance of power" vote, assuming it followed a "bloc" pattern. However, in North Carolina it was found, and demonstrated in a United States senate race some years ago, that "bloc voting" works both ways.

Apparently taking their cue from what happened in North Carolina, Mississippi Negroes are ultra-cautious to keep as secret as possible their preferences in state contests. They realize its consequences.

The Buchanan study points out that "the presence of Negro population in certain counties stimulates" the interest and is reflected in the fact that "white turnout in gubernatorial contests is some four percentage points higher where the Negro population is large than where it is small." An explanation of that tendency is that "black-belt whites have more concern in maintaining established racial and economic patterns."

State in Process of Change

Under the heading, "The Changing Electorate," the study asserts that "Mississippi is in a process of change and growth."

"People are moving from farms to towns and cities," it explained. "The population of the southern half of the state is increasing at the expense of the northern half. Agriculture is being balanced with industry. Farming is becoming mechanized.

"As a result, contacts—vocational, social, political and economic — between Mississippians and the people of the North, East and Midwest are becoming more frequent and more vital. Communication of ideas has been facilitated. Radio has penetrated shacks of croppers who never bothered to read newspapers. Television has inched up from New Orleans, down from Memphis and over from Alabama.

"Unions are organizing in towns where a few years ago there were no industries to organize.

"Negroes, especially the young men in the most productive ages, are moving off the farm and into the cities or out of the state. Oil, tung nuts, beef cattle and hydro-electric power are changing the economy.

"Some of these changing conditions, perhaps all of them, may be expected to have an effect on the political complexion of the state," the study points out.

Warning to Citizens

Somewhat in support of "local self-government," the report winds up with this statement:

"So far as voting is concerned, the effective political community is one in which the citizen can see clearly the consequences of his political actions."

In the foreword of the study, John K. Bettersworth, chairman of the Social Science Research Center, said it is "the first in a series of interdisciplinary research projects undertaken under a grant from the General Education Board."

"It is not integral to the series, but rather the product of a preliminary stock-taking venture intended to collect secondary data about the political life of Mississippi in order to isolate some of the crucial areas of study," he said.

Staff members who contributed valuable advice and assistance to Mr. Buchanan were Dr. Harald A. Pedersen, professor of sociology and rural life; Dr. J. H. McLendon of the department of history and government; Miss Anne O. Busby, graduate assistant in government, and Mrs. Janie W. Johnson, secretary of the center.

A chart shows that of the 1,075,000 eligible to register, 525,000 were in that category. Of the 525,000 qualified electors, it shows that 408,000 voted in the first 1951 primary for governor; 393,188 in the runoff; 286,000 in the November, 1952 presidential election; 214,000 for United States senator in August, 1952, and 88,000 in the 1950 contests for United States representatives.

About The Capitol

Come July, and the guarded secret of United States Senator James O. Eastland as to his political future is expected to be revealed. A close friend of the senior senator told Gov. Hugh White the revelation will be made then and that it will be that Senator Eastland will seek re-election next year. Equally as positive he will retire are other-as-close friends of Senator Eastland.

Other announcements are also being held in abeyance pending the anticipated July one. Several of those mentioned as likely candidates are to "choose not to run" if the senator does. Whether others will make the race regardless, as they are quoted, remains for development.

If Senator Eastland does run, some of the 1955 gubernatorial aspirants insist they will demand a statement of position from him as to his active participation plans for 1955. He has consistently backed, openly and apparently without fear of consequences, Paul B. Johnson in past contests.

A member of the Public Service Commission said if private utilities it is supposed to regulate keep bypassing it by resort to the courts and Federal Communications Commission in Washington the legislature should do one of two things. Commissioner Howard Little of Corinth said the lawmakers should either strengthen the commission's authority and staff to back it up, or else abolish the commission. Southern Bell Telephone has used the courts as a bypass, and Western Union Telegraph the FCC in Washington.

Gov. Hugh White is looking around for a new fishing camp site. He recently sold his two-story camp on the banks of the Pascagoula River north of Biloxi.

Probably the first blind man to be conferred Masonic degrees in Mississippi will be Icey Day of Kosciusko, veteran Attala County lawmaker. He is to be "raised" next Tuesday night in ceremonies over which Tom Q. Ellis, clerk of the state supreme court and state Masonic leader, will preside. Mr. Day is one of the ablest of state lawmakers. He does not consider, nor let, his condition a handicap. He is a lawyer by profession, and more than a good samatarian for other blind, whose interests he has ably cared for in the Legislature and otherwise.

Racial Voting Relations Hit New High in Miss. Elections

Negro Registration, Balloting Indicates New Trend in State

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., June 6—A new high in racial voting-relations exists in this once characterized "white supremacy" stronghold of Mississippi. That is evidenced by the increased Negro participation in Democratic primaries formerly exclusive all-white affairs.

Recent statewide municipal primaries in which Negroes voted without hindrance noted vividly a color-change in the state's political makeup. In at least one instance, the Negro vote accounted for almost half the majority gained by a victor. Had the admitted "bloc" vote shifted, the winner's margin would have been dangerously close instead of one-sided as was the case.

Decade Ago

The situation today compares with what it was a decade ago when it would have been possible to analyze the Mississippi electorate with no reference to Negro voting beyond a statement of the fact that it was so minimal that it could not change any statistic by as much as 1 percentage point. That's because it wasn't many years ago that Negroes were not permitted to register as qualified electors; yet the poll tax, a prerequisite to voting, was assessed against them and in cases of property ownership, paid along with the other levies.

Threats, coercion and actual personal encounters faced by Negroes who in the past presented themselves for registration are passe. Few counties now refuse to register them, some because registrars fear federal action and suits against their official bonds. However, few areas still "discourage" Negro registration through various ruses.

Another factor in the increased Negro registration is the improved educational standard of the race. There was a time, not too far distant, when a constitutional challenge to interpret any section of that 1890 document to the satisfaction of the qualifying official was a deterrent. However, many registrars no longer raise that barrier.

Changed Attitude

Indicative of a changed attitude is 1952 legislative refusal to approve submission to the people of a constitutional amendment tightening qualifications by requiring applicants to pass a "good morals" test to the satisfaction of the qualifying officer, as well as to give a dissertation on constitutional government. Applicants for the status of qualified electors would also have had to be able to write.

In this highly factional state where state offices are filled by a narrow majority vote, the Negro is feared as the "balance of power" if that race registers in great strength. The 1951 governorship was won by 9,256 votes of a total of 393,188 cast. If more than the estimated 8,000 Negroes had voted of the assertedly 19,000 registered, the outcome could have been different since the loser was credited with getting almost solidly the Negro vote.

A study of "The Mississippi Electorate" by William Buchanan of the Social Science Research Center of Mississippi State College shows that 1 per

MISSISSIPPI

cent of the Negro adult population in Mississippi was registered in 1947 against its present ratio of 4 per cent.

The study states that if the trend in Louisiana, which jumped from 2 per cent in 1946 to 18 per cent in 1952, is followed in Mississippi, the "best projection for the 1955 gubernatorial campaign would be around 10 per cent and the 1956 presidential campaign about 12 per cent."

Turnout Increase

"Considering either rates or percentages, a total of 40,000 to 50,000 registered Negroes in the next gubernatorial primary and 50,000 to 60,000 for the next presidential election is a conservative estimate for Mississippi," the study by Mr. Buchanan states. "Should only half these newly registered voters actually cast a ballot, this would mean an increase in gubernatorial turnout by some 10 per cent of the 1952 figure."

With the sharp division between factions, such a vote by Negroes could be the "balance of power" feared by many—that is if "bloc" voting as urged by Negro leaders in North Carolina some years back is followed in Mississippi.

The study by Mr. Buchanan relates that "today the Negro vote, while yet of marginal statistical significance, is one of the potential factors in Mississippi politics which deserve the benefit of the little light that available figures shed on it."

'White Primary'

Mr. Buchanan said "it may be obvious, on the surface at least, that the 'cause' of low Negro voting is the carry-over from the 'white primary,' an institution which was held unconstitutional in 1944."

"It is equally obvious," he added, "from another point of view, that the 'cause' of the high Negro vote, in comparison to previous years, is this Supreme Court decision."

Tell All

Race Voters Upset Miss. Elections

(Special to the Courier)

POPLARVILLE, Miss. — This state, stronghold of "white supremacy" and the poll tax, was shaken to the core last week when sixteen Negro witnesses took the stand before Circuit Judge Sebe Dale and exposed an election fraud perpetrated March 31 in a Biloxi voting precinct.

As a result, the twelve-man trial jury on June 2 declared the election null and void, ruling that Boyce Holleman, first announced as losing candidate, had received more legal votes than his opponent, Arnaud Lopez, in the contest for district attorney.

In the March 31 special election for the district attorney's office, the official count gave the post to Arnaud O. Lopez, 43-year-old Biloxi attorney, by 143 votes over Boyce Holleman, 29-year-old Wiggins lawyer.

HOLLEMAN formally contested the election, claiming he had found enough discrepancies in a ballot box to change the outcome.

Several weeks ago, the Courier learned in Biloxi that a "Negro detective from New Orleans" was investigating the election. As a result many registered Negro voters of Precinct 4, Biloxi, were subpoenaed for the hearing in this city.

On May 28, sixteen successive Negro witnesses testified that neither they nor dead members of their families voted in the election although their names were listed as voting. Holleman's attorneys indicated that they could produce "200 or 300 similar witnesses."

ON THE stand, Mrs. Viola McIntyre, 60-year-old Biloxi woman, said that her husband, Will McIntyre, died in August, 1952. She denied under oath that she had gone to the polls March 31. Both names were shown on the voting list.

Mrs. Mabel Nelson, widow of Fred Nelson, told the court her husband had been a qualified voter in Precinct 4, but had died in 1951.

Robert E. Fortner, a Jackson College student, said he is a qualified voter in Precinct 4, but had not voted in the election, although his name appeared on the list. Mrs. Mayola Doster, who said she and her invalid husband, Alonzo Doster, were qualified voters, told the court that neither voted March 31. Their names were on the list.

Others who testified similarly included Elijah Burney, Mary Robinson, Lorean Burney, George Foster, Martha Langston, Dave Hawkins, Walter Smith, Herman Tanner, Lucy Griffin, Gertrude Burton, Elizabeth Graff and Carrie Johnson.

In the entire case, 140 witnesses were called by Holleman, and sixty-two actually testified.

Perry Howard Tells Miss. Negro To Get The Vote

Large Crowd Attends Mound Bayou Founders Day Celebration

PAUL CRUMP GETS ANNUAL AWARD

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., July 12 —Perry W. Howard, long time Negro Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi told the Mississippi Negro here Sunday to "Get the vote and you can have anything you want."

Howard was speaking to one of the largest crowds to attend the Founders Day celebration here in recent years.

The celebration is held here each year on June 12th in honor of the late Isaac T. Montgomery, last Negro member of the Mississippi state legislature founder of the town.

The Founders Day program opened promptly at 3 o'clock with Fred H. Miller, president of the Elks State Association, presiding.

Mr. Miller presented Mr. Howard as one of the greatest statesmen of the race of all times and made it clear that he is a native Mississippian springing from Holmes County.

In opening his address Mr. Howard paid the greatest respects to the town of Mound Bayou and its mayor, Honorable B. A. Greene, who he said could manage New York City just as well as he does the town of Mound Bayou.

In the opening part of his speech, Mr. Howard said "If the Negro can vote in other states he should and will vote in Mississippi," adding, "Get the vote and you can have anything you want."

Continuing he said: "It has been proven that if you give a Negro a chance he can make good," a point which he emphasized by pointing to Dr. Ralph Bunche, now regarded as one of the world's top diplomats. "Give us an even chance, that's all we want," he added here.

Speaking in defense of his party, he said, "General Ike has just taken office and after a little time he will surpass both Roosevelt and Truman."

In the struggle for a better day he pointed to an all-out need for greater unity in the Negro race, and called upon Negroes to work together with white people to eliminate race difficulties which stand in the way of a better state and a better nation.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Howard received a standing ovation from the crowd that jam-packed the Mound Bayou high school auditorium.

Mayor Greene, preceding Mr. Howard, told of the progress and future outlook of the town and introduced relatives of the original settlers of the town.

The mayor presented the annual award to a long and devoted native son, Mr. Paul Crump, who hasn't missed a Founders Day celebration since it was started in 1891.

In the parade which preceded the program were units representing the Elks, Knights and Daughters of Tabor, and the 18th District of the American Legion.

High Court Refuses To Act On Miss. Poll Tax Jury Case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — The United States Supreme Court last week refused to decide whether the State of Mississippi is violating the constitution of The United States in its method of selecting jurors.

The high court was asked to review a decision granted by the Supreme court of Mississippi in March, 1953, upholding validity of provisions of the constitution of Mississippi in excluding from service on grand and petit juries, persons who failed to pay poll tax.

The appellant contends that it is a violation of the due process clause of the 14th amendment for payment of poll tax to be a prerequisite for service on a jury.

The state felt, however, that persons otherwise qualified for service as a juror cannot meet the Mississippi requirements if they fail to pay a poll tax.

The high court refused to intervene in this state dispute.

WARNS ON NEGRO VOTES

New York Times

Justice Says Harlem Must Not Be Ignored on Party Tickets

New York, N.Y.

Former Assemblyman Robert W. Justice, chairman of the Harlem Affairs Committee, issued yesterday a warning to party leaders and so-called coalition and good government groups that, if Harlem and other Negro communities were ignored in the selection of candidates, the candidates could expect little support from Negro voters.

Mr. Justice announced that he was starting a campaign to raise $25,000 for educational purposes and declared that if political bosses continued their policy of ignoring Negro candidates his committee would run an independent candidate for Borough President of Manhattan. He advocated the nomination of a Negro for Supreme Court Justice on the ground that Negroes were not represented on that bench.

"No party ticket can be truthfully described as balanced when every racial and religious minority is represented except the Negro," Mr. Justice said.

Mayor Impellitteri Denies Bid For Racial Bloc Vote

NEW YORK, N. Y. — (SNS) — Mayor Impellitteri of New York emphatically denied having appealed for votes on a racial basis as he spoke to Democratic leaders in Harlem.

Mayor Impellitteri said that what had happened ten days ago was that a few sentences had been taken from the middle of a long extemporaneous speech, and these had been distorted to make him appear to say things he never intended to say. The mayor made no mention of his previous address in his speech to the Democrats, but he discussed the subject informally after his speech.

As he spoke to the Harlem Democrats, the mayor declared, "I and other officials are making every sincere effort to promote brotherhood as an inspiring example for United Nations representatives and the world. He went on, "I have made no appeal for racial bloc voting; I did say, however, that the Negro community deserved recognition," and he pointed with pride to men and women in his administration.

TO FIGHT RACE BIAS

He pointed out that he did not pickworkers on the basis of color, but on their ability to do the job. He also pledged his continued support in the fight against all forms of racial prejudice and persecution.

Meanwhile, Harold Regelman, unopposed candidate for the Republican party, attacked the Democratic city administration for its past failures and attributed to them the inability to proceed with needed capital construction.

Mr Regelman issued a statement from his headquarters in the Astor Hotel charging that neither the mayor nor Borough President Robert F. Wagner, Jr , of Manhattan, had shown any ability to alleviate the situation.

Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Master, was nominated by the Liberal Party executive committee for Manhattan as their candidate for Borobuh president. Rev Robinson is an enrolled Democrat.

THE MAYOR'S RACIAL APPEAL

Mayor Impellitteri's remarks at a Harlem political rally do not make good reading. They state or imply a conviction that Americans should vote according to national origin, or perhaps according to color of skin, rather than simply as Americans. Our news columns yesterday reported that the Mayor lamented the refusal of Carmine G. DeSapio, Tammany leader, to back the Mayor for re-election, and "implied clearly that Mr. DeSapio's position was divisive of Italian-American solidarity."

In other words, the Mayor feels that because he himself is of Italian stock Mr. DeSapio, who is also of Italian stock, should support Impellitteri. Mr. DeSapio is not supposed to do any independent thinking about other qualifications that a Mayor ought to have. On this theory the controlling test of fitness is country of origin.

Mr. Impellitteri was speaking at a rally for Chauncey M. Hooper, deputy city controller, who is on the Mayor's ticket as candidate for Manhattan Borough President. Mr. Hooper is a Negro and not an Italian, but the Mayor told the Harlem audience that "the Negro people are a lot like the Italians—my stock." Then he went on: "DeSapio is from my own stock and he is against me. As soon as a man gets away up his own people try to knock him down. The same thing is happening in your case with your candidate, Chauncey Hooper."

It is a little difficult to follow the Mayor's reasoning as to Mr. Hooper, because another Negro, Elmer A. Carter, had already been designated by the Republicans to run for Borough President on their ticket, and the speculation is that a Negro will be substituted for the present designee on the Robert Wagner ticket. But Mr. Impellitteri got around this problem nicely by saying: "Wouldn't you think, when the Mayor of New York is 100 per cent in his [Mr. Hooper's] corner, wouldn't you think the leaders of this community would be 100 per cent behind him?"

When the Mayor appeals to race as a basis of voting he divides rather than unifies the people of New York City. In the best American tradition race, color, religion should have nothing to do with qualification or disqualification for public office.

Voters' Vineyard

By James Hicks

Low registration in Harlem blasted

ABOUT TWO-THIRDS of the people of Harlem who are old enough to vote should sneak down to the banks of the East River in the dead of night and quietly drown themselves.



Mr. Hicks

They would not be missed from the political scene in New York for the simple reason that they can't participate in the elections this year because they didn't bother to go out and register to vote.

Take a look at this: For the first time in the history of Harlem all the major parties have selected a colored candidate for the post of the president of the borough of Manhattan. One of the daily papers duly noted that Harlem had at last entered into bigtime politics.

That was before registration day.

Nothing Happens

What happened on registration day? Nothing — except Harlemites for the most part went on doing what they do every other day — and that does not include registering to vote.

Before registration day everyone predicted that with three colored men in the race for such an important post as borough president, there would be a record registration in Harlem.

Harlem's political hacks were going around flipping their lip saying, "At last we are going to show them what the colored vote means in this town."

Well let's stop talking and look at the record:

Harlem voters roughly fall into four election districts, some of which are almost solidly all colored. These districts are the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Districts.

Registration Down

Last year, 30,210 Harlemites registered to vote in the 11th district. In 1953, this year, only 18,027 registered in the same district.

The 12th district turned out 56,979 registrants in 1952, but this year only 33,745 bothered to register. In the thirteenth district 41,934 Harlemites registered in 1952. This year the figure dropped to 26,823.

The 14th was no exception. In 1952 some 23,319 registered to vote. This year in the same district only 13,040 exercised their American privilege.

If my figures are correct (and I didn't waste much time adding and subtracting) they show that about 50,000 people who registered in 1952 didn't bother to drop by the polling places this year.

And this was supposed to be the "Big Year" what with three colored men running for one of the highest offices in the city and one of them certain to win.

The day after registration the N.Y. Times clamly remarked that the small turnout in Harlem with three colored men in the race was "surprising."

That should go down as the understatement of the year.

TV Show Comical

The most comical event of the whole election campaign (and it's not over yet) came the following Sunday when the white people got the colored candidates on TV and asked them what had happened in Harlem.

The answers they gave were not half as funny to colored people as was the fact that any colored people watching the program knew in advance that the candidates wouldn't dare tell their white questioners what they really felt about the situation.

Elmer Carter, the Republican, said most of the colored people in Harlem were registered Democrats and they are tired of being pushed around by the Democrats so they didn't bother to register.

In Japan when a man is ashamed and disgraced he commits hara-kiri. We don't have to register in Harlem (I out to register in Harlem this year? I'll tell you why, Mister. It's because they were too d--n lazy to get up off the back of their laps and go out and regis- everyone was color. East River — and the streets candidates would ter. That's the only answer and a statement such leading down to the water are everyone up here in Harlem not crowded! knows it.

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"TIME NOT RIPE FOR NEGROES AND WHITES TO REGISTER AT SAME COUNTER," SAYS HARRISON

State Planning Board Head Says Segregation of Blacks Will Not End in His Lifetime

WILLIAMSTON HEADS NAACP DELEGATION TO CAPITOL

"The time isn't ripe yet, and probably will not arrive in my lifetime, when Negroes and whites can register at the same desk in the state of Oklahoma" Morton Harrison told a delegation Friday in the state capitol, led by Dr. H. W. Williamston, Idabel, president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches NAACP.

Shawnee Mandato

The NAACP delegation was protesting the erection of a $750,000 recreational center at Sequoyah Park, in Wagoner County, now being planned by the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board, which Mr. Harrison heads. At the annual meeting held at Shawnee last November, the N. A. A. C. P. conference went on record as opposing any recreational facilities planned for Negroes on a segregated basis by state government.

Williamston Introduces Tate

The conference opened with the introduction of the delegation by Dr. Williamston who stated U. S. Tate, regional counsel of the N. A. A. C. P., Dallas, would read a prepared statement to the body, the crux of which was to determine whether the erection of this segregated park meant the exclusion of Negroes from all other state owned parks, and to aver Negroes wanted freedom to visit and have use of all state owned parks.

All Parks To Be Open

Harrison said all parks in the state would be opened to Negroes, but that in the matter of their use there was an issue over which the Planning and Resources Board had no control.

"None of this money we plan to spend is state money, provided by the taxpayers. We plan to sell self-liquidating bonds to Eastern bond holders, and we seriously doubt the wisdom of entertaining your proposal because it might prevent us from securing the money we need" Harrison instead. "If they found we planned to adopt a policy that is controversial in this state, and might cause trouble, I am sure we would not get the funds" Harrison continued.

Dunjee Speaks

"I have every reason to believe this planning board has integrity in your exprest intention to permit Negroes use of all of the state owned parks" said Editor Roscoe Dunjee, when he arose immediately following the Harrison statement. "The only danger to what you have in mind is that this planning personnel will not hold office in perpetuity. One of these days you are going to die and other men who 'know not Joseph' are going to then administer the parks facilities of this state. If you fine gentlemen will adopt the propore policy now, there will be no danger of narrow biggoted fellows who follow in the future twisting and distorting your good intentions. When you set up this segregated park, your successors in office are likely to some day say: 'Well, the Negroes have a park up on the Grand River, so we'll just confine their recreation there.'

Recalls Fair Ground Deal

"Let me give you a case in point," said Dunjee. "Along some thirty-odd years ago when citizens in Oklahoma City were trying to bloat bonds to build the fairgrounds we have at the present time at 10th and Eastern, the father of the present mayor, Dr. J. G. Street, who was the commissioner of parks in that day, came to the eastside where the Negroes resided and told them if they would vote for that bond issue, he would see to it that Negroes had use of that park for recreation at all times when the state fair was in session.

Barred for Thirty Years

"Negroes voted for the bond issue to build the state fair grounds, and still believe that personally Dr. Street was honest and sincere in his promise at that time, But Dr. Street has been under the sod and the dew for many years, and across all of that period, up to the time we placed the classes from Douglass High school on the tract, Negroes were barred from recreation on the fair ground tract. The best way to present a repetition of this experience Negroes have had in Oklahoma City, is to make all state parks open to every one, and most assuredly refrain from building an all-Negro segregated park," Dunjee continued.

Norman, Stillwater Picture

"You say the time has not arrived, and probably will not come in your lifetime when the parks can be operated in this state as the NAACP proposes," said Dunjee. "Well, you're looking at the man who in 1946 took a lone young Negro girl down to the university for enrollment. As that time predictions were made by units of the state government, the newspapers and private individuals that blood would flow in the streets; that violence would reign on the campus, if by any contrivance or legal means Negroes entered the classes at Norman."

"Well, I am here today to say the NAACP finally did breach all of the legal gaps and road-blocks set up in the way of Mrs. Fisher and last summer 350 Negro teachers attended classes at the University of Oklahoma, a similar number attended classes at Stillwater and at least fifty enrolled in the summer classes at Tahlequah.

No Violence Occurs

"Those teachers ate and slept in the same buildings with white people, and instead of violence and disorder, as had been prophesied, peace, accord and brotherhood have dominated the college campuses of this state. It looks to me as though this planning board in chasing a bugaboo that does not exist. Civilization is coming to Oklahoma more rapidly than you apparently are conscious of," Dunjee continued.

Destroying Democracy

The Black Dispatch editor then told the committee they were planning to set up a program of segregation in the most democratic environment to be found in America.

"I don't fish or hunt. I get my recreation reading and writing" said Dunjee. "But I have a man who has been in my employ for more than 35 years as a linotype operator, who hunts or fishes every time he can get out the front or back door of my establishment, and he has been coming back to me for over 25 years to declare he finds more freedom, equality and brotherhood between races on a creek bank or in the open field than any other place.

"Mr. Rhone says on the creek bank white and black swap bait, discuss the best spots where the fish bite, examine one anothers guns and actually eat and sleep together on the grass during the course of the day or night, and my informant tells me he never realizes differences of color so long as he and his companions are out in the open away from man-made laws and rules such as you propose here today," Dunjee said. "The objectives of this Planning Board is to obstruct, rather than promote democracy in the only place where we find it in its purest state," continued the Black Dispatch editor.

High Cost of Segregation

"In my judgement the most vicious thing about segregation in this country is vested in the colossal cost of such stupidity. I can illustrate what I am talking about by the use of our educational program. I have always argued the South is economically unable to maintain two school systems. Let us take, for example, the state of New York. It spends annually in round figures $148.00 per capita for the education of each school child. In California the per capita annual cost is $127.00. In all of the states above the Mason and Dixon line school authorities spend from $100 up to $140.00.

Unfair To White Child

But below the Mason and Dixon line no southern state spends to exceed $70.00 per capita on the education of its children. That is the overall picture. Cannot you see that a white man who deliberately decides to cut that $70.00 in half and set up two school systems is not even fair to white children. To maintain segregation he want to cut the white child's education down to a $35.00 per capita proposition. Just forget what happens to the Negro child, because he does not actually get the $35.00, but when a white man in Oklahoma decides to take less than half what white children secure annual for education in New York, and slash that sum in half, you can agree with me that white men is not fair to the children of his own race" Dunjee said.

"I haven't across the years felt the white man was malicious when he shoved the Negro into one dirty coach up near the engine while he road insplendor in the rear. What actually happened is that he did not do the sort of figuring I am doing now before he enacted his Jim Crow laws. You've been giving me inferior railway accommodations simply because you cannot afford to duplicate and have two equal facilities for Negroes and whites on the railroads, just as you do not have the money to maintain two educational and parks systems" Editor Dunjee concluded.

In addition to Messers Williamston, Tate and Dunjee, the other members of the committee were J. E. Sewart, Albert Alexander, Mrs. Era Holmes, Oklahoma City; and B. F. Myers, Shawnee.

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TENNESSEE

Tennessee Kills Poll Tax

Alabamians who want to get rid of the worst features of the state's poll tax are considerably heartened by results of the election held this week in Tennessee. Our neighbors to the north took the poll tax provision out of their constitution by an overwhelming vote.

The result is all the more interesting because Tennessee voters are not now paying a poll tax. The 1951 session of the Tennessee Legislature passed a law which circumvented the poll tax provision of the constitution. But of course subsequent sessions could have repealed this law and in effect reinstated the constitutional poll tax requirement. Now, by action of the voters, that is impossible. The poll tax is dead in Tennessee.

The poll tax amendment was one of eight submitted to the Tennessee voters. All of the eight amendments were outgrowths of a limited constitutional convention last Summer. Up to that time, the Tennessee Constitution had not been amended since it was adopted in 1870. A requirement that amendments must be approved by a majority of all registered voters has kept the constitution unchanged. But last Summer's convention provided for adoption by a majority of votes cast.

All of the eight amendments passed easily, by majorities of about three to one. But the poll tax amendment was adopted by the largest vote of all, despite the fact that the voters already were not paying the tax. That amendment was approved by 73 per cent of the voters.

Some features of the Tennessee voting should encourage Alabamians working for adoption on Dec. 15 of the amendment which would remove the burdensome cumulative features of the Alabama tax. Some supporters of the present tax here have been trying to make ammunition out of the fact that Alabama Republican leaders favor the poll tax amendment. In Tennessee, almost the only real opposition to the amendment was found in the East Tennessee counties that are strongly Republican. Obviously, the issue is not a partisan one and cannot be made such.

In Tennessee, as in Alabama, some opposition to the poll tax reform came from political leaders. There is nothing surprising in this. Political bosses dislike any extension of the franchise that makes it more difficult for them to win elections. They can hold their power better with a small electorate. And so men like E. H. Crump of Memphis raised in Tennessee the old scarecrow of the "ignorant" vote, by which they so often mean the vote they cannot control. But the scare tactics didn't work in Tennessee, and they will not work in Alabama.

However, victory did not come in Tennessee without work. Seeing the efforts of political leaders to defeat the poll tax amendment, Tennessee supporters of the reform got busy, and while the total vote was not large, the majority was overwhelming. There should be no doubt about the result in Alabama, provided supporters of the amendment keep up the good fight they have started.

Thurgood Marshall Says Supreme Court Has Made It Clear in Historic Ruling

New York.—The rights of Negroes to vote in the South was guaranteed by the United States Supreme Court in its decision outlawing the "Jaybird primary" in Texas, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel said May 7 in a statement following the high court's historic judgment.

The decision, handed down on May 4, also rules out all other schemes Southern election authorities might devise to prevent Negroes from voting, Mr. Marshall asserted.

"The 'Jaybird primary' decision," he declared "should end all such devices as the 'white' primaries and other clauses used to segregate or discriminate against colored voters."

Now Illegal

"The Supreme Court has now made it clear that any and all devices and methods of preventing qualified Negro voters from exercising his voting privilege as guaranteed by the Constitution is now illegal and is a violation of the 15th Amendment," Mr. Marshall explained.

By an 8-1 vote, the Supreme Court ruled that the Jaybird Democratic Association, better known as the "jaybird party" in Ford Bend County, Texas, was a political party whose express purpose was to prevent Negroes from voting in the primaries, "the only election in the county that counted." Since 1889 every candidate for office in Fort Bend County was endorsed by the Jaybird party.

The case was instituted early in 1952 by John Terry, Jessie Byers, R. E. Pink, Jr., Charlie Roberts and Price Jackson in behalf of all the Negroes in Fort Bend County. In May, 1952, the District Court ruled that Negroes had the right to vote in the primaries. The Jaybirds took the case to the Court of Appeals which reversed the lower court's decision. An appeal from this ruling was taken to the Supreme Court in behalf of the Texas Negro voters by NAACP attorneys.

In an opinion read by Justice Hugo L. Black it was stated that the qualifications prescribed by Texas permitting voters to vote at county-operated primaries are the same as those "entitling electors to vote at the county-wide Jaybird primaries with a single proviso—Negroes are excluded."

Jaybirds Deny

The Jaybirds had denied that their racial exclusions violated the 15th Amendment. They contended that the Amendment applies only to elections or primaries held under state regulation and that their association was not regulated by the state. While it was political party it was a self-governing voluntary club.

The President of the Jaybirds, remanded to the District Court to enter such orders and decrees A. J. Adams, admitted to the court under questioning that the party was designed to keep Negroes from voting in the county primaries. All white voters in the county upon paying the poll tax, automatically become members of the Jaybirds.

The judgment of the court stated that:

"We reverse the Court of Appeals' judgment reversing that of the District Court. We affirm the District Court's holding that the combined Jaybird-Democratic-general election machinery has deprived these petitioners of their right to vote on account of their race and color. The case is as are necessary and proper under the jurisdiction it has retained under 28 United States Code, Sec. 2202.

"In exercising this jurisdiction, the Court is left free to hold hearings to consider and determine what provisions are essential to afford Negro citizens of Ford Bend County full protection from future discriminatory Jaybird-Democratic-general election practices which deprives citizens of voting rights because of their color."

Joined In Opinion

Justice Hugo L. Black was joined in the opinion by Justices William O. Douglas and Harold H. Burton. Justice Tom C. Clark, a native of Texas, Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, Justice Stanley F. Reed and Robert H. Jackson joined in a separate concurrence, which was written by Justice Clark. Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote a separate concurring opinion. Justice Sherman Minton dissented.

The decision is an important one and is considered a major victory for the NAACP. It was argued before the Supreme Court by Professor James M. Nabrit of the Howard University Law School.

Top Court Bans Racial Primary

By Joseph Paull
Post Reporter

With four separate opinions, the Supreme Court decided 8 to 1 yesterday that pre-primary elections by an all-white private political association in Texas illegally deprive Negroes there of their voting rights.

The decision is the broadest application so far of the Fifteenth Amendment, which prohibits Federal and State governments from abridging the right to vote because of "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The divergent opinions were such that Justice Felix Frankfurter commented orally that they illustrated why there is no place in the law for courts to reach unanimous rulings through "gregariousness and fellowship."

Minton Dissents

In the sole dissent, Justice Sherman Minton accused one of his colleagues of making a "gratuitous assumption," and orally accused others of "struggling" to decide the case as they did.

"I am lonesome in support from my colleagues but not lonesome in support from the facts of the case," Minton said in declaring that he did not believe the primary procedure violated the Constitution.

The case involved the Jaybird Democratic Association of Fort Bend County, Texas. An all-white group, it was found by the court to be the "dominant" political group in the county since 1889, having indorsed every county-wide official elected since that time.

Justice Hugo L. Black, who announced the Court's opinion, stated for himself, Justices William O. Douglas and Harold H. Burton:

"It is apparent that Jaybird activities follow a plan purposely designed to exclude Negroes from voting and at the same time to escape the Fifteenth Amendment's command that the right of citizens to vote shall neither be denied nor abridged on account of race."

State Called Violator

Justice Black said that it was tantamount to county election for a candidate to be successful in a Jaybird preprimary. He added:

"For a State to permit such a duplication of its election processes is to permit a flagrant abust of those processes to defeat the purposes of the Fifteenth Amendment. The use of the county-operated primary to ratify the result of the prohibited election merely compounds the offense. It violates the Fifteenth Amendment for a State, by such circumvention, to permit within its borders the use of any device that produces an equivalent of the prohibited election."

Justice Frankfurter wrote a separate opinion holding that the methods used in Texas elections showed "State authority has come into play" to violate the Federal Constitution.

See Law Thwarted

Justice Tom C. Clark wrote a concurring opinion in which Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, Justices Stanley F. Reed and Robert H. Jackson joined. Justice Clark, Texas Democrat, stated:

"Quite evidently the Jaybird Democratic Party organization, selecting its nominees and using its machinery for carrying out an admitted design of destroying the weight and effect of Negro ballots in Fort Bend County. To be sure, the Democratic primary and the general election are nominally open to the colored elector. 5But his must be an empty vote cast after the real decisions are made."

Justice Minton termed a Jaybird election a mere "straw poll" designed to determine how the county's white voters felt. He said it differs little from the "Bible Belt" custom where the "church stamp of approval" is necessary for a candidate to be elected.

To Review Holtzoff Ruling

In other actions, the Supreme Court ruled:

1. Decided to review a decision of Judge Alexander Holtzoff of District Court holding that the 1946 Federal Lobbying Registration law is unconstitutional. Holtzoff said the law provides for an illegal penalty, in denying the right to attempt to influence legislation by any means for three years after conviction.

The Holtzoff ruling was made after the National Farm Committee and three individuals were charged by the Justice Department with failure to register as lobbyists. The case was thrown out before trial and was appealed.

Christoffel Case Decision

2. Referred the perjury case against Harold R. Christoffel, one-time Milwaukee union official, back to the United States District Court here for resentencing.

Christoffel was twice convicted of lying to the House Labor Committee in 1947 when he said he was not a Communist. His first conviction was reversed and on retrial he was given two to six years in prison.

The Supreme Court said he should have been sentenced under the Federal perjury statute, which has a five-year prison term as its maximum penalty, rather than under the

District statute, which sets 2 to 10 years in prison.

3. Denied a hearing to Michael (Mickey) Cohen, Los Angeles gangster convicted of income tax evasion and sentenced to five years in prison and fined $10,000.

4. Agreed to hear a 1949 labor dispute which may decide whether employes of a Charlotte, N. C. television station can distribute handbills criticizing their employer's television programs.

5. Authorized Tennessee to collect over four million dollars in State taxes on aviation gasoline owned by the Federal Government and storet in Memphis during World War II by Esso Standard Oil. The company will be reimbursed by the Government for the taxes, it was indicated.

The court announied it will render no more decisions before May 18.

Bridges' Appeal Argued Before High Court

By the United Press

The Supreme Court heard arguments yesterday on the validity of the 1950 perjury conviction against West Coast union leader Harry Bridges.

After the hearing, at which the International Longshoremen's president was a spectator, the court took the case under advisement. A written opinion is expected before the end of the court term June 8.

Bridges, free under $25,000 bond, was convicted on two counts of lying when he denied in 1945 citzienship proceedings that he ever was a Communist. The court, however, confined its review of his appeal to legal points that had no bearing on Bridges' alleged Communist affiliations.

That Should Just About End It

Well, the Supreme Court of the United States has now held that even the "Jaybird" method of trying to render ineffectual the franchise rights of Negroes is unconstitutional. The "Jaybird" method was the one which the white people of Fort Bend County, Texas have been practicing for many decades since 1889, and it consisted of holding primaries outside the usual statutory primary elections which have been set up by statute in the state.

Mr. Justice Hugo Black, writing the opinion of the court, said that it is "immaterial that the state does not control that part of this election process which it leaves to the Jaybirds to manage." The crux of the matter, he said, is that "the Jaybird has become an integral part, indeed the only effective part, of the elective process that determines who shall rule and govern the county." That should just about end it.

This makes it as clear as anything can make it, that is is the facts of life which will govern whether or not Negroes have a right to participate in the elective process, and not just what those who operate it say or pretend about the election. That there was a lot of pretense going on in the Jaybird primaries through the years is disclosed by what Mr. Justice Tom Clark said in his concurring opinion: He said that the Jaybird Democratic Association "operates as an auxiliary of the local Democratic party organization, selecting its nominees and using its machinery for carring out an admitted design of destroying the weight and effect of Negro ballots in Fort Bend County." Being a native Texan and Knowing all about these things in Texas, this statement from Mr. Justice Clark can be taken as the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Virginia Negro Group Backs Stanley, Stephens

DANVILLE, Nov. 1 (AP).—The Virginia Voters League, a Negro group, has given its full indorsement to Thomas B. Stanley for Governor and A. E. S. Stephens for Lieutenant Governor, according to a letter received yesterday by Negro residents of Danville and Pittsylvania County.

The letter adds, however, that "we cannot and will not recommend J. Lindsay Almond, jr. for Attorney General. Lindsay Almond has been outspokenly anti-Negro, and we must never encourage such people with our votes."

Shown the letter after a political address at nearby Glenwood last night, Almond at first declined comment and then declared:

"Any person who states that I am anti-Negro or anti-anything else makes a false statement. My entire record of public service demonstrates otherwise. I am for what I conceive to be best for Virginia. . . ."

Public opinion changes—

Six out of 10 voters in South favor abolishing of poll taxes

BY GEORGE GALLUP, director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4—Dramatic evidence of the fact that the poll tax has gone out of favor in the South is to be found in public opinion surveys taken over the last 12 years.

The latest Institute sampling of voter sentiment in the South shows that nearly six out of every 10 voters—59 per cent—today favor doing away with the poll tax as a qualification for voting, while 29 per cent are opposed and 12 per cent express no opinion.

By way of contrast, the Institute's first survey on the issue in April, 1941, found only 43 per cent of Southern voters in favor, while 45 per cent were opposed and 12 per cent expressed no opinion.

Throughout the rest of the nation, an overwhelming majority of voters has consistently been in favor of abolishing an existing poll taxes. Today's survey vote, outside the South, stands at 74 per cent in favor.

THE SURVEY was prompted by the reintroduction recently this time by 10 Democratic Southern senators, of the perennial congressional resolution calling for a constitutional amendment that would outlaw the payment of poll taxes as a qualification for voting in presidential and congressional elections.

Predicting a comparatively prompt ratification of such an amendment by three-fourths of the states, if Congress approves the bill, Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.), principal sponsor, said that this might provide a harmonious approach to the settlement of civil rights issues blocked in the past by Senate filibusters.

To sound out attitudes today, not only in the South but in the nation as a whole, the Institute asked this trend question of a cross-section in all sections of the country:

"SOME SOUTHERN states require every voter to pay a poll tax amounting to about a dollar a year before they can vote. Do you think these poll taxes should be abolished, or not?"

Here is the trend of the vote in the Southern states over the last 12 years:

ABOLISH POLL TAX?
(Vote in South)

	Should	Should not	No opinion
April, 1941*	43%	45%	12%
July, 1948	48	43	9
April, 1949	53	38	9
Today	59	29	12

(* Note: The 1941 question was phrased in a slightly different fashion for voters living in states having a poll tax at the time.)

For comparison, here is the national vote and the vote outside the South in today's survey:

NATION: Should abolish poll tax, 71 per cent; should not, 21 per cent; no opinion, 8 per cent.

OUTSIDE THE SOUTH: Should abolish poll tax, 74 per cent; should not, 19 per cent; no opinion, 7 per cent.

Nationally, the survey finds college-trained persons are substantially more in favor of abolishing the poll tax than are persons with less formal education.

Likewise, younger voters are more in favor than are older persons.

Significantly, the vote to do away with the poll tax cuts across party lines.

Both rank-and-file Democrats and Republicans vote more than 3 to 1 in favor of abolishing the tax, while Independents are more than 5 to 1 in favor.

Part of the reason for the new Southern attitude in Congress is that the poll tax has ceased to be a major obstacle to Negro voting.

Five states — Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina—already have voluntarily repealed their poll tax laws. Tennessee, while still bound technically to a poll tax, has prevented demands for its payment in federal elections by legislative moves.

THE POLL TAX still prevails in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

Alabama's is the toughest. It requires any person voting for the first time to pay $1.50 retroactively for every year since he became 21 or entered the state.

Clamor is growing for repeal of the Alabama poll tax and it's coming largely from women. Dr. Hallie Farmer, professor at Alabama College, leads the feminine crusade and her main battle cry is that the poll tax discriminated against women.

Anti-Poll Tax Sentiment In South

This paper hopes that Alabama legislators, who will meet in May in their regular biennial session, noted well the report on poll tax sentiment in the South released last week by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Dr. Gallup wrote that "dramatic evidence of the fact that the poll tax has gone out of favor in the South is to be found in public opinion surveys taken over the last 12 years.'

The latest findings are that 59 per cent of those interviewed expressed the opinion that the poll tax should be abolished, 29 per cent opposed such action and 12 per cent offered no opinion.

These results are in striking contrast to those reported in April, 1941, when 45 per cent said the poll tax should not be done away with, 43 per cent said it should and 12 per cent expressed no conviction.

In this period of 12 years there has been a steady growth in opposition to the tax. In July, 1948, more—48 per cent—said it should be abolished than said it should not be—43 per cent. In April, 1949, 53 per cent favored doing away with it, 38 per cent were opposed.

We believe that sentiment in Alabama has been developing in line with this general trend reported for the South as a whole.

Our state is one of the five which still impose a poll tax, the other four being Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. Dr. Gallup writes: "Alabama's is the toughest. It requires any person voting for the first time to pay $1.50 retroactively for every year since he became 21 or entered the state."

He goes on to say, however, that "clamor is growing for repeal of the Alabama poll tax and it's coming largely from women."

It is pointed out that five states—Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina—have repealed their poll tax laws, and that "Tennessee, while still bound technically to a poll tax, has prevented demands for its payment in federal elections by legislative moves."

Ten Democratic senators have introduced again a congressional resolution calling for a constitutional amendment that would outlaw payment of a poll tax as a qualification for voting in presidential and congressional elections.

Sen. Holland, a leading advocate of such action, has expressed the view that if Congress submits such an amendment, it will be ratified comparatively promptly by the required three-fourths of the states. That may be, although this would probably take considerable time at that.

Such an amendment would apply only to federal elections. It would not be a satisfactory solution of the problem. It would not touch the poll tax in state elections. The resulting situation would be confusing, unsatisfactory. This would be federal action in a field where the states traditionally have exercised authority and should, we think, continue to do so.

We earnestly hope that Alabama will join the states that have abolished the poll tax—and that such action will come before long. There is no good argument for keeping this tax in effect.

Mrs. I. Berman Addresses Women's Political Council

The Women's Political Council, Susan B. Anthony Chapter, brought its registration contest to a successful close with a challenging address made by Mrs. I. Berman, president of the League of Women Voters recently.

The theme of Mrs. Berman's address was that election laws in Alabama needed re-investigating and revising to bring them more in keeping with conditions which have changed considerably in the last 25 years.

The speaker felt that the conditions that necessitated certain portions of the law were no longer in existence and, therefore, those parts of the law were now obsolete.

Following Mrs. Berman's address, the silver loving cup was awarded to the team having secured the largest number of voters. The report showed that the East Side under the captainship of Mrs. A. W. West Sr., had a total of 49 voters while the West Side, under the direction of Mrs. Mary Cross, had a total of 56 voters.

Mrs. Walter Nesbitt awarded the trophy to the West Side, commending the members and their captains for their contribution in the interest of better citizenship. Mrs. Cross accepted the trophy in behalf of her team.

Mrs. P. E. Streety awarded gifts as prizes to the member of each team having secured the largest number of voters. The gifts were presented to Mrs. A. W. West Sr., and Mrs. Mary Cross. They were costume pins purchased through the donation made by E. D. Nixon, in behalf of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters.

Mrs. West was given a standing vote of thanks for her service in captaining the East team so efficiently. She made remarks of appreciation, again accepting the challenge from the West.

Another feature of the program was the two musical numbers presented by the Alabama State College freshman choir under the direction of Robert Williams. In the absence of Mr. Williams, Dr. Frederick D. Hall accompanied the group. Another musical number was a selection presented by Mrs. E. G. McClain.

Mrs. Wilhemania King presided, presenting Mrs. P. E. Streety for meditation and invocation and Mrs. Joanne Robinson for the occasion.

Mrs. F. W. Taylor introduced Mrs. Berman in the absence of Mrs. J. T. Brooks, who was ill. Mrs. Booker Evans was scheduled to present Mrs. F. Strasburger who was unable to attend due to the illness of her mother, and Mrs. Allheimer appeared in her stead.

Mrs. W. J. Wood rendered musical piano selections.

Party sandwiches and coffee were served during the social hour. Mrs. Elizabeth Arrington served at the coffee service.

The president commended Mrs. Streety, Mrs. W. McClain King and Mrs. W. Nesbitt, for their splendid organization and co-operation in making the affair an unusual success. Appreciation was expressed to the captains and to every person who assisted.

Negro Women's Political Group To Have Public Formal Closing

The Negro Women's Political Council will bring its political campaign to a close in its February meeting, Monday at 7 p.m. at the Community House.

The campaign was in the form of a contest to secure as many Negro voters as possible. The contest terminated Jan. 31, as at that time books were closed for paying poll tax, which was the ultimate aim of the project.

The formal closing of the contest, however, will take place in a public presentation on the regular meeting date.

The committee on arrangements will present Mrs. I. Bergnan, president of the Women's League of Voters as the main speaker for this meeting. She will be accompanied by Mrs. F. Strassburger, a former president, who will also make a contribution.

A sterling silver trophy cup will be awarded the winning team. The council is divided into two teams, the west and east with Mrs. Mary Cross and Mrs. A. W. West Sr., as captains respectively.

Both captains have been working very hard despite the many difficulties encountered. Each in a spirit of friendly rivalry predicts victory.

The West team includes Mesdames Janie Clayton, B. Evans, Zelia Evans, Mary DeWitt, Erma Dungee, Murillo Garner, Arthur Glass, Elizabeth Arrington, R. W. Brown, Frizette Lee, Geraldine Preston, Louise Streety, Heloise Tisdale, Ivy Pettus, Lovie Rainbow, Ruth Vines, Rosie Storrs, Jule Lewis, Bertha McClain and Misses Tessie Oliver, Susie Whetstone and Irene Davis.

The East team includes Mesdames Julius Alexander, Etta Alexander, Earl Anderson, Bernice Andrews, Inez Beverly, J. T. Brooks, N. W. Burks, E. B. Campbell, C. J. Dunn, Amy Henderson, C. A. Johnson, Wilhelmenia King, Thelma Morris, Alice Martin, Zoeline Pierce, G. F. Nesbitt, Joanne Robinson, Willease Simpson, F. W. Taylor, A. W. West Jr., Bertha Williams and Hattie Wood.

Awards to the individuals on each side with the largest number of voters to their credit will be made through a gift presented in behalf of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters by E. D. Nixon.

Members of each team are asked to contact their captains with the number of registered voters with paid poll tax secured through them with proof of their statements.

The committee on contest arrangements consists of Mesdames Louise Streety, chairman, Wilhemania King and G. S. Nesbitt. Program members have been arranged for the occasion. The usual business will be suspended. Information will be dispersed through mimeographed bulletins.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

Women's Political Council Works Out Project Plans

The Negro Women's Political Council, Susan B. Anthony Chapter has worked out plans for two major projects before the club year ends. One project is a good citizens award to be made to the student of each high school receiving the largest student vote testifying to his contributions toward good citizenship.

Letters are in the process of being drafted and sent to principals of the various high schools in the city. Schools to be included are Booker T. Washington High, Carver High, St. Jude Educational Institute and Alabama State High.

Awards will be made to the winning student of each school. It will be suggested that the project be accepted as a problem in classes on civics or social studies with students themselves making their own criteria for evaluation. The awards will be made the last of April.

The committee for this project includes Mesdames B. W. Evans, chairman, Edgar Evans, and Geraldine Preston.

The second project is the election of an honorary mayor, honorary commissioner No. 1 and honorary commissioner No. 2.

Some of the outstanding Negro business and professional men of the city are running for the three offices. The project is an effort to stimulate Montgomery citizens into more civic responsibility and a realization of problems involved in city government.

The project will culminate in a dance honoring the elected officials. The tentative date is April 27.

All committees are requested to meet at the community house, Tuesday, March 3 at 7 p.m. to perfect plans and receive tickets.

The following persons were on committees: Arrangements, Mesdames A. O. Glass, chairman, Julius Alexander, Willease Simpson; tickets, Mesdames Elizabeth Arrington, chairman, J. E. Pierce, Amy Henderson; prizes, Mesdames Mary Cross, chairman, Zenobia Johnson, Miss Tessie Oliver; decorations, Mesdames B. W. Evans, chairman, Louise Streety, E. B. Campbell; program, Mesdames Wilhemania King, chairman, C. W. Lee, Geraldine Preston, Bertha McClain, Rufus Lewis, W. D. Pettus; publicity, Mesdames Joanne Robinson, Amy Henderson, N. W. Burks; schools, Mesdames Edgar Evans, chairman, C. J. Dunn, Walter Nesbitt, Earl Anderson, Miss Murillo Garner; candidates, Mesdames A. W. West Sr., Joanne Robison, J. T. Brooks; finance, Mesdames Morris Williams, chairman, Willease Simpson, Susie Govan; planning committee, Mesdames N. W. Burks, chairman; A. W. Glass, Willease Simpson, Julius Alexander and J. T. Brooks.

An urgent appeal is made for these committees to meet.